# THE TIMES

No 61,047 — MONDAY OCTOBER 5 1981 — Price twenty pence


## The plight of Britain's youth

*Tomorrow The Times begins an important series of articles investigating the views, hopes—and despair—of Britain's young people at a time of unprecedentedly high unemployment for them, and in the wake of street rioting.*

*As part of the inquiry The Times commissioned Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) to conduct an attitude survey among two groups of young people—in the North and South—carefully chosen to represent a cross-section of their generation. Politics, patriotism, race, religion, work or the lack of it . . . no aspect of contemporary living was excluded.*

## MX missile criticism

President Reagan's strategy on nuclear missiles has brought general approval among Congress members. There is, however, criticism of the siting of the missiles in hardened silos, which are considered more vulnerable than the mobile launchers. Mr Michael Foot has said there are people in the American Government who did not want arms talks with Moscow to succeed Page 8

## County councils split on curbs

Government proposals on limiting local authority rate increases have caused dissension in the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, whose policy committee is holding a crucial discussion of the issue today. Failure to oppose the plans strongly enough could cause some councils to withdraw Page 2

## Farmers gloomy about future

The crop survey compiled by The Times, the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the main crops so far this year, shows yields close to last year's high levels, but farmers are gloomy about the future of their businesses Page 4

## Breakthrough for Solidarity

The state-controlled trade unions in Hungary have written to Solidarity offering to hold joint discussions at any time. It is the first sign of official recognition of the Polish independent unions from inside the Soviet block Page 7

## Carson comes to Britain

Johnny Carson, America's highly paid chat-show host, made his much-publicised London Weekend Television debut on Saturday, but it was about as enjoyable to British viewers as a re-run of the Labour Party conference, according to our critic Dennis Hackett Page 11

## Clergyman new Iran President

Hojatoleslam Ali Khameneï, a clergyman who heads the ruling Islamic Republican Party, is the new President of Iran. He won more than 90 per cent of the votes in 182 towns, Page 9

## Four children die in fire

Four children aged between 10 and 15 died in a fire in a house at Peterlee, co Durham. Their bodies were found huddled together beneath a window. Their two fathers had to be dragged from the burning house Page 3

## Scarman visit

Lord Scarman is to visit Toxteth this month before submitting his report on the Brixton riots to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary. Page 3

## Outsider wins

A 53-1 outsider, Gold River, ridden by an Australian jockey, Gary Moore, won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp. Bikala was second and April Run third Page 17



# SDP approves alliance but still divided on leadership

**From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Perth**

The Social Democrats, assembled for their first national conference in Perth, endorsed with their applause yesterday their leaders' plans for an alliance with the Liberal Party. But they proved to be as divided as the members of their interim steering committee on the question of how the party leader should be chosen.

This first mass gathering of members of the new party, which is to be followed by two more, in Bradford and London, later this week, showed a marked unity of purpose and outlook with the four former Labour Cabinet ministers who founded the SDP as recently as last March, and with their 15 other MPs.

The latest recruit among the MPs, Dr Jesse Dickson Mabon, the former Labour MP for Greenock and Port Glasgow, was warmly received.

Dr Mabon said that Labour moderates deceived themselves if they thought they had triumphed at Brighton last week, or that "Bennery" was dead. There had been no rolling back of left-wing policies.

Mr Roy Jenkins said that objectionable policies had been overwhelmingly endorsed by the Labour Party conference. The gulf between the two sides in Labour's civil war had become unbridgeable.

Mr Jenkins urged the party to do nothing to tear apart the alliance with the Liberals agreed by the Liberal Party at Llandudno last month. They could not break the stultifying grip of the two oligarchical parties and fight the Liberals as well. That would be a frivolous, self-indulgent folly.

Mrs Shirley Williams, a joint-founder of the SDP, said it would be short-sighted foolishness to pretend that either party could do without the other. The war required not only an electoral alliance but a governing alliance beyond it. Their task could not be achieved if Social Democrats and Liberals did not hold together well beyond the next election.

Only one voice was raised against the alliance in the course of a day of unrelieved good nature. An invasion of Perth City Hall by four extreme Scottish nationalists, shouting that the SDP was an English-based party, raised the political interest until they were good-naturedly removed.

The disagreement over electing the leader was paraded and debated. Two of the four founders, Mr Jenkins and Mr William Rodgers, want the MPs to elect a leader whom the wider party would then endorse. The other two, Mrs Williams and Dr David Owen, want MPs to do no more than nominate candidates, and the choice to be made by every party member in a postal ballot.

Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, making the latter case, raised the cry of "one man one vote".

He seemed to earn rather more applause than Professor David Marquand, who put the traditional constitutional case, emphasizing the danger that he said had been revealed in the Labour Party that MPs might find themselves with a leader (if he were chosen by popular vote) in whom they had no confidence.

Some party members said afterwards that, rather than risk differences between the MPs and the party, it might be better for the MPs to keep the process in their hands alone. In any event, the conference was assured that there need be no trouble. There is to be a constitutional conference early next year to debate the whole matter.

The conference was told that the party already has the level of membership that had been set as a target to be reached by the end of the year. A total of 66,680 members and supporters were enrolled up to last Thursday, making an average of more than 100 in each constituency.

### Radical plan for union relations

A programme of radical change affecting industrial relations, including measures to "distance" the unions from party politics, is being considered by SDP leaders (Paul Routledge writes).

In a discussion paper to be debated at the SDP conference in Bradford tomorrow, Mr Roger Liddle, a member of the party's national executive who was special adviser to Mr William Rogers, the party's spokesman on employment, when he was a minister in the last Labour Government, argues they can win the next election and break the mould of British politics.

The SDP's proposals for the unions begin: "As a first step, existing procedures which are supposed to give members a fair chance to 'contract out' of the political levy should be properly enforced. In addition, the law might specify that union political funds should be used to support parties in proportion to the wishes of the levy-paying membership."

The first item on the list is a specific policy for incomes to be agreed by the Social Democrats before the next election "with important details left for negotiations with the TUC and CBI when we form a government". It would preferably be a voluntary incomes policy, but possibly backed by statutory powers. The party is also looking at compulsory secret ballots for internal union elections.

The Social Democrats find some attraction in establishing statutory rights for unions: to organize, recruit, be recognized by employers, engage in bargaining, and take industrial action. "In return, the law would decide the boundaries beyond which industrial action could not be pursued."

The document does not suggest that the closed shop should be outlawed on the grounds that it can make "practical industrial sense".

It also seeks streamlined disputes procedures, more worker participation.

Conference reports, page 6
Right to strike, page 12
Frank Johnson, back page

# First salvo by Heath in revolt of the wets

**By George Clark, Political Correspondent**

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are facing their first serious challenge from the Conservative backbenches over economic policy, after the rise in interest rates last week and the prospect of continuing recession, further public spending cuts and increasing unemployment.

The rebels are arguing for a change of strategy to help industry and slow the rate of factory closures and bankruptcies.

The attack on Mrs Thatcher's adherence to strict monetary policies, confirmed by the recent Government changes, will be led by Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, when he speaks at Manchester tomorrow.

He will also be making a television appearance on the eve of the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool next week. Mr Heath is booked for two fringe meetings where he will explain his alternative policies.

This week his arguments will be supported by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, MP for Hexham, a former Cabinet Minister, when he speaks in Cambridge on Thursday. Sir Ian Gilmour, who was dismissed from his post as Lord Privy Seal at the Foreign Office, is also speaking at the party conference on the conditions for economic revival.

Mr Hugh Dykes, Conservative MP for Harrow, East, in his second attack on the Government's policies within a week, told a Conservative dinner at the Commons on Saturday that the Chancellor, after the rise in interest rates, was heading for defeat and resignation, or else "the sharpest, most involuntary U-turn in history".

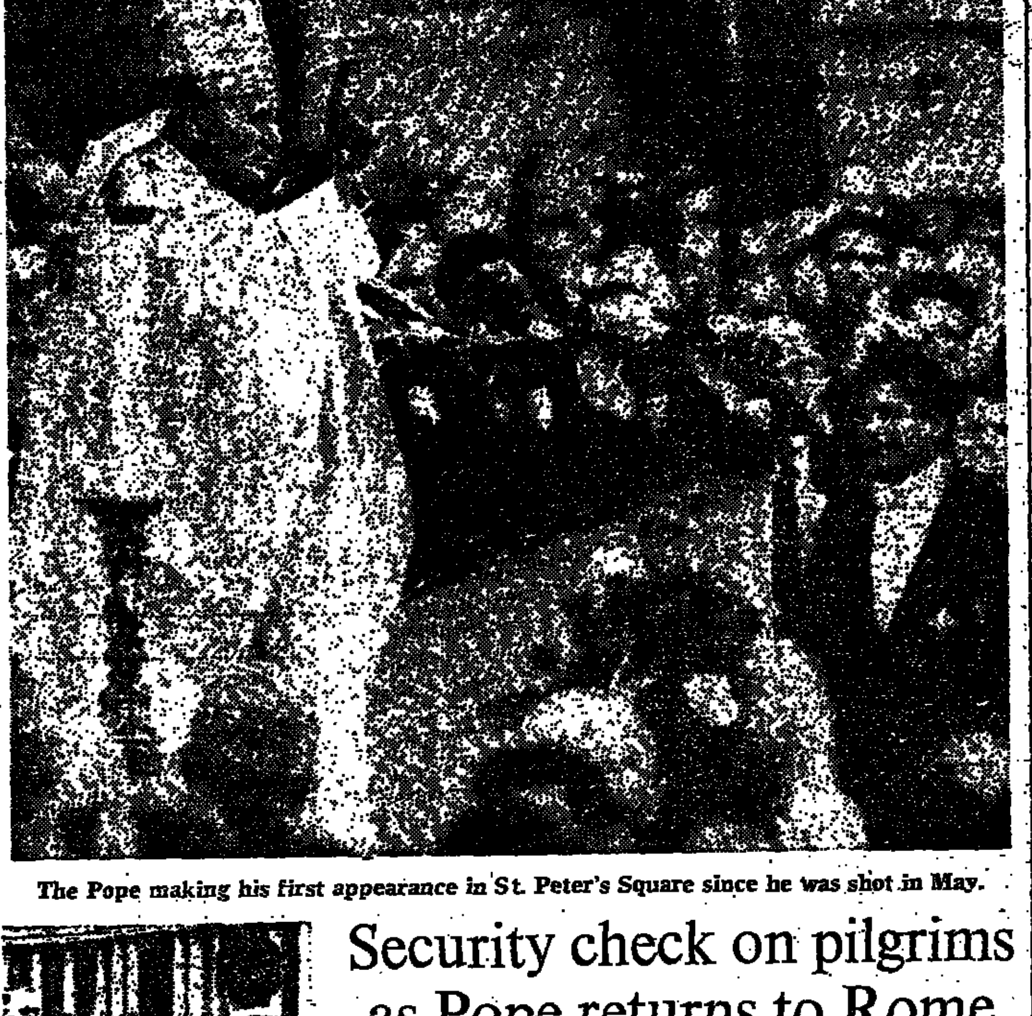
Earlier in the week, Mr Dykes, a stockbroker, said that many Tory backbenchers were upset and worried about the recent ministerial changes. The appointment of two ministers to the Treasury who were strong advocates of strict monetarism, he said, suggested that the policy stance was being reinforced for its own sake, not on rational grounds. This was causing growing anxiety.

Another indication of wider backbench concern will come this week in a booklet produced by 13 Conservatives, edited by Mr William Waldegrave, MP for Bristol, West, who was appointed a junior minister at the Department of Education in the last reshuffle.

Called, *Changing Gear: What the Government should do next*, it rejects Mrs Thatcher's oft-repeated statement that there is no alternative policy that will bring down inflation and make British industry competitive and prosperous. It argues that the party has "come close to abandoning our traditional approach . . . in favour of the belief that our job was to impose a certain type of economic analysis on the nation—to become the pressure group for a particular economic theory".

It reminds Mrs Thatcher: "In stark electoral terms, we are only elected when half our supporters come from the working class".

An alternative strategy commended by these Tory critics, most of whom are regarded as "wets", would involve the injection of between £4,000m and £5,000m into capital projects over the next two years, and a cut of £2,000m in national insurance contributions paid by industry. They concede that this would be reflationary, but argue that it would show that the Conservatives are not giving up the political leadership or deserting the unemployed.



*The Pope making his first appearance in St. Peter's Square since he was shot in May.*

*Police frisking visitors to St. Peter's Square yesterday.*

# Security check on pilgrims as Pope returns to Rome

Rome, Oct. 4.—Unprecedented security measures surrounded the Pope's long-awaited return to St Peter's Square today, nearly five months after he was shot there by the Turkish gunman, Mehmet Agca.

Hundreds of armed police using metal detectors checked over 15,000 pilgrims as they filed into the square to see the Pope preside at a beatification ceremony. Plainclothes officers mingled with the crowd and others took up vantage points on roofs and at windows overlooking the vast colonnaded square.

The Pope, who ended his convalescence last week was kept far from the public and sat at a dais on the steps of St Peter's basilica, flanked by cardinals and other senior prelates. There was no sign of the open-topped "Popemobile" in which he was standing when the gunman opened fire.

The Pope, an extrovert and gregarious man, is known to dislike presidential-style protection and according to Vatican sources he has refused to wear a bullet-proof vest.

Today he smiled for the crowd but looked tired. He had flown to the Vatican by helicopter from his summer retreat at Castel Gandolfo, south of Rome, and he returned there after the ceremony. On Wednesday, the Pope is due to hold his first general audience at the Vatican since the shooting and today's security measures are expected to be repeated.

A thin drizzle kept the crowd down at today's beatification ceremony when three Italians, a French priest and a French nun were honoured posthumously for "heroic virtue" after stringent investigation of their lives and work by Church authorities.—Reuter and AP.

# Prior flies to talks on Maze reforms

**From Richard Ford, Belfast**

Prison reforms in Northern Ireland will be announced by the Government this week after the end on Saturday of the seven-month hunger strike at the Maze Prison, near Belfast.

Amid rumours of what is to be offered and suspicions among "loyalist" politicians that a deal has been struck with republican prisoners, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, cut short his weekend in England yesterday and flew back to the province to begin consultations with advisers at Stormont Castle.

Accompanying him was Lord Gowrie, his deputy, who met some of the relatives of the last six men on hunger strike a week ago.

The Government wanted the fast to end quietly. Mr Prior had made clear that there would be no talk of surrender or defeat, and it was obvious last night that he was attempting to keep the matter as low key as possible.

The situation is fraught with difficulties for the Government, with republicans expecting concessions and loyalists questioning how the new team of Mr Prior and Lord Gowrie was able to achieve a breakthrough so soon after the departure of Mr Humphrey Atkins and Mr Michael Alison, his deputy.

As he left his home in England, Mr Prior would not be specific about any reforms. "The Government has always said that once the hunger strike was out of the way, there were certain reforms that could be introduced and those were set out by my predecessor in office", he said.

"We will try to see what we can do about those and whether we can specify more clearly what those reforms are. Then we shall put them into operation for all the prisons in Northern Ireland", Mr Prior said.

On arrival at Stormont, Mr Prior and Lord Gowrie discussed with senior officials on the delicate task facing the Government with the end of the hunger strike, which has claimed 10 lives since Robert Sands refused breakfast on March 1.

There was no sign last night that Lord Gowrie would be making a visit to the Maze to outline to the prisoners what was on offer.

Mr Prior will want to offer enough reforms to satisfy the prisoners, of whom 400 remain on the blanket protest, refusing to wear prison clothing or do prison work, but he will want to avoid a backlash from the loyalists.

Within republican circles, it is being suggested that the Government will agree to prisoners wearing their own clothes at all times, as women prisoners at Armagh jail already do. That reform could be implemented quickly as the clothes are stocked in the prison.

However, on remission, Mr Prior must be wary of outraging loyalist opinion. Father Denis Faul, a Maze Prison chaplain, said he thought the Government should show good faith by offering full remission to the blanket prisoners.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionists, urged the Government to move cautiously and not make concessions under the threat of IRA spokesmen and church leaders warning of another hunger strike.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who was woken early in the morning in Canberra to be told the news, expressed relief that the hunger strike was over.

Blanket protest goes on, page 3
Leading article, page 13

# Summit plea for Third World aid

**By Sidney Weiland**

Canberra, Oct 4.—The Commonwealth leaders called on all governments today for a major political commitment and urgent action to combat poverty and backwardness in the Third World.

The Commonwealth summit demanded prompt, practical and effective measures to break the five-year-old deadlock between the poor South and the richer North over economic aid.

The call was issued less than three weeks before leaders of 22 governments meet at Cancun, Mexico, in a new effort to revive the North-South dialogue.

The Commonwealth leaders said the issues at stake "are so important that they require the personal commitment and involvement of political leaders who, representing the will of their people, have the greatest power to advance the common cause of mankind".

The appeal for "real and significant changes" on North-South relations was approved during a weekend of private talks at a lakeside hotel in Canberra, the Australian capital.

The leaders were in Canberra for a break in the eight-day conference, which began in Melbourne last week and will resume there tomorrow. They said their three-page call for action would be known as "the Melbourne Declaration".

The declaration, avoiding specific remedies, was described as a careful compromise between Third World countries, which have been pressing for vast injections of new aid, and Britain, which has joined the Reagan Administration in taking a more cautious stand. According to officials, the main purpose was to generate political will to get

Continued on page 8, col 8

# Skilful Karpov wins second game

Merano, Oct 4.—Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world chess champion, won the adjourned second game of his title defence when Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, resigned today on his fifty-seventh move.

The victory gave the Soviet champion a commanding 2—0 lead over his challenger. The champion needs another four victories to retain his title for the second time against his self-exiled fellow countryman.

Karpov, reigning champion since 1975, defeated Korchnoi three years ago in a bitterly-contested duel in the Philippines. Karpov won that match by the narrowest possible margin of six games to five after the challenger came back from being three games down.

Today, Karpov, playing white, kept up a constant pressure against Korchnoi after resuming the adjourned game with a queen's side pawn attack in his sealed forty-second move.

He held a pawn advantage and what experts called a dominating board position.

Winding up the game, Karpov played simple chess, pushing Korchnoi to the wall by systematically exploiting the advantage of his queen's rook pawn by threatening to queen it.

The champion made short work of his opponent's last defences with a swift exchange of pieces that left Korchnoi no hope of saving the game.

Alexander Roshal, Karpov's official press officer, said after the match: "It is very simple—one is playing very well and one is playing very badly."

Experts here said Korchnoi has been playing ragged chess.

"It is just an extremely horrible start for Korchnoi", Robert Byrne, the American grandmaster, said.

The two defeats struck a hard blow at Korchnoi, who has been seeking the win partly as a moral victory in his bitter personal battle with the Soviet authorities to win permission to bring his wife and son to the West.

At a press conference a few hours before the resumption of the game today, Mr Emanuel Sztein, the spokesman for the challenger, said Korchnoi was under "terrible pressure" because of his family situation.

The third game is due to begin tomorrow, with Korchnoi playing white.—Reuter and AP.

Early blunder, page 8

**Deutsche mark revalued, French franc devalued**

# Finance ministers agree EMS shift

**From Peter Norman, Brussels, Oct 4.**

EEC finance ministers today agreed on a realignment of the European Monetary System that involves revaluations of 5.5 per cent for the Deutschmark and the Dutch guilder, and devaluations of 3 per cent for the French franc and the Italian lira.

The decision, which came after eight hours of talks, was hailed by the finance ministers of France and West Germany as proof that the EMS is viable.

Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Finance Minister, sad the realignment proved that the member states of the EMS were able to adapt their central rates in good time and relatively smoothly.

M Jacques Delors, his French counterpart, said the decisions illustrated the cohesion of the Community. The franc devaluation was to make amends for the past because since the EMS was set up in March, 1979, French prices had risen consistently faster than those in German, he added.

The revaluations and devaluations announced today are against the central rates of the Danish kroner, the Belgian and Luxembourg francs and the Irish punt. The bilateral relationships of these four currencies will remain unchanged, as does the status of sterling which is outside the exchange rate system of the EMS.

The changes decided today will not therefore have a direct effect on the movement of sterling when foreign exchange markets open tomorrow although a psychological strengthening of the mark and guilder may take place. This evening, Herr Matthöfer said he expected to see the Deutschemark become firmer against the United States dollar.

Today's decisions were taken at a special meeting in Brussels that was convened by Britain at the request of France and West Germany.

Herr Matthöfer said the mark revaluation was relatively easy for the Bonn government to accept. A major problem in the talks was the insistence of France that the franc devaluation should be accompanied by the devaluation of other currencies. This approach was presumably intended to make the decision palatable to French public opinion in view of the previous insistence by the French government that a devaluation was not necessary following the election by President Mitterrand.

The French authorities have been intervening massively to defend the franc since the changeover at the Elysée Palace. The Bank of France was estimated to have lost 8,500m francs (£850m) from its foreign currency reserves last week and international bankers have put the total reserve loss since May at at least 35,000m francs.

In the course of today's negotiations, Belgium, as well as Italy, came under heavy pressure to devalue its currency. At one point in the afternoon, France threatened to impose import controls unless other countries joined in a realignment that produced an effective devaluation of around 9 per cent for the French franc against the mark.

The ministers and their officials met today under a deadline imposed by world financial markets. Failure to have produced a political decision in time for the opening of the Tokyo foreign exchange market at one o'clock Brussels time on Monday morning could have resulted in a day of chaos on international money markets.

**EMS REALIGNMENT**

New central rates of the EMS member currencies against the European Currency Unit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgian, Luxembourg franc | 40.7572 |
| Deutsche mark | 2.40989 |
| Danish kroner | 7.91117 |
| Dutch guilder | 2.66382 |
| French franc | 6.17443 |
| Italian lire | 1,300.67 |
| Irish punt | 0.684452 |

As today's decision stands, bankers are expecting heavy downward pressure on the Belgian franc tomorrow which has been seen as a candidate for devaluation for many months.

The EMS was set up in March, 1979, to create a greater degree of monetary stability in Europe by narrowing the margins of fluctuation between the member currencies. Although Britain has never joined the exchange rate mechanism, she is a member. Britain's half-membership today proved to be an advantage as the meeting was chaired by a neutral figure in the person of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is the current president of the EEC Finance Ministers' Council.

Although the Government in London has been under increasing pressure in recent weeks to make Britain a full member of the EMS, British officials in Brussels said the question was not discussed.

Pressure for major realignment in the EMS built up after the Socialist victory in France. President Mitterrand's policies of expanding France's budget deficit and reducing working hours to create employment and boost the economy were perceived by foreign exchange markets as being inconsistent with the priority given in other western states to combating inflation through restrictive monetary policies.

Reaction, page 19

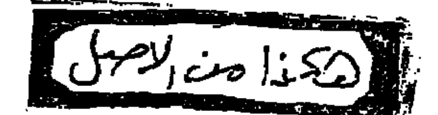
# Death cuts ferry link

Sealink services between Newhaven and Dieppe were suspended yesterday after a Spanish container lorry being driven on to the Ferry Senlac plunged into Dieppe harbour when a support cable snapped. The driver is still missing, presumed dead. Seven sailings had to be cancelled and hundreds of passengers faced detours and delays.

Sealink said last night: "We will decide tomorrow whether to continue with a passenger service only or to reroute all traffic through other ports".

Teenagers rescued, page 2





# Electoral college under scrutiny on Foot's orders

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leader, said yesterday that the Labour Party national executive should set up a committee to see if improvements could be made to the electoral college arrangements used for electing the leader and deputy leader.

The system was used for the first time at the Labour Party conference a week ago, giving Mr Denis Healey a victory in the deputy leadership election over Mr Wedgwood Benn by a margin of 0.852 per cent.

Mr Foot said it would not be a question of the committee coming forward with recommendations for next year; but it was important that they should look at what happened last week, see what weaknesses or failures had been disclosed, and then come forward with propositions.

It was not a "sinister suggestion" coming from either the right or the left; just common sense. He would have liked the college to have given Labour MPs half the total vote, and he thought that should be reconsidered. "It is no use saying that this present system of 40-30-30 is absolutely sacrosanct because there are deficiencies in that", he said. (Forty per cent of the vote went to the unions and 30 per cent each to the Labour MPs and to constituency Labour parties.)

He hoped there would not be another election next year but it could happen. He had not questioned Mr Benn's right to stand, only the wisdom of doing so at present.

Mr Foot, who was being interviewed on the ITV programme *Weekend World*, repeated that he would not agree to Mr Benn setting any conditions for membership of the Shadow Cabinet. No member of it had the right to say "I will make up my own mind whether I will abide by the collective decisions".

"Collective responsibility is not some old, fuddy-duddy constitutional principle invented a hundred years ago", he said. "It is nothing of the sort. It is essential for the purpose of having an effective Opposition which is going to become the government of the country." If Mr Benn said there should be perpetual argument about every decision taken in Shadow Cabinet that would undermine the original election which appointed its members.

On the decision to come out of the EEC without first having a referendum, he said that those who argued for a referendum had every right to put the matter before the conference again. Views on that might change before the general election.

# Battle lines drawn up in critical week for pay

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Engineering employers are expected today to offer pay increases to their two million workers which are closely in line with the 3.8 per cent already rejected by union negotiators at BL Cars.

Union leaders in the industry, who are seeking increases of about 14 per cent, fear that there will only be a marginal improvement in the 3.16 per cent offer on national minimum rates made a fortnight ago.

However, a further modest improvement in the offer is not discounted.

The talks between the Engineering Employers' Federation and union leaders come at the opening of a critical week for the coming wage round in both the private and public sector.

**BL Cars:** On Friday senior shop stewards will be recommended formally to back a strike from November 1 unless the management substantially improves its offer which was dismissed by negotiators as "chicken feed".

**Miners:** Tomorrow leaders formally submit their claim for increases of 24 per cent and a minimum rate in the industry of £100 per week.

Although the National Coal Board may not table a formal offer. Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, is anxious to complete negotiations before the electoral battle to succeed him gets under way in December.

**Local government:** Also tomorrow, the TUC public service committee meets to discuss ways of coordinating a bargaining strategy in the face of the Government's 4 per cent pay guidelines

***Manual workers:*** The following day, negotiators for the largest group represented on the committee, the one million local authority manual workers, are due to draw up a pay claim, which the biggest union, the National Union of Public Employees, wants to ensure seeks rises of at least 12 per cent to match the rate of inflation, together with a reduction in workin ghours.

**Firemen:** The first local authority group expected to settle is the 30,000 firemen. They are hoping for an early deal yielding rises above double figures, because of the special formula which links their pay to that of skilled manual workers.

# Stansted inquiry still not off the ground

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Amid the woods and fields of rural Essex, the public inquiry into the development of Stansted as London's third airport begins its second week tomorrow. No one seems to know why inquiries habitually avoid sitting on Mondays, but the assumption is that lawyers do not then have to rush back from their weekends.

In this case, the audience appears to consist almost exclusively of lawyers. For most of last week the long rows of public seats in the specially built prefabricated hall were almost deserted, and the Department of the Environment must be wondering if the £113,000 it spent on providing it was a waste of money.

Even those most passionately involved in the controversy admit that most of the proceedings have been extremely tedious. Apart from a noisy but peaceful demonstration before the inquiry opened, the closest the "pros" and the "antis" have come to confrontation has been to accuse each other of taking down their posters.

Within the hall, Mr Norman Payne, chairman of the British Airports Authority, answers questions from cross-examining lawyers with the air of a man who feels his time is being wasted. At one point on Friday afternoon he yawned.

The inquiry building has been erected within the grounds of Quendon Hall, which the Government has rented. Reporters have an advantage over the general public in that, when the tedium becomes too much, they can stroll across to the house itself, a lovely red brick William and Mary mansion which is rightly listed Grade 1.

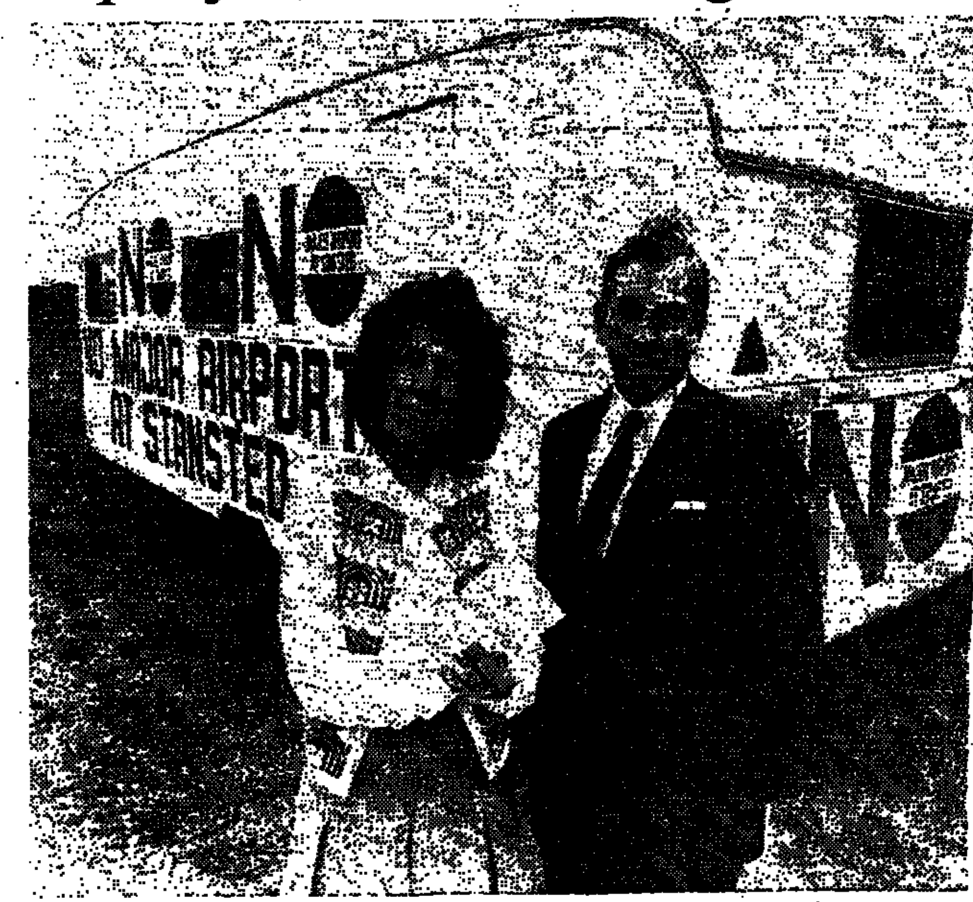
It is there that the organizations involved in the inquiry, including the objectors, have been allocated offices.

The BAA is at pains to point out that it is not alone in wanting Stansted. Its supporters include the regional branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union, whose posters proclaim that the project could provide 30,000 new jobs, although other unions are believed to be unconvinced.

Somewhat surprisingly, the Greater London Council's planning committee has also declared in favour of Stansted. The previous Conservative administration campaigned vigorously for what it called a "two centre" airport, with a runway at Maplin, on the Thames estuary, and a terminal in the former docklands. But the present Labour administration disagrees.

The opposition to the expansion of Stansted is led by such eminent bodies as the Countryside Commission, the National Trust and the National Farmers' Union. But it is largely orchestrated by the North-west Essex and East Hertfordshire Preservation Association, which claims 240 affiliated groups.

Rather touchingly, those groups have compiled detailed inventories of each parish likely to be affected by the proposals. They list not only historical associations, buildings of interest and beauty spots, but also the favourite activities of the inhabitants and what they value most about their surroundings.




**Family in protest: Mr John Lukies and his daughter, Mrs Sue Forsyth, who have set up a "no to Stansted" caravan. (Photograph by Keith Waldegrave.)**

Mrs Sue Forsyth, the association's campaign organizer, agrees that, if it were starting today, it would adopt a more striking acronym like scram or crush.

But as she points out, she and her father, Mr John Lukies, chairman of the association, and their supporters have been fighting the Stansted battle for nearly 20 years. Their cheerful demeanour disguises a deep sense of injustice.

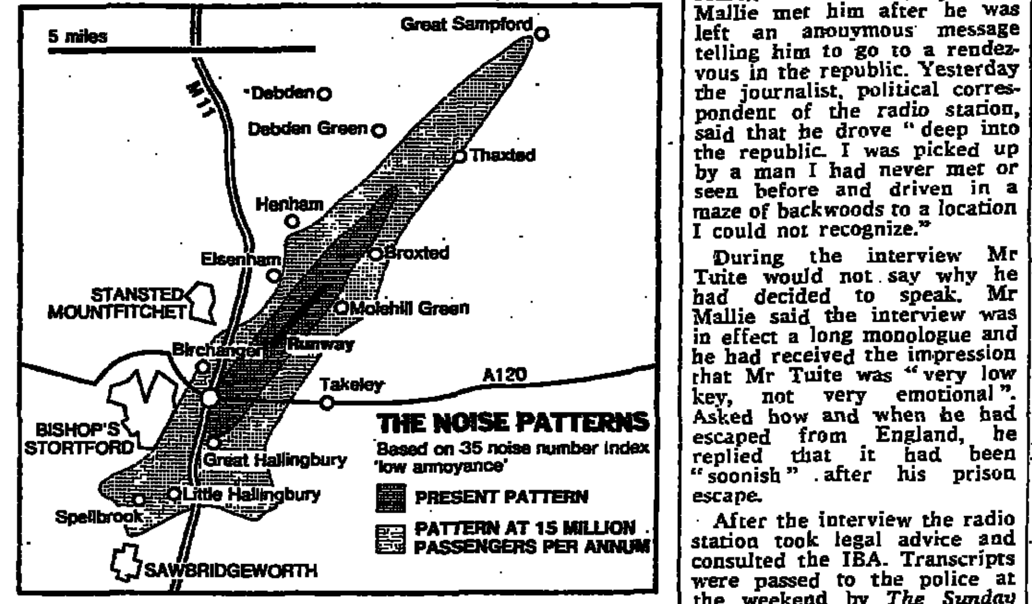
They feel that since Stansted was rejected after a public inquiry in 1966 and again three years later by the Roskill Commission, they should not have to go through the same nightmare again.

The BAA insists that if no new airport capacity is provided in the South-east by the end of the decade at the latest, flights will have to be turned away and the economy, particularly the tourist industry, will suffer.

The objectors say that the latest range of forecasts of future air traffic, however imprecise, do not justify a new airport. They are suspicious of the Government's failure to reach a decision on a new terminal at Gatwick, which they say has been deliberately delayed.

They also doubt the BAA's claim that Stansted will be self-financing, and that it will be able to hold landing charges at a competitive level. The scheduled airlines would strongly resist any attempt to move part of their operations to Stansted, and it would therefore handle primarily charter traffic, most of which could be diverted to regional airports with no great hardship to passengers and to the considerable benefit of the regions.

An example of the BAA's




**Parishes in flight path: How the development of Stansted will widen the areas affected by noise of aircraft movements. The noise number index combines the average number of aircraft movements heard at above a certain noise level on an average summer day with their average peak noise levels, and expresses in a single number the noise exposure.**

determination to win the Stansted battle at all costs is said to be its wholesale purchasing of properties in the area "safeguarded" for expansion. The BAA says this is merely to avoid possible future hardship from compulsory purchase and that, if the inquiry rejects the scheme, it will simply put the properties back on the market.

In due course the inquiry is to consider applications by the Town and Country Planning Association for a new airport at Maplin and by Uttlesford District Council, the local authority responsible for Stansted, for a fifth terminal at Heathrow.

The Government, which evidently feels that these are diversionary tactics, caused some consternation at the start of the inquiry by announcing through counsel that it had effectively ruled out alternatives to Stansted. Later it indicated that hose alternatives would be examined in due course but only, it seemed, after the arguments for and against Stansted had been concluded.

Diary page 12

# Irish police follow up Tuite radio interview

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad and the police of the Irish Republic are studying details of a journalist's interview with Gerard Tuite, who escaped from Brixton prison maximum security wing in south London last year while awaiting trial for alleged Provisional IRA offences.

The interview was made in the republic two weeks ago by Mr Eamonn Mallie, of Downtown Radio, Belfast. Mr Tuite did not disclose precisely how he got out of England, but said he had returned to the republic quite soon after the escape. The interview lasted for more than two hours and an edited version is to be broadcast in Northern Ireland tonight.

Mr Tuite disclosed an escape plan which included using a drill made out of a broom. He also said that he and the two men who escaped with him had taken advantage of the relaxed atmosphere between prisoners and guards at Brixton.

Once high on Scotland Yard's "most wanted" list, Mr Tuite was the object of a big police search after his escape. Mr Mallie met him after he was left an anonymous message telling him to go to a rendezvous in the republic. Yesterday the journalist, political correspondent of the radio station, said that he drove "deep into the republic. I was picked up by a man I had never met or seen before and driven in a maze of backwoods to a location I could not recognize."

During the interview Mr Tuite would not say why he had decided to speak. Mr Mallie said the interview was in effect a long monologue and he had received the impression that Mr Tuite was "very low key, not very emotional". Asked how and when he had escaped from England, he replied that it had been "soonish" after his prison escape.

After the interview the radio station took legal advice and consulted the IBA. Transcripts were passed to the police at the weekend by *The Sunday Times*, which printed excerpts yesterday.

The excerpts indicate that the escape was Mr Tuite's seventh attempt since his capture in 1979. He joined forces with James Moody, who was facing armed robbery charges, and Stanley Thompson, who was on separate charges of armed robbery. Mr Thompson gave himself up and was given a suspended sentence of two years; Mr Moody is still at large.

The escapers used drill bits fixed into a discarded pencil sharpener, and later a broom handle, to drill through the walls of the prison cells. The threat of violence was used to keep other prisoners quiet about the plan. The escape route through the cell walls was built without hindrance because of efficient lookouts and, according to Mr Tuite, the inefficiency of the prison officers. Mr Tuite used his good relations with the officers to get one of them unwittingly to smuggle in backsaw blades in a box of paints when he was moved to a different part of the prison.

Scotland Yard has thought for some time that Mr Tuite had returned to the republic and suspect that he got out of England by crossing to the Continent and so to Ireland. Yesterday the police in the Irish Republic said they were cooperating with Scotland Yard in the hunt.

## Science report

# Beer can theory confirmed at last

By the Staff of "Nature"

Twenty years ago, two geologists presented what they called an "elegant demonstration" of their theory of the lubrication of rock movements. It entailed upturning an empty beer can on a slightly inclined glass plate, and watching whether it slid down the slope or not. (Readers could try this pleasant experiment, which involves emptying the can first).

The remarkable result, if the slope is gentle enough, is that a warm can will not slide down the slope, but a cold one (straight from the freezer) will, as soon as it begins to warm a little. This can be attributed not to ice on the rim, but to air, expanding as it warms, spilling out under the rim so the can slides down the slope like a hovercraft.

What that has to do with rocks concerns not air but water. The rocks beneath the oceans are cracked and saturated with water, and in places, particularly where the ocean crust is thrusting beneath a continent because of continental drift, the pressure of this water can become extremely high.

According to the beer can theory, this water can penetrate between the sedimentary layers of the rock, reducing the friction between them and allowing them to slide easily over each other.

This, in fact, has been the only way that geologists have been able to understand how layers as thin as a few inches thick have been able—in some cases—to ride for many miles over others, when piling up the continental land masses.

Now a chance observation by the research drilling ship Glomar Challenger seems to have confirmed the picture. The ship was drilling into the pile of oceanic sediments being scraped off the American continental plate as it is being thrust deep beneath the Antilles volcanic arc north of Barbados on the western Atlantic—just the kind of region where over-pressured water was expected, though the Challenger scientists were not looking for it.

The drill got stuck, a calamitous event in this kind of work, and the scientists set feverishly to work to free it. So preoccupied were they with that task that they did not stop to think about the water that was welling up through the hollow drill shaft, and spraying on to the deck from the top of the rig.

Only after the team had dynamited the drill free did they reflect that that water must have been geologic water, from a quarter of a mile from beneath the ocean floor where the drill shaft had broken—and that it was highly pressurized, just as required by the beer can theory.

At that point the scientists might have thought of wringing out their wet shirts and making a chemical analysis of the water, but it would have been too contaminated to learn much from it. Thus the first chance of sampling this sub-ocean water had been gained, and lost.

Source: *Nature* (vol 293, p261), 1981



# County council group faces rift over rate curbs

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils will today hold the crucial meeting of its policy committee to consider its response to the Government's proposal to curb rate increases. Pressure has been growing among its members for a declaration of opposition to what they see as direct intervention by the Government in local matters.

Unless they are satisfied with the association's action, several authorities could withdraw from the association, following the example of Derbyshire County Council, which has already done so.

Mr Stephen Ross, MP, leader of the Liberal-controlled Isle of Wight County Council, has written to the association asking for a clear statement of opposition, and several Labour-controlled authorities, including Cheshire and Nottinghamshire, are also considering their future.

While the association has committed itself to opposing any further encroachment on local authority autonomy, many Conservative authorities back the Government's proposals for rate-increase ceilings and support holding a referendum before a council can raise extra revenue.

Mr Basil Jeuda, leader of Cheshire County Council, said that Mr Heseltine's intention to take powers of direct intervention in local authorities' rate-setting decisions was a fundamental assault on the independence of local government.

The Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities has already declared its opposition. Mr Jack Smart, chairman, described the proposal as "the worst, most vicious piece of centralization in local government history".



## IN BRIEF

### 'Otello' chorus in blue jeans

The chorus of the English National Open's production of *Otechello*, some of whose members appeared on the stage of the Coliseum, London, on Saturday in jeans and sweater as a pay protest, are threatening to do the same tomorrow.

The singers want to be paid for thehalf hour they say they need to make up and change into their fifteenth century costumes, but they are paid only from the time the performance starts.

### TriStar check

British Airways said yesterday it was checking its 21 TriStar jets after engines failed on TriStars owned by Eastern Airlines in the United States. The RB 211 engines are made by Rolls-Royce.

### Student crisis

More than 10,000 students will be without a place to stay when the autumn term begins because of an accommodation crisis at universities and colleges, the National Union of Students said yesterday.

### Murder charge

A man was charged last night with the attempted murder o a woman and the murder of a photographer. Ronald Cohen, who was found stabbed in a blazing house in Emsworth, Hampshire.

### Lightning victim dies

Andrew Thompson, aged 24, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, died eight days after being struck by lightning during a football match at Lydney, Gloucestershire.

### Prostitute murdered

Mrs Sandra Battle, who was found murdered in a lovers' lane in Leeds on Friday, had been working as a prostitute in the Chapeltown area of the city, thbe police said yesterday.

### 50 in coach escape

More than 50 people returning from Blackpool illuminations escaped serious injury yesterday when their coach crashed through a boundary fence on the M6 in Cheshire.

### Race march charges

Three people have been charged under the Public Order Act after a march by the right-wing British Movement through Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, on Saturday.

# Teenagers rescued in Channel

A search for an aircraft with five people on board, the rescue of four teenagers from a drifting catamaran and a man overboard from a night ferry made it a busy weekend for Channel rescue services.

The four runaway schoolchildren were taken off the catamaran in a force nine gale off the Isle of Wight on Saturday by the Bembridge lifeboat after a helicopter had been unable to winch them to safety.

The four, all from Boscombe, Dorset, two boys aged 15, a girl of 14, and James Watson, aged 17, were reunited with their parents at Christchurch police station yesterday, four days after leaving their homes.

The search was resumed yesterday for the missing Spanish aircraft overdue on a flight from Cardiff to Alicante. The twin-engined aircraft ditched off the Channel Islands.

The three passengers were named as Mr Pryce Haines, and his son, Roger, of Cwm Farm, Caerphilly, and Mr Robert Armistead, of Wold Farm, Ganton, near Scarborough.

A police launch and costguard vessels searched in vain for a man who plunged from the night ferry from Cowes to Southampton.

Mr Robert Urquhart, aged 24, of Edinburgh and John Tough, aged 15, of Leith, were rescued by an RAF helicopter when their canoe overturned on the River Tweed at Kelso.

# Hain demands inquiry into South Africa spy claim

By Our Crime Reporter

Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner last night demanded a public investigation into South African intelligence operations in Britain.

*The Sunday Times* had claimed that Charles Richardson, a former gang leader who is serving a 25-year jail term, once worked for Boss, the South African Bureau of State Security. Mr Hain said that claims, which were said to have been made by Richardson himself, were further evidence of Boss's wide-ranging activities in Britain.

According to *The Sunday Times* yesterday Richardson, who returned to prison in January after escaping last year, said he had burgled the offices of three organizations opposed to the South Africans, obtained spare parts for South African weapons and claimed that his South African girl friend came to Britain where she penetrated anti-apartheid groups.

*The Sunday Times* discovered that the girl friend, Miss Jean Lagrange, had been working until last week for an office cleaning agency and had access to government offices. Yesterday she was not available for comment. She resigned on Friday.

Pesterday her employer, Mr Derek Newman, said that Miss Lagrange had told she had not used the job to get any information.

Richardson was convicted during the torture trial involving his south London gang in 1967

# 'SUNDAY TIMES' BACK AGAIN

*The Sunday Times* appeared normally again yesterday after the acceptance by 101 machine minders of a peace agreement in their pay and manning dispute.

*The Sunday Times* Colour Magazine will appear with the newspaper again next Sunday. Production of the magazine, which is printed at Sun Printers, Watford, was cancelled at the beginning of last week when publication of the paper was in serious doubt.


**Overseas selling prices**

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pos 105; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon L1 3.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 50c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 13; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pos 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS3.50; Tunisia Din 6.00; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 60.

# Scarman to visit Toxteth for Brixton report

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Lord Scarman is to go to Toxteth, Liverpool, later this month before submitting his report on this summer's Brixton riots to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary.

He said yesterday that he had received a lot of written evidence about the Toxteth rioting and wanted to meet the people concerned. Although Toxteth was not in his terms of reference, he would not wish to refer to it without informing himself on the spot.

He is to meet Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside and Lady Simey, chairman of the local police authority, who told a press conference in London this weekend that some people would like Mr Oxford to go.

She said that Sir James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary was going to Merseyside to discuss Mr Oxford's report on the riots with the police authority. "We have said the report is inadequate for our purposes. We cannot evaluate the rots on the evidence he gives."

Lady Simey, who was addressing a weekend conference on Policing Now, said that Sir Cyril Philips, chairmen of the Police Complaints Board, was also going to Merseyside: "We invited him after reading in *The Times* that he would welcome going to Liverpool".

Sir Cyril is to meet Lord Scarman this week to discuss the handling of complaints agout police. Mr Robin Auld, QC, counsel to the Brixton inquiry, recommended that a convincing independent element should be introduced into the initial complaints procedure if it was to be seen to be fair. He said on September 9 that police objections to that were not good enough.

Sir Cyril believes there should be stronger links between the authorities involved *in the complaints system: the* Inspectorate of Constabulary, the local people authorities, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Home Office and chief constables and their deputies.

*The Times* reported on September 14 that he would welcome contact with the Merseyside Police Authority sub-committee appointed to monitor the handling of complaints.

At this weekend's conference Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, supported moves to reform the handling of complaints against police.

The Home Office Police Advisory Board, chaired by Mr Whitelaw, has a working party looking into the complaints system and police discipline.

## The Maze crisis

# Four hundred stay on blanket protest

From Richard Ford, Belfast

In the 216 days since Bobby Sands started the hunger strike on March 1, the two communities in Northern Ireland have become more polarized than ever.

Ten republican prisoners, members of the IRA or Irish National Liberation Army, starved themselves to death on fasts lasting from 46 to 73 days in support of five demands. On the streets civilians and members of the security forces died as the violence increased.

On Saturday a message was smuggled out of the Maze prison announcing that the six remaining hunger strikers were to end their fast. The five demands have not been met. Four hundred men remain on the "blanket protest" in support of those demands: not to wear prison clothing, to do no penal work, to organize their own education and recreation, to associate freely and to be given full remission.

Seventy-five civilians and members of the security forces have died this year compared with 76 fo rall of 1980. The Royal Ulster Constabulary, whose worst year was 1976, when they lost 23 men, have suffered 19 deaths this year compared with nine last year.

At the start the IRA was divided on the usefulness of the hunger strike as a weapon; but they quickly realized its power. It whipped up support *among people who had grown* tired of the IRA. Thousands attended the funerals of hunger strikers. Recruiits flocked to join. Its coffers were swelled with collections in the United States.

During the past seven months the IRA has at many times seized the initiative in the unceasing propaganda war against the British Government with demonstrations around the world, especially in the United States. The Prince of Wales on a visit to New York earlier this year was greeted by anti-H block demonstrators and the Government later advised Princess Margaret to cancel a trip to the United States.

As the anti-H block message was spread around the world even Mr Humphrey Atkins, the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had to admit that the Government's message was not getting through as clearly as he would like. But the propaganda also served to deepen the divisions within Ulster with Protestants saying the men on hunger strike were nothing but criminals and not the freedom fighters they were claimed to be.

Before his death, Sands had been elected MP for Fermanaugh, South Tyrone and on August 20 his election agent Owen Carron won the seat with an increased majority on an anti-H block ticket. Increasingly in the province it was being shown that Catholics were deserting the moderate Social and Democratic Labour Party in favour of pro-hunger strike candidates, although during the last few weeks it has been Catholic families who have made the decision to bring their sons off the fast that many must have realized was *increasingly futile.*

In the Irish Republic one hunger striker and a republican prisoner were elected to the Dail and in June 120 policemen and 30 civilians at an anti-H block rally were injured in the worst rioting Dublin had seen since 1972.

Sands's election to Westminster on April 10 was perhaps the IRA's greatest coup. His death on May 5 after 66 days on hunger strike brought serious rioting to the streets of Northern Ireland with youngsters fighting the Army with petrol bombs, and hijacked cars burning in many areas.

Whistling, the banging of bin lids and the hanging of black flags in Republican areas heralded his death.

Thopsands turned out for his funeral and the name of Bobby Sands, aged 27, a member of the IRA from Belfast, and *serving 14 years for possession* of a gun, brought demonstrations to the streets of New York, Paris and Rome. In Tehran a street was named after him.

Nine other men followed Sands to the grave:

Francis Hughes aged 25, IRA from co Armagh, life imprisonment for killing a soldier, died on May 12; Raymond McCreesh, aged 24, IRA from co Armagh, 14 years for attempting to murder British soldiers, died on May 21; Patsy *O'Hara, aged 23, INLA from co* Londonderry, eight years for possesion of a hand grenade, died on May 21; Joseph McDonnel, aged 30, IRA from Belfast, 14 years for possession of firearms and ammunition, died on July 8; Martin Hurson, aged 26, IRA from co Tyrone, 20 years for conspiracy, died on July 13; Kevin Lynch aged 25, INLA from co Londonderry, 10 years for possession of firearsm, ammunition and hijacking, died on July 31; Kieran Doherty, aged 24, MP for Cavacn. *Monaghan, IRA from* Belfast, 22 years for possesion of explosives, firearms, and hijacking, died on August 2; Thomas McElwee, aged 23, IRA from co Derry, 20 years for manslaughter, died on August 8: Michael Devine, aged 27, INLA from co Tyrone, 12 years for arms and ammuintion offences, died on August 20.

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## GIRL LIVES, MAN DIES IN FALL

A girl aged four survived a 50 ft fall from the top floor of a block of flats on Saturday, but minutes later her grandfather was killed when he fell from the same window.

The police say the incidents are unconnected and crime is not suspected.

Margaret Edmunds was unhurt by her fall at Heath House, St James Street, Doncaster. Her grandfather, Mr John Whitelaw, aged 48, died of multiple injuries.

The police said yesterday: "It looks as though the girl fell out of the window and on to the grass below. She picked herself up and went back into the flats. Some minutes later, Mr Whiteley fell out of the window

## JOCKEY MARRIES

Terry Biddlecombe, the former champion National Hunt jockey, aged 44, was married in Gloucester yesterday to Ann Hodeson, a former hospital laboratory scientific officer. The couple have been living together for two years and have a son aged four months.

## The wedding that refuses to fade away: Queues for presents, press hits back, aid for disabled

Present laughter: Queuing on the last day of the royal wedding gifts exhibition in London yesterday. (Photograph by Keith Waldegrave.)

# How the Palace infuriated the scribes

From Arthur Osman, York

Buckingham Palace's press office came under fire yesterday at the annual conference in York of the Institute of Journalists. A motion calling for closer cooperation between the press office and journalists was approved, but only after fierce opposition.

Mr Michael Anderson, a former night news editor of the *Daily Mirror*, refused to vote for the motion, saying: "If it had been moved that members of the Royal Family should be encouraged not to harass journalists then I would have voted for it. Had it been moved that the Palace press office should be manned by journalists who understand the needs of journalists I would have supported it."

The behaviour of the office before the engagement of the Prince of Wales had been unforgivable. Journalists had had to camp out at Sandringham in far worse conditions than were endured by the Prince. "The Palace flatly refused to allow one photographic session. They learnt the lesson, however, up at Balmoral. There was one photographic session; everyone *was perfectly happy*, despite the crack by the Princess of Wales about a bunch of flowers going on expenses.

It was done very well and the journalists kept their side of the bargain. The Palace brings this on its own head."

Mr Kenneth Brookes, a London freelance, said the nation's implication was that important people should not be harassed, but that it was all right for unimportant people. The Royal Family could well look after themselves.

Mr Finlay Marshall, of the Press Association, said the Palace needed educating in what the press required. When Lord Montgomery of Alamein died the Press Association had rung the Palace early in the morning asking for a tribute. The Press Office had not had one ready, although it had been told earlier that he was dying.

"We were accused of harassment and were told how dare we get them out of bed at that hour of the morning. What we need to do is to explain to these people what we need. They deal exclusively with court correspondents and they will not deal with nuts and bolts journalists."

Mr John Haslam, a duty press officer at the Palace, said yesterday, when asked to comment on the motion: "I think you are asking me too soon".

The original resolution from the Wales region of the institute read: "That the institute urges closer cooperation between journalists and the Buckingham Palace press office so as to avoid harassment of royal persons". Wales accepted an amendment from Fleet Street region and the amended motion which was passed read: "That the institute urges closer cooperation between Buckingham Palace press office and journalists".

# How the charities benefited

By John Witherow

Intense public interest in the royal wedding in July has helped to raise at least £750,000 for the disabled and encouraged hundreds of charities to apply for a share of the money.

The Prince of Wales welcomed any connexion between activities linked to the wedding and the International Year of Disabled People, but the response has surprised many people connected with the fund raising.

By far the biggest money spinners were the official programme and souvenir, in which the Prince took a keen interest. Nearly two million copies of both publications have been sold, generating almost £2.5m. Between £500,000 and £600,000 of that will find its way to the charities after the costs of production have been met.

The exhibition of wedding presents, which closed yesterday after more than eight weeks and endless queues attracted up to 200,000 people to gaze at everything from electric doorbells to a windsurfer. Once overheads have been met this could raise about £80,000. There will be extra funds from a regional tour of the wedding dress and some of the presents before they find their way to Kensington Palace or Highgrove.

The fireworks display on the eve of the wedding, which drew more than 500,000 people to Hyde Park, also raised about £50,000 for charities, largely through the sale of television rights. Other donations will come from Thames Television and the BBC who have sold video cassette recordings of the wedding.

The British Council is to offer 10 travel awards of £1,000 each to celebrate the royal wedding for people aged between 18 and 25 to enable them to travel abroad.

# NHS bed refused for mental patient

By Lucy Hodges

An elderly woman in a disturbed mental state is being refused a Nataional Health Service bed because of a health authority's lack of money. It is the second time in five weeks that the authority has denied help to an elderly person with psychiatric problems.

Mrs Beatrice Ackerman, aged 80, is due to be discharged today from the private old people's home in which she lives because she has become too difficult to look after. But Enfield Health Authority in London says it cannot afford to accommodate her in a psychogeriatric hospital. Mrs Ackerman is being forced with havin gto pay for private treatment.

Now MIND, the mental health charity, has said it will take the matter to court. The charity wants to use it as a test case to find out whether health authorities are obliged under the National Health Service Act to provide beds for patients who doctors say are in need of care.

Five weeks ago MIND took the case of Mrs Grace Gibbs, aged 80, to court. She was also being denied a psycho-geriatric bed by Enfield, and the health authority was instructed to provide one for her.

In the case of Mrs Ackerman MIND has written to Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, asking him to rule that Enfield is not obeying the Health Service Act. If he does not, MIND will take Mr Fowler to court.

"*It is because we have such* a problem nationally about psychogeriatric care that we have decided we are going to keep up the pressure until the secretary of state has given an assurance that anyone in need of care would get it," Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, said.

# House fire kills four children

Four children from two families died in a house fire early yesterday despite the efforts of the two fathers to rescue them. The children, aged between 10 and 15, were found huddled together beneath a window in one of the back bedrooms of the house in Adfrid Place, Peterlee, co Durham.

They were Edward Steel, aged 15, his brother Gary, aged 13, their sister Kelly, aged 10, and Mandy Williams, aged 11, of Sacriston, co Durham.

Mandy Williams was sleeping in the house for the night, while Mr Ronnie Williams, aged 39, her father, was staying around the corner in Eliott Road. Mr Eddie Steel, aged 31, divorced from his wife, Mrs Sandra Steel, was staying temporarily in the Adfrid Place house.

Mr Williams and Mrs Steel, who had gone out for the evening, were told by the police early yesterday that the house was on fire.

Mr Whillians said: "I ran round the corner and into the house and tried to get upstairs, but I only got up the first couple of stairs before they dragged me back. The house was gutted. I was screaming to the bairns to come down. Mr Steel tried as well but they dragged him away." Mrs Steel also had to be rstrained.

Mr Steel was taken to hospital suffering from burns and the effects of smoke, but later discharged himself.

Mrs Rita Whillians, aged 38, returned to her former home in Elliott Road yesterday when she was told of the tragedy. The divorced couple also have four sons.

Mrs Whillians said: "Mandy was a bonny little girl. She was always laughing. She loved an exciting life and she would do anything to be able to stay with friends at night."

*Mrs Steel* was under sedation yesterday at her mother's home in the village of Horden near by. Mr Alan Weatherall, divisional fire officer said: "We are still investigating the cause o fthe fire an dthe seat of the blaze. I think the children were overcome b ysmoke. It was a very fierce blaze."

# Yard takes steps to end data security breaches

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard has had to restrict police access to the computerized Criminal Records office after *The Observer* yesterday revealed how to tap its contents. The security breach *is the second in five years.* After the first leak an investigation was held to increase safeguards.

Police headquarters in Sussex and Northumria could not comment last night about the way their collators had been duped but Scotland Yard said the telephone number used by *The Observer* had been taken out of service.

A spokesman said: "It would appear there has been a breakdown in the system of verifying calls to the terminal. Checks will be made over the police teleprinter and the matter will be investigated."

Three methods of extracting confidential police information were revealed yesterday by *The Observer*. In the first method a caller posing as a policeman rang the Yard's computer bureau and claimed that a terminal to the Police National Computer had broken down. The bureau used its terminal to answer questions about a vehicle registration without checking the identity of the caller.

In the second and third methods the bogus policeman rang collators in Brighton and Northumbria to build up a picture of a man's conviction. The Brighton police officer provided the man's criminal record number and personal details.

A collator is a form of police intelligence officer. Based at main stations he pulls together information *is* often confiden-information is often condifential and would *include material* about suspected criminals.

In 1976 the Criminal Records Office run by Scotland Yard for other police forces was breached in exactly the same way as *The Observer* did.

*The Times* was given proof of the ease with which information could be extracted by a telephone call. Part of the information was also obtained by telephone from a regional *records office in Bristol.*

## Ups and downs in the cost of travel

# Channel ferries: The party is over

**By Michael Baily Shipping Correspondent**

The cross-Channel price war will probably end with fare rises of between 15 and 20 per cent next year.

Two years of unprecedented bargains for the holidaymaker have increased traffic by a third and enriched hotels, shops and restaurants along the northern coast of France. But ferry operators have suffered severe losses and are determined to avoid a third year of them. There will still be bargains, however, for the traveller who looks carefully.

After the price ring broke down in 1979 the Office of Fair Trading forbade the operators to reestablish it and the fixed identical tariffs of former years are unlikely to reappear.

Fare rises will apply mainly in the summer peak period when two thirds of the traffic moves. Outside that period, in the "shoulder months" of spring and autumn and the low season of November to March, travel will remain much cheaper than in the summer.

New bargains month by month as the ferry lines try to undercut each other's latest offer are unlikely. By February fares for the year will probably have been stabilized, and advice from the trade is that there will be little point in waiting for better offers after that. Achieving that stability is still a problem. Forbidden to fix prices, the lines cannot appear with identical tariffs in November as used to happen. Someone has to go first in the hope that the others will follow his lead rather than undercut it.

No one wants to make the move. But the two leading private enterprise operators both made big losses in the first half of this year — £9m by European Ferries and £5.2m by P & O Ferries — and they are under strong pressure to raise prices.

The key is held by British Rail Sealink, they say, whose losses are borne by the taxpayer. After a £10m profit in 1979, Sealink lost £3m last year and could be heading for a loss of between £10m and £15m this year. Sealink too is under pressure, not only because British Rail cannot afford losses in supposedly profitable subsidiaries but also because Sealink needs a profit record before it can attempt a succeessful share flotation under the Government's plan to sell the company.

Sealink said yesterday: "We are all keen to put up fares and charges considerably because we have lost ground over the past few years and because the recession has hit traffic. Everybody is in financial difficulty and we need price increases."

Failure to achieve that could lead to a forced marriage not to Sealink's taste, possibly with European Ferries, no matter what the Monopolies Mergers Commission may say next month.

P. & O. Ferries said: "Fares must go up because, although volume is above expectations, yield is down. We have reached the limit of stimulation by volume. It will be a messy business to bring higher fares in with the usual hedging and ditching in January and February, but the kind of uncertainty we have had does not benefit the consumer. We hope to have a stable tariff in good time next year and there should still be attractive offers even in the peak."

European Ferries said: "We hope fares will go up, but it is largely up to the nationalized operator. They do not seem to be under the same commercial pressure, which is surprising under a Conservative Government. We will set out fares at commercial rates."

During a period when, in the words of Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, the Channel was running red with blood, the most spectacular offer was a £20 return for car and two people by Sealink in February last year, less than a quarter of the normal rate. That sort of deal is no longer available, but European Ferries still offer £20 single for a car and two occupants, and all operators have quick trips giving up to five days in France at very low rates.



Sid Seymour (left) of Gosport, Hampshire, with Harold State and and his wife, Alice, of Battersea, south London, arriving for the Pearly Harvest Festival at St Martin in-the-Fields. (Photograph by Bill Warhurst.)

# London Transport: Bus and Tube bargains

**By Our Transport Correspondent**

London's eight million residents and commuters will have the rare and satisfying opportunity today to pay less for their rides on London Transport's bus and Underground services than they did last week.

It is the first working day of the new low fares promised by Labour in their election manifesto for the Greater London Council last year. Almost everything,long rides, short rides, season tickets, will be cheaper, though by varying amounts.

Some people will find their former fare more than halved; others little changed. The minimum goes down from 12p to 10p. Moreover, the GLC has promised that, having come down fares will stay down. There will be no rises for the rest of the present leadership's four years in office.

The reductions will encourage travel by the less well-off such as students and other young people, and it is hoped they will reverse the dismal spiral of higher fares and reduced services for years to come.

Lower fares are only part of the picture, however. Equally important are new ways of charging for the system which Londoners will need to know to take full advantage of it. Some examples are:

A new central London zonal system covering the City and the West End, respectively, with a flat fare of 20p covering one of those zones and 30p for both.

A £3 weekly bus pass giving unlimited travel within the two zones. Since many travellers have been spending £1 a day or more, this looks a real bargain. The pass will be available at newsagents to people equipped with a photocard from London Transport.

Season ticket-holders will also have unlimited travel in the central area with the ticket that brought them into London.

Sunday travel will become especially cheap: a maximum 20p on the bus and 40p on the Underground over any distance.

Child fares for those under 16 are halved from 10p to 5p on the buses and greatly reduced on the Underground.

The cost of these concessions is heavy: £125m in the first year, or more than £200m with government penalties on the GLC for exceeding its spending limits. Rates will rise by more than £3 a house weekly in some areas, and almost everywhere in London by at least £1. Many ratepayers who are housebound or not frequent users of the services will be worse off.

That applies particularly to areas south of the Thames, where Underground services are more sparse. Ratepayers there will pay just as much extra as those living north of the river.

While travellers will certainly welcome the new policy, especially commuters from the Home Counties and tourists who will not have to pay for it in higher rates, local boroughs are protesting fiercely, along with businessmen, who fear the swingeing rate increases may drive them out of business.

The one exception to the reduced bus fares is the ride from Victoria and Paddington stations to Heathrow, which remains at £2. But the Tube fares to Heathrow from the West End and City zones are cut to £1.10 and £1.30 respectively, from the previous £1.40 and £2 charges.

# Air fares: EEC acts on price-fixing cartels

**By Arthur Reed**

Governments and airlines in the European Community have been told by the European Commission that they must reveal details of price-fixing on fares and other cartel-like practices by Friday week. If they do not comply, they risk being fined.

The action is being taken after an initiative by Lord Bethell, MEP for North-West London, who is pressing through his "freedom of the skies" campaign for cheaper fares, more competition and fewer restrictive practices on European air routes. He is taking the Commission to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg alleging that it has failed to stop such practices between governments and airlines.

In its letter to the 10 Community governments the commission asks for information on the precise practice of price-fixing procedures to be provided in such a manner to distinguish the respective roles of the airlines and the aviation authorities. It also demands information on agreements between governments on equalizing seating capacity on air routes, and authorizations to airlines to conduct pooling agreements under which the capacity and revenue on various routes are shared.

The airlines are asked to provide details of agreements with other airlines on price-fixing, capacity-sharing, pooling agreements, baggage allowances, in-flight meals, seat dimensions and prohibitions on giving publicity to concessionary fares. These, the commission's letter says, may be contrary to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

In his submission to the Community which led to the letters to the governments and airlines, Lord Bethell said that there was almost no competition between scheduled airlines in the Community, that there was no difference between the terms offered to the public by the airlines, and that in matters such as the distance between seats, competition was also almost non-existent.

The submission said: "We consider air fares are fixed between airlines, and that any government involvement is at most in the nature of a rubber stamp. It does not accord with knowledge and experience to pretend that each of the exorbitant international air fares in the Common Market has been arrived at independently by one or more governments and imposed on the airlines."



Lord Bethell: Fighting for "freedom of the skies"

Lord Bethell pointed out that a select committee of the House of Lords on air fares had concluded as one of the facts of the airline industry that European governments generally endorsed without question the tariffs agreed by their airlines through the International Air Transport Association.

Lord Bethell said yesterday: "Eight of the ten Governments of the community seem determined to preserve the status quo and high fares.

"Only the British and the Dutch Governments want competition and low fares, and although I believe these two governments sympathize to a great extent with what I am trying to do, they are reluctant to upset the other eight by supporting my case.

"I believe the time has come when the British Government should come out of the closet over this and make it clear where they believe the interest of the British public lies."

The British Government is expected to make clear its position on European air fares in a statement later this week.

# Flight from the land is halted

**By Our Agriculture Correspondent**

The recession has helped to reduce the flight from the countryside, according to the latest government farm census, published today.

The steady fall in the number of English farm workers has slowed down in the past year while the number of members of farmers' families who work full time on the land has risen.

In Wales the agricultural labour force has increased, thanks to a rise in numbers of full-time and casual farm employees.

Government statisticians believe that depopulation of the countryside has been stemmed by high unemployment in the urban industries which drew farm workers from their low-paid jobs in the countryside.

The census also suggests that some English farmers have economized on higher labour by putting their sons to work on the family holdings.

The recession also appears to have halted the steady loss of farm land to urban development. The census shows that the area of farm land in England and Wales has barely changed in the past year.

The statisticians believe that some farmland has been saved because developers can no longer afford to build factories and housing estates on it.

The census shows that the area of land used for corn in England has risen by one per cent in the past year while the area of rough grazing has fallen by one per cent. The area of farmland used in England for all crops except grass has also risen by one per cent.

A much smaller area down to crops in Wales has fallen in the past year but an increase in lands used for grazing means that the agricultural area of the principality is almost unchanged.

## HEADLESS BODY MYSTERY

**From Our Correspondent, East Grinstead**

Interpol has been called in to help to identify a man whose headless body was found by a railway line in Sussex. The man, who was deeply tanned and had the physique of an athlete, was discovered near Balcombe station on September 2.

He is thought to have committed suicide by placing his neck on the rail after concealing everything that could identify him.

The only clues found on him were a Sealink sandwich wrapper, a used bus ticket and an admission pass to a disco in a Spanish resort. He wore white running shorts, white football socks, clogs and a green windcheater. The police believe that he could be Spanish

## 'The Times' crop survey

# Farmers full of financial gloom despite the good harvest

**By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent**

"No fur coat for the missus this year", a farmer has written in the crop survey compiled by *The Times*. "Instead it will be a new car for the bank manager and plenty of hard cheese for the machinery salesmen."

Farmers remain apprehensive about the future of their businesses, although in much of the country the harvest has been much better than seemed possible early in the summer. Results in the survey are close to the high levels achieved last year.

The survey contains the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the main farm crops to be issued so far this year. Its results, derived from yields on farms throughout Great Britain, are close to those issued for England and Wales at the end of August by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Experience has varied markedly in different parts of the country. "One way and another, it has been one of the most difficult farming years I can remember, except for perfect weather during the harvest period", a Norfolk contributor writes.

"By all accounts we are lucky to have wheat yields equal to 1980, while the shortfall in the barleys is little short of disastrous."

A Leicestershire farmer says: "Gross returns down by about £40 to £50 an acre; costs up £15 to £20 an acre; result, very worried farmers." From Hertfordshire comes the complaint that "1981 was a cereal disaster, the more so following so close behind the 1980 triumph, with nature clearly demonstrating overall control".

Other contributors are much happier. "Easiest harvest to get in for some years", a Northamptonshire farmer writes. A Cambridgeshire man says that "we shall have a fairly good year, as potato and wheat prices are good, so no grumbles". A Lancashire farmer says that "it did not seem possible when I sent the first report this year that yields could be so good".

The long period of warm, dry weather in much of the country late in the summer made the harvest easy to gather and compensated to some extent for the effects on some grain varieties of unusually serious attacks of fungus disease early in the season. Some grassland was burned off in the heat and is only now beginning to recover in the autumn rains.

Oats, a crop that continues to decline steadily in popularity and acreage, seems to have performed better than other cereals by showing better resistance to disease. The crop is given high praise by growers in Hampshire, Powys, Devon and North Yorkshire.

Wheat has also been successful on many farms, although some growers point out that there has been an exceptionally wide gap between yields of different varieties and between autumn and spring-sown crops.

The table below shows the expected yield in tonnes a hectare of the principal crops in Britain compared with the previous five years and the 10 years average (71-81) at the same date.

| | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Potatoes | Sugar beet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1976 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 19.1 | 24.1 |
| 1977 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 30.1 | 35.0 |
| 1978 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 26.8 | 32.3 |
| 1979 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 35.9 | 32.9 |
| 1980 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 35.7 | 34.2 |
| 1981 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 30.4 | 32.8 |
| 10 yr Average | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 26.1 | 31.5 |
| **DIVISION 1** | | | | | |
| Bedford | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 25.1 | 30.1 |
| Cambridge | 6.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 32.0 | 37.1 |
| Essex | 6.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 27.6 | 32.0 |
| Hertford | 6.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 37.6 | 35.1 |
| Humberside | 6.0 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 30.0 | — |
| Lincolnshire | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 28.4 | 35.3 |
| Norfolk | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 28.7 | 34.7 |
| Suffolk | 6.8 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 32.6 | 28.8 |
| Averages | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 30.3 | 33.3 |
| **DIVISION 2** | | | | | |
| Berkshire | 6.2 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 26.3 | 25.1 |
| Buckinghamshire | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | — | — |
| Hampshire | 5.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 22.6 | 30.0 |
| Kent | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | — | — |
| Leicester | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 31.3 | 31.6 |
| Northamptonshire | 6.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 32.0 | — |
| Notts. | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 31.1 | 23.8 |
| Oxford | 6.4 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 37.5 | — |
| Surrey | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sussex | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 30.0 | — |
| Warwick | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 45.0 | — |
| Averages | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 32.0 | 28.9 |
| **DIVISION3** | | | | | |
| Cornwall | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 29.4 | — |
| Devon | 5.7 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 30.1 | — |
| Dorset | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 37.7 | — |
| Gloucester | 6.9 | 4.9 | — | — | — |
| Hereford & Worc. | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 27.7 | 33.7 |
| Salop | 5.6 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 33.2 | 33.8 |
| Somerset | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 22.6 | — |
| Wiltshire | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.7 | — | — |
| Averages | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 30.1 | 33.8 |
| **DIVISION 4** | | | | | |
| Cheshire | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 33.7 | — |
| Cumbria | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 35.7 | — |
| Derbyshire | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 27.6 | 30.1 |
| Durham | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | — | — |
| Lancashire | 5.0 | 4.4 | — | 32.6 | 40.1 |
| Northumberland | 6.5 | 5.6 | 3.9 | — | — |
| Staffordshre | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 20.0 | — |
| Yorkshire | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 33.4 | 35.0 |
| Averages | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 30.5 | 35.1 |
| England | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 30.7 | 32.8 |
| Scotland | 6.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 31.7 | — |
| Wales | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 26.1 | — |
| Great Britain | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 30.4 | 32.8 |

A farmer in west Berkshire regards his wheat as "definitely the crop of the year", and in Warwickshire it was "the best we have had for years, that is, cheapest to harvest, no corn down, and few weeds".

A grower in north Cornwall reports: "this harvest has been a mixed bag on winter corn. Some fields have failed to cover costs, while others for no apparent reason have done much better." On a Gloucestershire farm "winter wheat has saved the day after some desperate barley crops".

Barley has undoubtedly suffered more than other grain crops from the erratic weather. "Wildly variable yields" are reported from south Oxfordshire. On a farm in Hereford and Worcester the barley is said to be "much worse than expected" and on another "the disappointment of the year".

Barley seems to have fared better in the east than the west, although even there farmers report wide differences between winter and spring crops.

Several growers are pleased with their potatoes, but more for price than yield. This has been a year in which irrigation has paid off by producing good yields of high quality which have not depressed prices.

Prospects for sugarbeet are regarded as more doubtful. It is said in the middle of Norfolk to be suffering badly after eight weeks without rain while from the other extreme of the growing area, in Shropshire, a grower writes that "the crop is at a standstill and desperate for moisture".



# 'Yes' to St Michael brand Whitehall

**By Peter Hennessy**

Can the Prime Minister's dream of a Civil Service run along the lines of Marks and Spencer come true? The answer is "Yes", at least in its managament of people and money if not in policy-making and advice to ministers, according to a study published today by a senior civil servant who has worked in both organizations.

Mr David Howells, an assistant secretary in the Manpower Services Commission who spent a year on secondment with Marks and Spencer in 1979-80, is critical of both institutions. He criticizes the Civil Service for its over-reliance on hierarchy, paper, and rules; he criticizes Marks and Spencer for its conservative approach to office equipment and computerization, a relative unreadiness to concentrate on long-term issues, and an unwillingness to confront those at the top of the company with uncomfortable facts.

But he concludes, in an article in the autumn issue of *Public Administration*, journal of the Royal Institute of Public Administration, that Whitehall has more to learn from Marks and Spencer than many civil servants would concede.

His remarks are of special interest because since June, 1979, Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of waste, has been preparing a series of lasting reforms designed to transform the Civil Service and its operations.

Mr Howells says the Civil Service could benefit most by adopting some of the behavioural characteristics of Marks and Spencer: "A disposition to probe, an insistence on seeing things directly and a consequent distrust of bureaucratic filters, a willingness to get away from the desk and thus a refusal to define work according to the in-tray, an intolerance of paper, a recognition of the danger of remoteness from staff, and of the importance of personality and belief for effective communication.

"In Marks and Spencer, the atmosphere is such that someone who behaves as described above is working with the grain of the organization. Not so in the Civil Service, where pressures push in the opposite direction.

*Public Administration*, Autumn, 1981 (Available from RIPA, 3 Birdcage Walk, London SW1; £4.25).

## PARACHUTIST DEATH INQUIRY

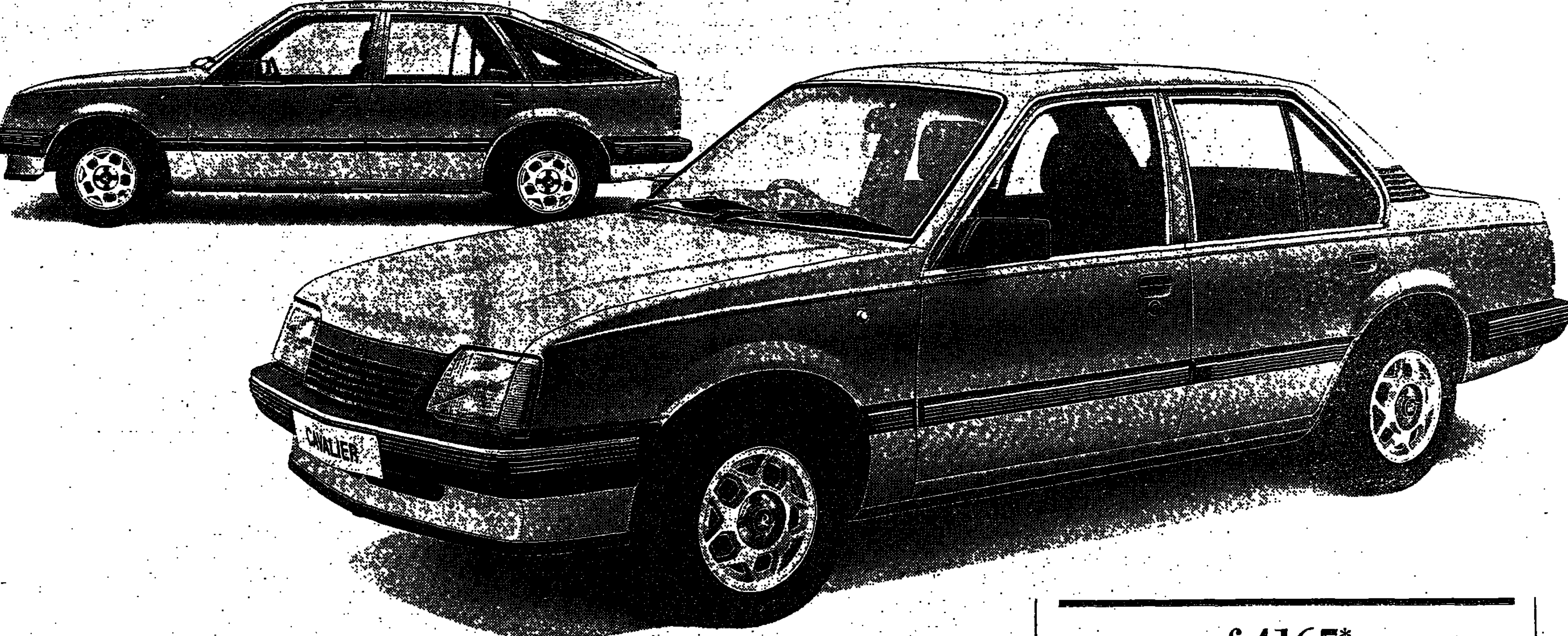
Officials of the British Parachute Association opened an inquiry yesterday into the death of Mr Roger Neal, aged 38, a management consultant, of Trent Lock, near Nottingham, whose two parachutes failed when he made his first freefall jump from 3,000ft over Langar airfield, Nottinghamshire, on Saturday.

It was thought that when he released his main parachute it became entangled between his legs. The same thing happened when his emergency parachute opened automatically at 1,000ft.

## BLAST CHARGE

A man has been charged after the explosion last week outside the home of an Irish diplomat, Mr John O'Brien, in Orpington, Kent. Robert Knight, aged 21, of Bromley, Kent is accused of criminally damaging a car.

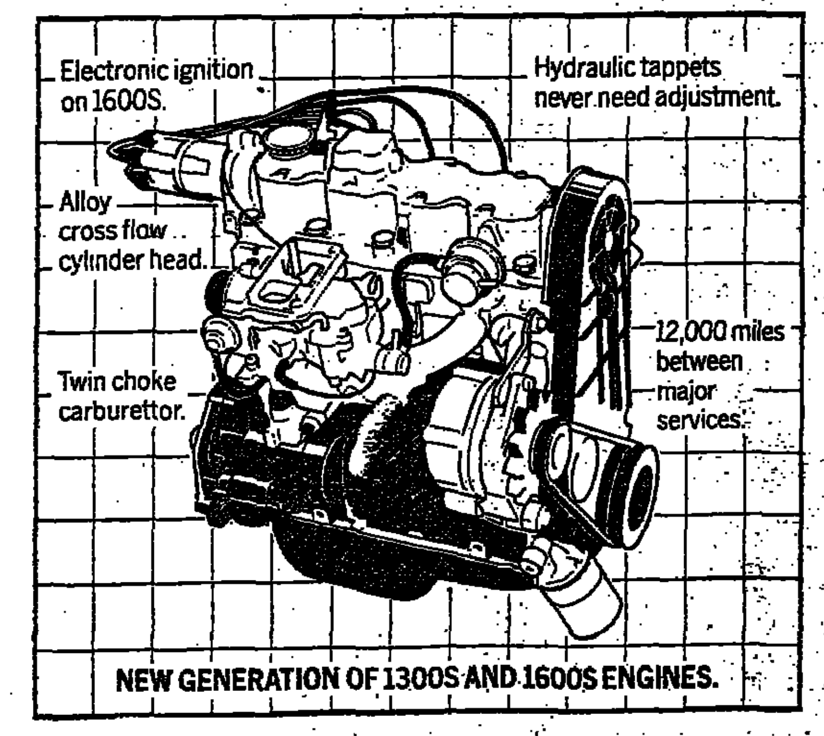
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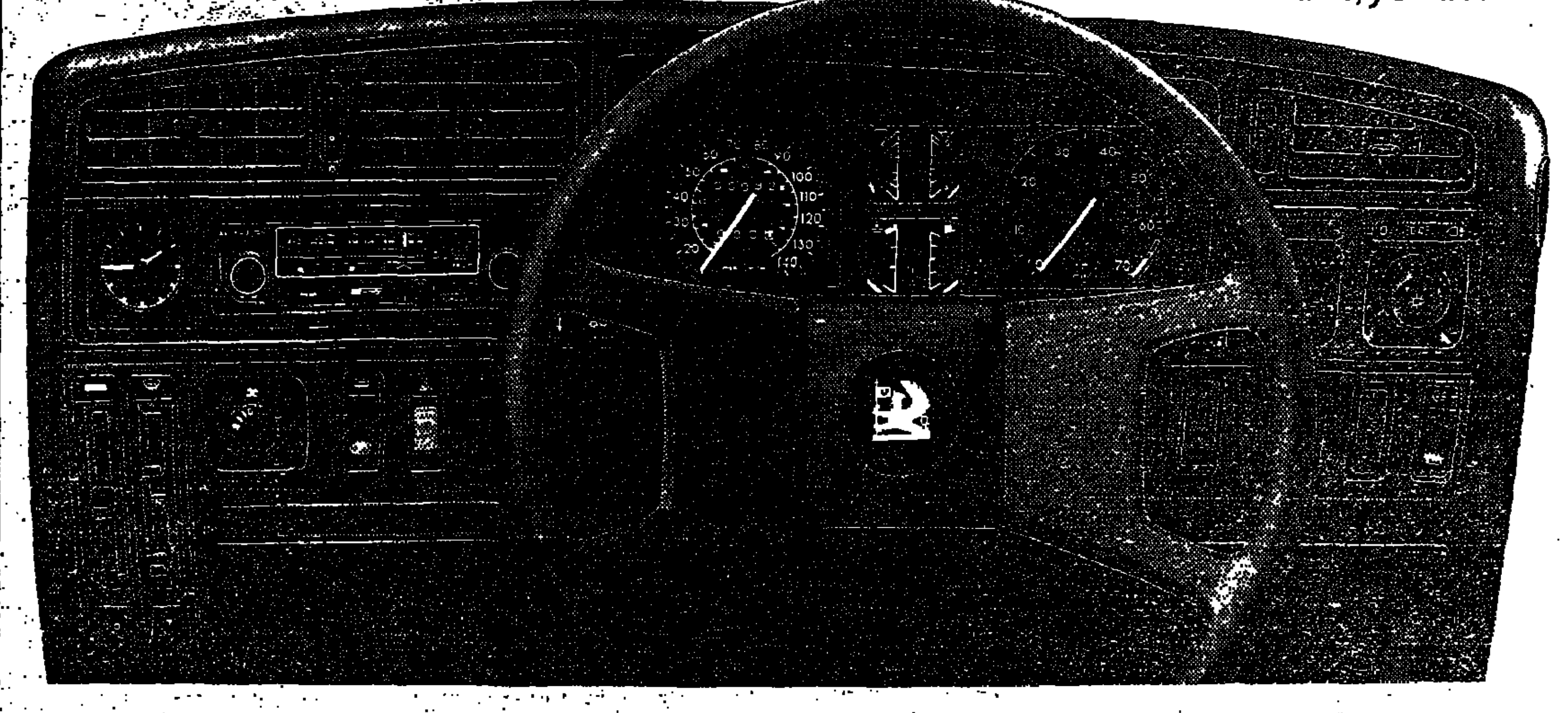
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SDP conference/Perth

# Voice of the individual will be the key to decision making

The Social Democratic Party's first, historic conference in Perth was formally opened yesterday by Mr Richard Crawshaw, SDP MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, who acted as chairman. He said he wished to make it clear that it was a national conference being held in Scotland. It was the first major party to hold its conference in Scotland since the Liberals held one many years ago, and it was the first in Perth. Mr John Roper, SDP MP for Farnworth, the party whip, said that as the party did not have an elected structure, this was not a representative conference. It would not therefore take resolutions and votes. The SDPs decision to opt for a rolling conference in three different places is designed to show the party's strong regional and decentralized commitment. The conference moves from Perth to Bradford tomorrow and to London on Thursday. At each venue there will be discussions of the SDPs draft constitutio nand its document A Fresh Start for Britain.

**Reports from John Winder, Bernard Withers, Geoffrey Browning, Sara Bonner**

Mr Robert Maclennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, opening the debate on the party's draft constitution, said that the collective leadership of four had worked remarkably well for the last six months but it was desirable not to continue it indefinitely.

Mr Maclennan, speaking on behalf of the steering committee, said that in a modern and complex political organization, and in a complex democratic society, it was right that the task of leadership should not fall to a single individual. The steering committee thought there were clear functional differences in the role of a leader of a party at large seeking to represent and to ensure that the voice of the individual member was heard it had decided to propose that the party should have two leaders.

The party should have a president who presided over the Council for Social Democracy and who chaired the national committee of the party, which was primarily responsible for coordinating the organization of the party outside Parliament.

The function of leading the party in Parliament was a different one, which ought properly to be exercized by a different individual. In that way it would share the burden and recognize the distinction of function between the two roles. The organization of the party at large would rest upon the lower tiers of organization, and its effectiveness would depend upon area policies and upon their coordination in the regional organization.

The underlying principle which ran through every provision in the draft constitution was that the membership of the party at large should decide the crucial issues. They would be involved in decision making at all levels of the party organization. At the local level it would be in the area party, at the regional level in the regional committee and at the national level in the Council for Social Democracy; that was the basic three-tier structure being put before the conference.

Each member of the party should enjoy an equal right. Organizations of party members who had a common link of interest such as the Social Democrat Lawyers Association would be entitled to be consulted. No organization would be entitled to buy or sell block votes. Membership of the party had to be consulted and not sporadically in conference, or manipulated by small caucuses or conference arrangement committees. That was the reason for the proposal designed to enable the party to consult its full membership on all important issues.

The national organization would be conducted by a national committee which would be broadly based to reflect all the interests of the party members in the national committee would be elected from the three constituency bodies—MPs, the regions and a block of members elected nationally by the entire party membership.

The central and distinctive feature of the party would be the Council for Social Democracy upon which would rest the ultimate decision-making power. That would be the parliament of the party to which members would be elected to serve for a two year term. Total membership would be about 400, with parity of representation between the area parties and the regions. Not more than a quarter of its members could be MPs, and at least one third should be men and one third women.

Mr John Cartwright, MP for Greenwich, Woolwich East, said that if Labour was worried about their rockhard seat at Bermondsey, there were no safe seats for them anywhere.

Mr Cartwright said in a report from the organization committee that the existence of the conference was a living testament to what had been achieved in six months.

The acid test for judging the successful development of the party was its membership. When they instituted the party in March, a target of 60,000 members had been set for the end of the current year. By May, there were 51,000 members and registered supporters.

Since then membership had been running at more than one hundred applications a day despite the summer months when interest in politics waned. They now had 66,680 genuine members. They had professional full-time staff in London and a successful grass-roots organization had emerged.

Because they needed to concentrate on key seats and areas, to set up individual constituency seats would spread resources far too thin. They wanted to involve all their members but in areas that should be wider than parliamentary constituencies.

As applications flooded in, there would be no problems in finding 300 good parliamentary candidates. They needed to boost membership not only for funds at local and national level, but so more members were involved in their activities which needed a campaigning outgoing approach.

Two opposing views of how future leaders should be elected were heard from the platform. Mr David Marquand, a former Labour MP, was proposing that leaders should be elected by MPs, while **Mr Michael Thomas**, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne East, argued that leaders should be elected by all party members.

Mr Marquand said the burden of leading a modern political party was too heavy for one pair of shoulders. This was why the draft constitution recommended dual leadership instead of the normal unitary system.

They should not allow the preconceptions of the old Labour Party to colour their debate, he said. The power and authority which derive from leading a modern political party was too great to be concentrated in one person. They were recommending a president should be elected outside Parliament, who would be the custodian of the interests of the rank and file members and be appointed by them. The leader of the party should be elected by the MPs, because a future Prime Minister would need their confidence.

Mr Thomas, in arguing for one man, one vote, said he did not deny there were merits in the argument that MPs should select their leader. But this was not the basis on which they began the party seven months ago. He might be naive, but until the proposition was advanced in their steering committee discussions on the constitution, he never dreamt they would be done on anything other than one man, one vote.

He thought the party was about breaking the mould of British politics. He was unhappy with the argument that any decision would have to be endorsed by the council because once a leader had been elected by MPs, the council would be unlikely to refuse endorsement. Otherwise, there could be a major crisis in the party which would drive a terrible wedge between the party in Parliament and the country.

**Mr Stephen Ambler**, (Dundee SDP) said that they were in danger of having a parliamentary orgabization almost entirely disconnected from the party at large. There had to be strong communications and links between the two and the leader of the party in Parliament should not only be that but leader of the whole party.

**Mr Ian Leifer**, (Edinburgh SDP) said that the election of the parliamentary leader must be democratic and they must have a full ballot of all the 60,000 or 70,000 party members.

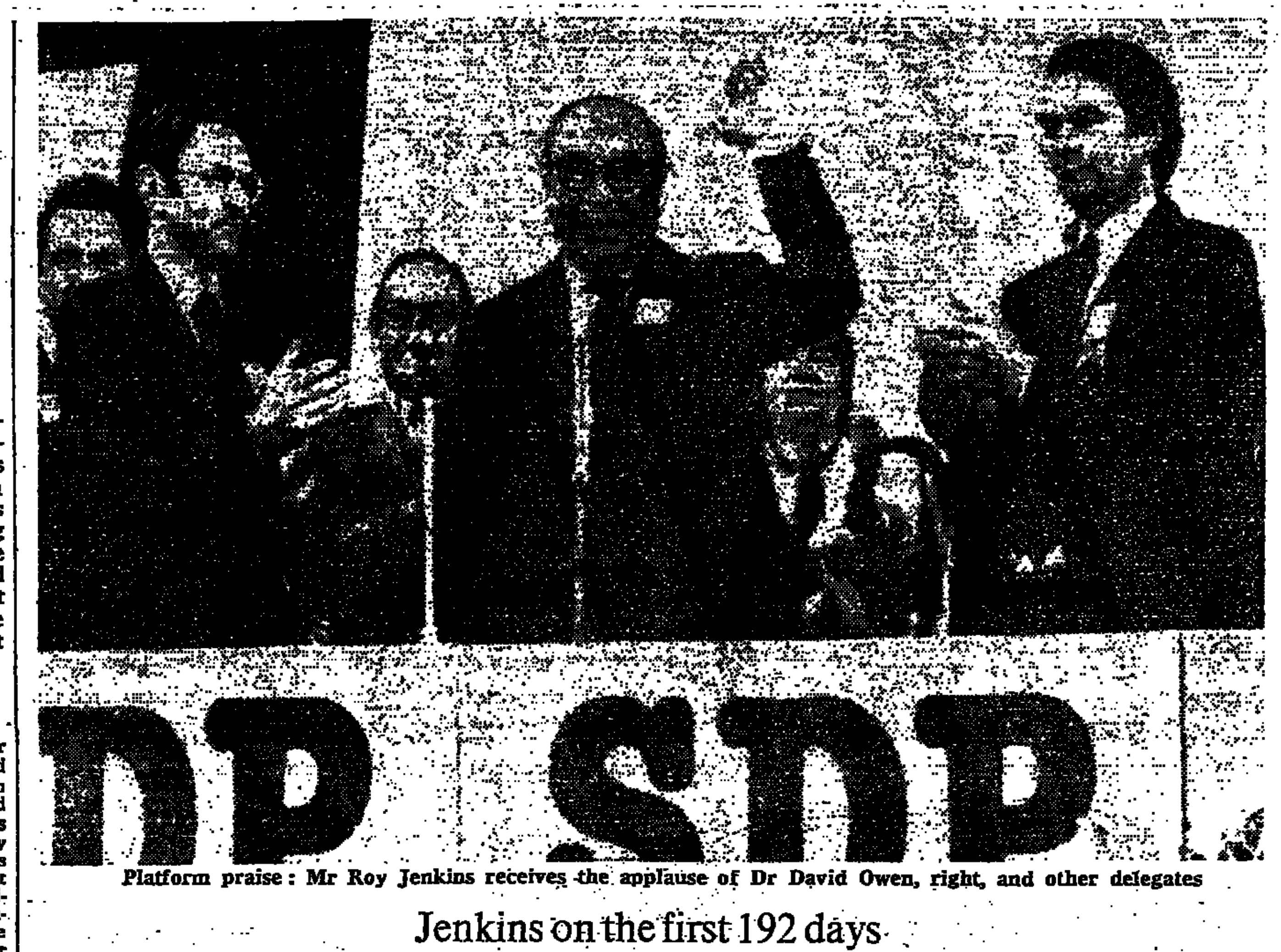
**Mr James McCall** (Dunbartonshire, SDP) said he had joined the party because he had been attracted by principles and not by pragmatism. The main principle it enshrined for him first was a committment to participative democracy at all levels. The party was about bringing policymaking and participation back from the professionals to the people and their success in doing that would be judged by the public and by their own supporters by the depth and reality of that committment.

**Miss Rosemary Lonie**, (Dundee) said they were happy to hear about plans for devolution of power to local parties. They were a party of decentralization but at present all party membership funds were sent direct to London. She asked that a percentage should be returned to local parties so that they could participate more fully in local politics.

**Mr Kevin Houston**, (Scotland Central), said that there was a general feeling that the party was becoming too centralized. It was ironic that a party whose claims seemed to be to decentralize was already looking too centralized. More damaging was that the structure had within it a criteria which would prevent area parties in Scotland becoming recognized.

Winding up the debate, Mr Cartwright said that they had had to have some criteria for the formation of parties but they would be applied flexibly. They understood the problem of Scotland.

He said that one regional organizer would try to include the organization of students among his duties.



Platform praise: Mr Roy Jenkins receives the applause of Dr David Owen, right, and other delegates

Jenkins on the first 192 days

# Giving politics back to people

The Social Democratic Party had brought politics back from the professionals to the people, Mr Roy Jenkins, one of the founding members of the party, said in a keynote speech opening the first day of the party's conference at Perth, yesterday.

He said the party had created the greatest opportunity for change in at least 60 years, although it was still only an opportunity and not an accomplishment underpinned by reality. He criticized the government for doctrinaire and incompetent monetarism and the Labour party for its out of date, inward looking, restrictive policies which he said were a recipe for a move towards a Polish-like economy.

Mr Jenkins said that SDP MPs enjoyed their politics for the first time for years, speaking unmuzzled and carrying their heads high.

He began by recalling that the party was still less than seven months old. Its impact and achievement during the 192 days since the wet and hazardous morning of the launch on March 26 had exceeded their highest hopes. They had confounded the sceptics. They had enthused their supporters. They had forged firm ties with their Liberal allies. The SDP had touched a cord in the British people which had brought them to public meetings up and down the country on a scale not seen for a generation in British politics:

"We have even pricked the bloated bladders of complacency which for so long cocooned the two big parties." How complacent those parties were—Mr Callaghan said of the idea of the SDP less than a year ago "dead as a dodo, mere fluff". Mr Denis Healey's characteristic contribution was "absolute bunk".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, at least described what she called "the new Limehouse left" as a slow poison:

"We have established a new style which has brought politics back from the professionals to the people. We have astonished the world. We have created the greatest opportunity for change for at least 60 years. Yet let it be clear how much we still have to do, that it is still only an opportunity, and not an accomplished underpinned reality. We must beware of the complacency which we rightly mock in others".

The party had probably two years, perhaps two and a half, between now and the general election. Its main sights must be fixed on that, although there would be many important engagements on the way — Croydon, into which they must put at least as much effort as the magnificent support which the Liberals gave the SDP in Warrington; Crosby, other by-elections, local by-elections and the main local test next spring.

The country had been reduced by the sterile dogmatism of the two old monopoly parties to a state of crippled apprehension. It was almost inconceivable that this country, protected against the blow of the 1979 oil price surge, which had done so much damage to the rest of the world, should have produced the deepest recession seen in any major country since the nineteen thirties.

"The primary responsiblity for this must rest upon the present government. Two and a half years of doctrinaire and incompetent monetarism have shrunk the industrial base, strained the social fabric, and made fear rather than hope the dominating mood of millions of people. And all to no purpose. No mastery of inflation has, or is likely, to be achieved. But the search for it by misconceived methods has done great and obvious damage, and with perverse and more hidden side effect. Apart from the massive and cruel increase in unemployment, which the government at least faces with its eyes open, although with its mind closed, it has also, blindfold apparently, increased the proportion of public expenditure in the national income and increased the total weight of taxation.

"As was much noted by those who came to Warrington, we enjoy our politics for the first time for years. We speak unmuzzled, and we carry our heads high.

Mr Jenkins said that the SDP was far more than a reaction to events in the Labour party. It had its own momentum. It brought with it the best part of the old non-dogmatic spirit of conscience and reform, the tradition of Attlee and Gaitskell. But it had also drawn together many of the other political affiliations and of none. It wecomed former Conservatives who believed in one nation but not in one narrow and misguided nostrum. It welcomed former nationalists whose commitment to Scotland marched alongside the SDPs commitment to decentralization but who rejected the destructive extremism and lack of respect for the rule of law which was sweeping through that party.

There should be a belief in a Britain that was tolerant at home, absolute in its commitment to racial equality and the rights of the individual, and self-confident, internationalist, dependable and involved abroad.

**Why the SDP should abolish the right to strike—Page 12**

The Liberal pact

# Alliance 'is last best hope for Britain'

It would be shortsighted and foolish to pretend that the Social Democrats could do without the Liberals or that the Liberals could do without the Social Democrats, *Mrs Shirley Williams*, one of the four founding members of the party, said in opening a debate on the statement of principles drawn up by the two parties called "A Fresh Start for Britain".

She said that the alliance was the last best hope for Britain and that British politics would never again look the same. There had been no other third party, no other new party, in the history of Britain since the universal franchise which had come anywhere near the support which the Social Democrats had gained from people within a short period. But members of the party should not underestimate the scale of what they had to do still.

What they would have to do was a task almost beyond their imagining; they had to change the present voting system but they had to win under the existing system which made it almost impossible for parties which gained less than one third of the vote to have anything resembling a fair share of the seats in Parliament. To form a government the Social Democrats would require between 34 and 36 per cent of the votes.

They had to win hundreds of seats in the local elections in 1982, many of the local and national by-elections and then the general elections. Every electoral battle up to then was only a battle. It was not the war.

"The war requires not only an electoral alliance, but a governing alliance beyond it. Let us not pretend that the massive task in front of us will be able to be achieved if we do not manage to hold together the Social Democrats and the Liberals well beyond the next elections."

She said they had to reverse the economic decline which had reached a point of no return. They had to bring back into work millions of men and women who had no job. They had to try to end the resentment and deprivation of a generation which was growing up to graduate to the dole queue. They had to alter what had become a pervasive mood of melancholy; a kind of rising tide of despair that made this country with all its resources and all its capacity lose faith in itself.

Together with the Liberals they had drawn up the statement of aims. It was a statement of their common objectives for the country. It was also a statement about a new style and a new mood in politics. It was a new style and a new mood which was open and, which welcomed consultation.

She said they had to embark upon the task at regional and area levels of forming organizational agreements between the Social Democrats and the Liberals.

The Liberals had much to contribute to the alliance. It was a party which had increasingly become a party of radical attitudes and of new ideas.

But the Liberals had not been a party of government for 60 years. "We have to say to them that in the end that is what politics is about".

The Social Democrats did not, and would not, share every detail of policy with the Liberals. It was not the same party.

There were differences in traditions and values, but the Social Democrats did share the crucial objectives for the direction in which this country ought to go.

Those were: A change in the political system; the reform of the constitution with the accent on the dissemination of power to the regions and the counties of Britain; the concept of making the mixed economy work as a crucial foundation for the future; the absolute commitment to an international role.

Sex equality

# Problems of not having a wife, by Mrs Williams

Mrs Shirley Williams yesterday explained why she had the suppers' who solves their adollate and in a hurry. It is because she is a woman, she said at a fringe meeting on sex equality at the conference. "Women do not have the advantage of having a wife," Mrs Williams said. "When a woman goes into politics, she goes virtually on her own.

"My colleagues pull my leg about my being late or seeming to be in a hurry. But who stocks their fridges who cooks their suppers' who solves their adolescents' problems, who goes to the Gas Board about being overcharged? Most men do not realize what it is like not to have that person called a wife."

Mrs Williams said the House of Commons was biased against women. Its timetable and structure were based on giving a greater degree of privilege to lawyers than to women and working parents. The Commons started at 2.30 pm and often ended after midnight. "It means that no decent woman can be elected there if she wants to go home and put her kids to bed."

Positively discriminating in favour of women, as proposed in the SDP draft constitution, is profoundly undemocratic, **Jetta Magarry** (Glasgow south) said at the start of a debate on positive discrimination within the discussion on the party constitution.

**Dr John Jackson** (Lanark) opposed positive discrimination. The condition of society should be improved so that women, pensioners and the disabled could be free to play a full and active part in politics. We do not need to enshrine tokenism in our constitution, he said.

□ The latest recruit to the party from the Labour Party Dr Dickson Mabon, MP for Greenock and Port Glasgow, was loudly cheered when he ended the morning session with the rallying call: "On to Government, on to victory!"

Dr Mabon, who joined the party on Friday, said: "Those who defect over the wall of doctrinaire party prejudice, through the barbed wire of party associations and past associations and from the pool of long-term friendship know only too well how difficult it is to make that break".

"We are to be burned at the stake", he said turning towards the other former Labour MPs on the platform.

There was no rolling back at Brighton of the left- wing policies thrust upon the Labour party. They were now committed to an exit of the European Community within 12 months of obtaining power.

Dr Mabon said that there was now a credible concept of a working alliance between the Social Democrats and the Liberals to offer people a fresh start.

□ Britain's world wide reputation for dependability and consistency would be in shreds if she withdrew from the European Community, Mr Jenkins later told a fringe meeting last night. In a bitter attack on the Labour Party conference decision committing the Party to come out of Europe, Mr Jenkins, a former President of the European Commission said such a move would be gravely damaging and irresponsible.

## TIMETABLE OF VITAL ISSUES

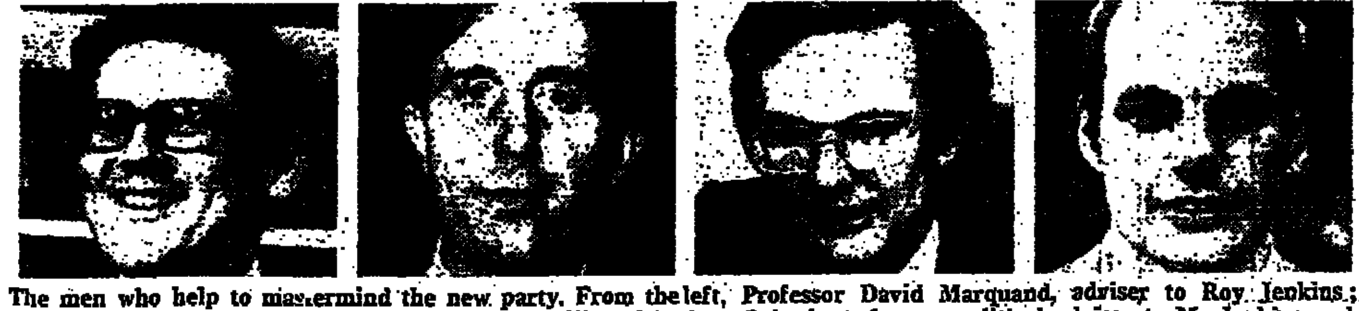
□ The SDP's timetable of specific matters for discussion is as follows:

**Today**: Industrial affairs (William Rodgers); decentralization of government, foreign affairs and defence (David Owen).

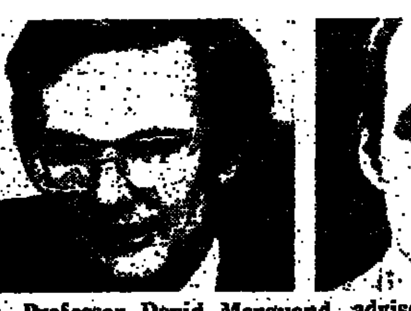
**Tuesday**: Unemployment (Shirley Williams); housing.

**Wednesday**: Industrial relations (William Rodgers); regional policy.

# Can the party turn the razzmatazz into reality?







**The men who help to mastermind the new party. From the left, Professor David Marquand, adviser to Roy Jenkins; Nicholas Bosanquet, economist and Camden councillor; Matthew Oakeshott, former political adviser to Mr Jenkins and Roger Liddle, SDP organizer in Lambeth.**

Whatever its ultimate fate, the Social Democratic Party has already earned itself a place in the book of records as the fastest growing political party in British history.

Six months after its spectacular American-style launch in the Connaught Rooms, London, the SDP has more than 60,000 members and is well on the way to achieving its target of 100 members in each parliamentary constituency.

In the past fortnight, since the sealing of the alliance with the Liberals at Llandudno, the number of people joining the SDP has increased from 500 to 1,000 a week.

The new party says that it has a reasonable spread of support across the country, although it acknowledges that it is weaker in Scotland and Wales than in England. The last regional breakdown of membership, produced in May, showed the strongest areas of recruitment to be East Anglia, Greater London, the South and Wessex, and the South-east.

Many of the middle-class recruits have had no previous political affiliations. Many voted Liberal in 1974 but have never felt close enough to any of the existing parties to join them. They are in favour of the EEC, enthusiastic about proportional representation, and take a liberal line on immigration and helping the Third World. They also identify closely with the outlook and style of the so-called Gang of Four who lead the SDP.

There is another very different element in the membership which has little in common with the dominant middle-class group. Older, working-class refugees from the Labour Party have forsaken their old party because of its takeover by middle-class left-wing activists.

Typical of this second group are Mr Michael O'Halloran, MP for Islington, North, and the 22 former Labour councillors in Islington who have defected to the SDP. The members of this group tend to be anti-EEC, lukewarm about electoral reform, and not particularly liberal in their attitudes to immigration and the Third World.

The attitude towards the Liberals varies between the two groups. Members of the first are in general keen on an alliance and well-disposed towards their partners, whereas those in the second are less enthusiastic. The difference of opinion is mirrored among the party's MPs with those sitting for traditional working-class Labour seats in the north-east like Mr Michael Thomas (Newcastle, East) and Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) being least enthusiastic about the alliance.

Before it was even formed, the SDP had 14 MPs, three more than the Liberals. They had joined the Council for Social Democracy, set up on January 25, two months before the launch of the new party. Since then, three new recruits have joined, Mr Michael O'Halloran, Mr James Wellbeloved (Bexley, Erith and Crayford), and Dr Dickson Port Glasgow).

Not one of these 17 MPs has been elected as a Social Democrat. All but one, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, a former Conservative, were elected as Labour members. It is, therefore, difficult to predict how they will fare in the next general election.

Taking the previous Liberal vote in their constituencies as a base for a future alliance vote, Mr Robert Maclennan (Caithness and Sutherland), Mr Tom Ellis (Wrexham) and Mr John Roper (Farnworth) look best placed to hold their seats. Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport) and Mr Wellbeloved (Bexley, Erith and Crayford) in marginal seats in the south where there is a substantial Conservative and Labour vote on which to draw, also look in a relatively favourable position.

Paradoxically, it is those SDP MPs elected with the biggest majorities at the last election who look most vulnerable at the next. Mr John Horam (Gateshead, West), Mr John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East), Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth), Mr Michael Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne, East) and Mr William Rodgers (Teesside, Stockton) all had safe Labour majorities at the last election in traditional Labour seats. If the Labour vote holds up there next time, they could find themselves in serious difficulties.

From the beginning, the SDP has had no shortage of intellectuals and experienced organizers in its ranks to advise on policy and tactics. Several are likely to be front-runners in the party's first list of parliamentary candidates.

The "Declaration of a Hundred" published in *The Guardian* on February 5 as the party's first recruiting advertisement was signed by three former university vice-chancellors, Lord Bullock (Oxford), Lord Perry of Walton (Open University) and Sir Charles Carter (Lancaster); three leading academic economists, Sir Alec Cairncross, Professor James Meade and Professor Frank Hahn; and by 16 other university teachers.

Prominent among the academics most closely involved in policy-making is Mr David Marquand, professor of contemporary history and politics at Salford University. Formerly Labour MP for Ashfield, Mr Marquand was chief adviser to Mr Roy Jenkins at the European Commission and is regarded as one of the leading theorists of contemporary social democracy.

Others include Mr Nicholas Bosanquet, lecturer in economics at the City University, London, a former Labour councillor in Camden and author of the discussion paper on housing to be discussed at the conference; Mr Tyrrell Burgess, reader in the philosophy of social institutions at the North East London Polytechnic, chairman of Croydon SDP and author of the discussion papers on education and local government; and Mr Even Luard, fellow of St Antony's College, Oxford, former Labour MP for Oxford and author of the book, *Socialism Without the State*.

The SDP can also draw on the expertise of several key figures in Britain's leading research institutes. Among the earliest recruits were Mr William Plowden, director of the Royal Institute of Public Administration, Mr Keith Kyle of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and two senior members of staff at the Policy Studies Institute, Mr Richard Davies and Dr Roger Morgan.

Another important figure from this world who could be a SDP parliamentary candidate is Mr Dick Taverne, director of the Institute of Fiscal Studies. A close associate and supporter of Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr Taverne was the former Labour MP for Lincoln who won a spectacular by-election victory in the city in 1973 when he stood as a Democratic Labour candidate. Since then, he has been a leading advocate of a realignment on the left of British politics.

Other key members of the so-called Jenkins group which met regularly last year to discuss the formation of a new party and who are now active in the organization of the SDP include Mr Michael Barnes, Labour MP for Brentford and Chiswick from 1966 to 1974, Mr Colin Phipps, a petroleum geologist who was Labour MP for Dudley West from 1974 to 1979, Mr Jim Daly, a former trade union research officer and GLC councillor who is now a polytechnic lecturer in industrial relations, and Mr Clive Lindley, a former Labour parliamentary candidate and successful businessman who made his money out of motorway catering and takes a prominent part in the SDP's finance committee.

There are two other backroom boys who play an important part in both policy-making and organization; Mr Matthew Oakeshott, a pensions manager with Courtaulds and a former political adviser to Mr Jenkins, was Labour candidate for Horsham and Crawley in October 1974. Mr Roger Liddle, a lecturer in industrial relations at the Electricity Council staff college and former political adviser to William Rodgers is one of the organizers of the SDP in Lambeth.

They were undergraduates together at Oxford in the mid-1960s and were, respectively, chairman and secretary of the University Labour Club.

The SDP maintains that it has carefully avoided financial dependence on either the trade unions or big business. Nearly all the £750,000 it has so far raised has, it says, come from the subscriptions of its members, averaging £9 a time.

The party is about to appeal to industry for funds to fight elections. It reckons that membership subscriptions, which it hopes will bring in an annual income approaching £1m, should be adequate to cover organization and running costs.

The party's organization is headed by a chief executive, Mr Bernard Doyle, who was formerly a director of Booker McConnell, the engineering and trading company. His salary is understood to be £20,000.

Under him are four senior officials on salaries of around £15,000. Mr John Lyttle, the chief press officer, is a former political adviser to Mrs Shirley Williams. Mr Alec McGivan, the national organizer, is former organizing secretary of the Campaign for Labour Victory. Mr Anthony Martin, the party's marketing and membership services manager, is a former marketing director of the *Financial Times*. Mr Christopher Smallwood, the party's policy coordinator, is a former civil servant.

The SDP still relies heavily on volunteer helpers at its headquarters and has no full-time regional staff. In a deliberate attempt to get away from the practice of existing parties, it has organized itself locally on an area rather than a constituency basis. The areas chosen are metropolitan and shire counties and London boroughs.

**Ian Bradley**

# Hungarian unions offer talks with Solidarity

From Dessa Trevisan, and Denis Taylor, Gdansk, Oct 4

In the first sign of any non-Polish recognition of Solidarity inside the Soviet block, the Hungarian communist-run unions have told the Polish movement that they are ready for talks at any time.

A letter signed by Mr Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and a member of the Hungarian politburo, was read last night to delegates attending the second stage of the independent Polish union's first national congress here.

It contains all the standard criticisms voiced by the Soviet and other East European newspapers, including the Hungarian press, especially after Solidarity's appeal for the creation of free trade unions throughout the area.

But the fact remains that Budapest is the only capital to send any official acknowledgement to Mr Lech Walesa of the invitation which went to the state-run unions of Eastern Europe.

It is a significant advance. It is a *de facto* recognition of Solidarity's existence, and some Solidarity leaders regard it as a breakthrough which might lead to a working relationship with the Hungarian official union movement.

The Soviet and East European press has returned to making a distinction between individual extremists and Solidarity as such.

The letter says that trade unionists in Hungary felt discouraged and shocked by a Solidarity message to "all the working people of Eastern Europe", appealing for the creation of free unions.

"We consider the message an interference in the internal affairs of our country and we reject it. This prevents us from taking part in the second round of the congress."

But the letter implied that Polish workers were entitled to choose their own way of defending their rights. "Our political principles make it natural for us to believe . . . that every country's working class and trade union movement act in accordance with their historical traditions and specific nature."

In his reply, Mr Walesa, the chairman of Solidarity, repeated his invitation to the Hungarians to visit Poland and see for themselves. "You would first and foremost realize that Solidarity is the union of the working people, stemming from the revolt against injustice, lawlessness and lies. You could see that our union serves the workers' interests . . . ."

Solidarity's role was a difficult one and there might be many misunderstandings. "We think these should be patiently explained." If we had been able to take part in the congress, Mr Gaspar would have realized "that the information disseminated by the mass media of some countries does not correspond to the truth".

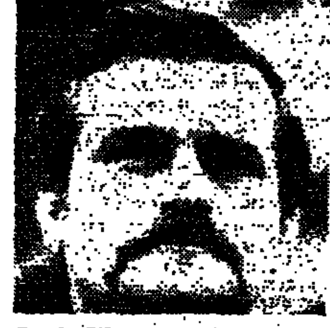
The Polish communist authorities are so far keeping a low profile over the congress. But there is a strong feeling that some new initiatives are needed from the party, because of a loss of momentum after the promising start made at its congress in July.

The party, whose central committee is expected to be convened shortly, is thought to be waiting to see the outcome of the Solidarity congress before the leadership is ready to make any new moves.

A controversial compromise agreement reached with the Government by the Solidarity leadership last month was accepted with strong reservations by delegates here last night. But this removed the danger of boycotting a law which came into effect last week.

The successful resolution noted some "glaring differences" between the union's position on self-management, decided during the first round of this congress, and the subsequent agreement made by Mr Walesa and two other members

The resolution is a compromise between those who wanted total rejection, and the rest. But it is a warning to Mr Walesa to think hard before going ahead with any crucial decision without winning consent.



Lech Walesa: Would not be judged on pretty words.

## WALESA PUT REPUTATION TO TEST

Gdansk, Oct 4.—Mr Lech Walesa says he got exactly what he wanted in the 55 per cent vote that reelected him president of the Solidarity trade union movement at its congress here.

"I could have had 90 per cent if I wanted", he said in an intreview with Agence France-Presse today. "I could have given them (the delegates) a pretty speech, told them everything was going well, that together we would push back the frontiers.

"But I gave them the worst speech possible, to see whether I would be judged on pretty words, or on work accomplished. It was a complete success", he said.

Mr Walesa regards Poland's greatest danger in bitterness and complaining, and not loving its neigbours enough.

"Without that, the oil will stop, gasoline will stop, transport and supplies as well. If we spit on them (the Russians) too often, if we grumble too loudly, that's just what will happen. And without war, without tanks . . .

"First, we need to ge production back on its feet, on an management," he said. "Then we'll have elbow room. Right now we're on our knees begging for oil."—ARP

## Anger over tobacco price rise

Gdansk, Oct 4. — Solidarity expressed anger today over a sharp increase in tobacco prices, which, at its nine-day-old national congress, it denounced as provocation.

Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, sent a telegram to Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, demanding immediate withdrawal of the increase announced by the Government last night.

One of the four motions submitted described the rise and recent increases in the price of fish and tinned fruit, as a slap in the face for the congress.

The Government said the increase — 100 per cent for cigarettes — was decided after consultations with the trade unions. The announcement caused near pandemonium at the congress, with delegates accusing union leaders of a sell-out.

Mr Walesa took the floor and denied that the leadership had approved the price rise. In his telegram to the Prime Minister, he protested that the decision had been taken without the union's agreement.

Solidarity accept that Poland's artificially low consumer prices must go up, but says any increases must be approved by the union's 9.5 million members.

One proposal on economic reform, expected to be put to the congress, accepts in principle that food prices must rise to the level of production costs, eliminating enormous state subsidies. But it says that Poles must be paid full compensation for such steep rises.

A resolution passed today demanded a Solidarity daily newspaper, while another protested against the authorities' refusal to grant visas to all Western trade union representatives who wanted to attend the congress.—Reuter.

# Citizens block streets to deter Beirut car bombers

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, Oct 4

The latest road sign to appear in the once-fashionable Hamra Street in Beirut after last week's car bomb is "No parking. By order of the Arab deterrent forces."

The blast killed more than 80 people and wounded 200. Other streets in predominantly Muslim west Beirut are lined with concrete blocks and rubble on both sides to prevent vehicles from parking.

The recent series of car bomb attacks in various parts of the country has made civilians increasingly security conscious and overtly suspicious of vehicles that move in and out of their leftist and Palestinian-controlled areas.

A number of streets have been completely blocked to traffic as a precaution improvised by ordinary people who seem to have lost hope in the state's ability to protect them.

The Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese leftist allies today began to put into force some of their own security measures. They sent out armed patrols and set up checkpoints with authority to search motorists and verify identities.

In the past three weeks, at least six booby-trapped cars have exploded at vital Palestinian and Lebanese centres in Sidon, Beirut, Nabatiyah, Tripoli and other areas. Several others were discovered and defused.

Responsibility for most of these bombs has been claimed by an underground group calling itself the Front for Liberating Lebanon from Foreigners. The name is familiar in the recent history of Lebanon's six-year-old national strife, but very little is known about this group apart from it being an extreme right-wing unit which is specifically anti-Palestinian and anti-Syrian.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its left-wing ally, the Lebanese National Movement, dismiss the group as fictitious and a cover for Israeli agents operating in Lebanon.

"The Government cannot be a policeman for every citizen, every shop and every vehicle", Mr Chafik al-Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister, said after last week's explosion in west Beirut.

The locality near the Beirut Arab university, was a target of the Israeli air raid in June during which about 300 people were killed and 800 wounded.



## Spell-binding in Athens

The actress, Melina Mercouri, drumming up support for the radical socialist Pasok party in the Greek general elections on October 18. She was appearing at a rally in the Sporting Centre, Athens, with Mr Andreas Papandreou, the party leader. Miss Mercouri, who is an MP, is one of the party's most effective and flamboyant campaigners. Although the election will be fought mainly on domestic issues, Pasok is committed to pulling Greece out of Nato and the EEC and closing down American bases on Greek soil.

# Economic woes send Belgians to the polls

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Oct 4

The Belgium Parliament is to be dissolved tomorrow. Mr Philippe Busquin, the Minister of the Interior will confidently ask his Cabinet colleagues in the morning for a special credit of 80m Belgian Francs (about £1.01m) to pay for a general election on November 8.

It is appropriate that one of the last acts of the outgoing Government will be to dig even deeper into the national overdraft to finance an election brought about largely through economic failure and imbalances.

Over the past two years there have been five political crises in Belgium which is above average, even in a country which has had 30 governments in the 37 years since the war. Government overspending, indexation of wages and the highest unemployment rate in the EEC have all been to blame. And in the background, as always, has been the uncomfortable relationship between Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia.

The unsatisfactory coalition between the Flemish Social Christians (CVP) and the French Socialist Party looks as though it will suffer electorally from its failure in office. A first opinion poll shows that the French Socialists would lose more than 4 per cent of their support. The CVP would lose 2.5 per cent and the only winner would be the Liberal Party with a gain of just over 2 per cent.

### A different independence

# Why the legionnaires stay in Africa

From Bernd Debusmann of Reuter, Djibouti, Oct 4

Under the peeling Moorish colonnades of the Cafe de Paris, ceiling fans whirl in a vain battle against the brutal heat, and French soldiers and Foreign Legionnaires relax over cold drinks imported from France.

Opposite the crowded cafe terrace, the bury French owner of Djibouti's best-appointed bookshop chats with a customer, a Frenchman of course. Around the corner, a smart boutique offers chic dresses from Paris.

At a road block at the edge of Djibouti city, a member of the budding National Gendarmerie checks vehicles. Three paces behind a young French officer watches.

In schools across the republic, French teachers give lessons which differ little from those taught in France. For anyone who knew the country before it became independent on June 27, 1977, time seems to have stood still.

French influence is all pervasive and the number of Frenchmen here still stands at about 12,000 unchanged from when the country was the French Somali Coast, and later the French territory of the Afars and Issas.

The French presence includes 4,000 troops. Men of the thirteenth demi-brigade of the Foreign Legion account for about a quarter. A squadron of Mirage 3 interceptors complements a ground force equipped with tanks, anti-aircraft artillery and Howitzers. They are far superior in numbers and equipment to the national armed forces.

The French presence should invite the wrath of black nationalists and the condemnation of "anti-imperialist" countries like Libya and the Soviet Union. Yet, there is virtually unanimous agreement that French troops should stay to guarantee the status quo in an area of great strategic importance.

Djibouti, a sparsely populated country, is wedged between Ehhiopia and Somalia, traditional enemies in the horn of Africa. Both have in the past claimed the area. It lies on the western shore of the Bad el-Mandeb, the 17-mile strait which links the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Much of the oil shipped to the industrialized West passes through the straits.

The deep-water port here is becoming an increasingly important refuelling point for the United States' Navy.

A French paratroop colonel said: "We are here to protect Djibouti against outside attack. Ours is a deterrent force, here to guarantee the independence of Djibouti. It is not a matter of French expansionism."

Recently, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leader of Marxist Ethiopia, said that he accepted the French presence as a guarantee against Somali ambitions. Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, also appears content with France's military role.

# Nigerian revenue act dies in court

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, Oct 4

President Shehu Shagari's Government suffered a setback on Friday when the Nigerian Supreme Court declared invalid his controversial Allocation of Revenue Act, signed into law in January.

The seven-member Supreme Court bench found the Act to be "unconstitutional and therefore invalid, null and void and of no effect whatsoever".

The decision ends a bitterly contested nine-month action brought by the Opposition Unity Party against the federal Government over the manner in which the National Assembly had passed the President's Bill prior to his assent.

During the difficult and often violent debates the two chambers of the Assembly, the House of Representatives and the Senate, adopted different versions of the Bill allocating substantially different percentages of the national income to the federal and the 19 state governments of the country. A joint finance committee met

The version of the Bill agreed by the committee was presented to the President and received his assent in January. The Bendel state government challenged this procedure.

The court found that the Bill, or the committee's evision of it, could not become law until passed by both Houses. It also ordered a stop to all disbursement under the new defunct Act.

# Israel gives some civil rule back to Arabs

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Oct 4

Israel's coalition Government today approved the scheme put forward by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, for a civilian authority to administer the daily life of the 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The plan is part of a wider strategy to secure the cooperation of local Palestinian leaders in signing an agreement on limited Palestinian autonomy with Egypt and America. Broad details of the Sharon plan have already been welcomed by the Egyptian Government.

The Cabinet's decision coincided with an Israel radio report on plans for a further 12 to 18 settlements in the West Bank by 1985. This will increase the Jewish population from around 24,000 to 125,000.

Mr Arieh Naor, the Cabinet spokesman, said after today's session that the separation of military and civilian powers in the occupied territories would take effect from December 1. He denied earlier suggestions that the plan involved the abolition of the military government.

Under Mr Sharon's scheme, Israeli civilians would take responsibility for health and education, which until now have been handled by the military. In addition, local Palestinians would be encouraged to take up senior positions in the proposed administration which was expected to be led by Professor Menachem Milson, of the Hebrew University.

After today's vote, it was made clear that the civilian administrators would be subordinate to the military government, which would retain overall responsibility.

Mr Sharon has also ordered *a number of changes designed* to reduce Palestinian hostility to the Israelis. These have included a lower profile for Israel's forces in the territories and orders to local commanders to stop the imposition of collective punishments.

Radical Palestinian mayors in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have already reacted angrily to the scheme, dismissing it as a Camp David plot that would help to impose autonomy against the will of the local population.

A critical editorial in *Al Fajr*, the English language Palestinian weekly, published in Jerusalem, said: "It is absolutely clear that the Palestinians are not impressed because they see absolutely no constructive change in Israeli policy. They are not impressed by the fact that civilian suits will now be worn by military officers, who used to doff their suits to put on military uniform to do their jobs in the West Bank".

At the same time, a number of moderate Palestinians from the rural areas have welcomed the Israeli proposal. Mr Mustapha Dudeen, a former Jordanian Cabinet minister and self-appointed leader of a league of 74 villages in the Hebron district, told *The Times* that it was a necessary administrative step.

He said: "Since 1967 the military authority in the area has been run by officers who lack experience in civilian administration. People complained that they were not getting a proper response to their problems and this looks like an attempt to make things better".

Mr Dudeen, a native of the West Bank and former advisor to President Nasser, refused to say whether or not he would accept a post in the proposed West Bank administration. But he claimed that the Israeli authorities would have no problems in finding Arabs from both the West Bank and Gaza Strip willing to take up senior positions when they are offered.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization has already made clear that it will retaliate violently against any local Palestinians prepared to cooperate with the Israeli scheme. But as Mr Dudeen has already shown, there are those from the area who are prepared to work alongside Israel despite the obvious risks.

— Israel radio reported tonight that Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, would soon hold Cabinet meetings in the former Arab sector of Jerusalem annexed by Israel after the 1967 war.

# Senator attacks weakness of MX missile silos

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 4

President Reagan's $108,000m (£58,000m) strategic nuclear weapons plan has received a generally favourable response from the senators and congressmen, but they are concerned about some elements of it.

Senator John Tower, a Republican from Texas and chairman of the powerful Senate Armed Services Committee, attacked the President's decision to reject the previous administration's "race track" proposal for the MX missile.

This would have placed 200 of the more accurate weapons on a mobile system shuttling them between 4,600 sites and reducing their vulnerability.

Instead, Mr Reagan has decided to place 100 MX missiles in silos now occupied by the outdated Titan. These silos are to be "super-hardened" to withstand attack as a stopgap measure while other protection is researched.

On the television programme *Meet the Press*, Mr Tower said today: "I do not think super-hardening buys you anything but a little time in terms of vulnerability."

He said the Administration had decided to place the missiles in silos which were already vulnerable and would be destroyed by far fewer Soviet missiles than would have been the case had the President gone for the race track system.

Mr Casper Weinberger, said earlier on television that the super-hardening was a stopgap measure but added: "It is a stopgap which has to be filled". The missiles would be protected for several years, he said, until the Soviet Union developed more accurate and more powerful warheads.

The silos, Mr Weinberger said, giving the details for the first time, would be hardened to withstand 5,000lbs per square inch of pressure compared with the 2,000lbs per square inch the present silos could withstand.

The President's package will have to be agreed by Congress and a battle over the details is expected. While criticizing the MX proposal, Mr Tower supported the package as a whole. "I think for the most part it is a good package and very supportable. We must modernize all three legs of the strategic triad, land, sea and air", he said.

The Air Force is known to be unhappy with the decision on the MX but elsewhere there has been relief that more grandiose plans have been shelved, at least for the time being.

☐ Mr Michael Foot, the opposition leader, has alleged that there were people in the United States Administration who did not want the negotiations with the Russians on Theatre Nuclear Weapons to succeed (Our Political Correspondent writes). There would be strong reaction in Britain and Europe if the talks broke down because of this, he said.

It would have more serious *consequences for the Nato* alliance than anything that had happened since the alliance was formed. "The whole of the American position in Europe would be, I don't say undermined, but put in jeopardy"

Mr Foot was being questioned about a future Labour Government's likely actions on defence during the independent television programme *Weekend World*. He said the policy could be affected by events before then; that was why he and Mr Denis Healey had tried to assist in setting up the negotiations.

"It is possible that the negotiations for stopping the deployment of limited Theatre Nuclear Weapons could be disrupted not solely by the Russians, but by what the Americans do", he said.

Some people responsbile for these matters in the United States Administration were saying: "When is the best time for a breach in these negotiations to take place: would it be better in February or March, or later in the year?" Some elements in the Administration were only playing with the negotiations, Mr Foot said.

☐ **Hongkong:** Britain is expected to update its submarine missile system in line with the modernization programme announced by the United States, Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, said today (Reuter reports).

Mr Nott said that it would make sense for Britain to adopt the D5 missile system for Trident nuclear submarines.

# Awacs deal rejected by Saudis

By Our Foreign Staff

President Reagan's difficulties over the proposed sale of Awacs early warning radar planes to Saudi Arabia increased yesterday when it became known that the Saudis had apparently rejected an American plan for joint command of the aircraft.

The Administration had proposed joint United States-Saudi control as a compromise to win congressional support for the sale. Fifty, out of 100 senators have opposed the $8,500m (about £4,720m) deal, which President Reagan has backed as enhancing American interests in the Gulf area.

A statement issued by the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry following a meeting last Friday between Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, said that the Prince had "pointed out to his counterpart that the kingdom does not accept any sharing with regard to these aircraft".

In an effort to allay congressional fears that the aircraft could be used against Israel, Mr Haig had previously told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there would be Americans both on the ground and in the air manning the Awacs equipment until "well into the 1990s". Many senators, however, feel that this falls short of a guarantee that Americans will be present.

The Saudi statement is admittedly vague, an some Washington officials have been intepreting it as falling short of an outright rejection. However, it offers little help to the Administration in trying to persuade senators to let the deal through.

The situation was further complicated by a declaration yesterday from the Israeli Government which interpreted the Saudi statement as an unequivocal no to Mr Haig's carefully stitched-together compromise. The Israeli Government said the Saudi refusal to accept American crews as part of the deal proved that the Saudis planned to deploy the aircraft against Israel.

A statement issued after a meeting of Mr Menachem Begin's Cabinet said: "The unequivocal statement by the Government of Saudi Arabia that it will not accept under any conditions any joint operation with the Americans of the Awacs is additional proof, if any is needed, that the supply of these spy planes together with offensive equipment for the F-15 is a grave danger to the security of Israel."

The statement came as a surprise because official sources had signaled Israel's willingness to soften its opposition to the sale after President Reagan issued an indirect warning against any intervention in an internal United State matter.

Secretary of the Cabinet, Mr Arieh Naor, denied, however, that it constituted such an intervention "Why is it intervention? Saudi Arbia said it will not accept mutual operation ... It is as clear as the sun that they will use it (the Awacs) against us."

# ANGER OVER INTRUDERS AT SHRINE

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 4

Muslims exploring the caves of the Machpelah under their ancient mosque in Hebron today said they found a carton of candles, matches and recently turned earth which suggested that Jews had been searching clandestinely for the graves of their ancestors.

The three Hebrew patriarchs and their wives were buried in the cave, according to the Bible. Abraham is also the ancestor of the Arab peoples, and Muslims revere him as well as Sarah and Jacob as prophets.

The military government sent reinforcements into Hebron today and called on Mr Mustapha Natshe, Mayor of Hebron, as well as leaders in Kiryat Arbah, a Jewish suburb, to maintain calm.

Mr Natshe said Muslim suspicions were aroused when red flagstones covering a shaft from the mosque floor to the cave showed signs of having [illegible]

A search party spent two hours taking photographs below ground and the major and architects of the Waqf, a Muslim religious foundation, would continue the search to try to find the point of entry.

# Russians attack US arms move

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 4

The Russians have sharply and swiftly condemned President Reagan's decision to build *100 MX intercontinental* missiles and B1 bombers, accusing the Americans this weekend of crippling efforts to reach agreement on arms control and striving for world domination.

Several Tass commentaries said the President's decision to modernize the country's nuclear arsenal raised doubts about American sincerity in agreeing to start talks in Geneva aimed at restricting the deployment of missiles in Europe.

Tass said the programme was evidence of Washington's "blatant striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union", It added that "it deals a blow to efforts to fulfil existing and future agreements in the area of arms control. It envisages the production of strategic arms systemw hich reduce to nothing the changes of control."

*Pravda*, the Communist Party newspaper, in an unusually prompt comment suggesting the Russians were expecting Mr Reagan's announcement, said the decision increased the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe. The *paper predicted* that it would lead to conflict between the United States and Wesern Europe.

The Europeans were now regretting their decision on Nato's plans to place American rockets in Europe.




# Afghan jets hit Pakistan border post

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Oct 4

Two Afghan MiG fighter aircraft fired on a Pakistani border post in Baluchistan province today, the Pakistani Defence Ministry said. The Afghans had circled the border post at Domandi several times before opening fire, there was no damage.

Pakistani ground forces took preventive measures, the Ministry said, without elaborating.

The Domandi border post, three miles inside Pakistan and about 60 miles north of Quetta, capital of Baluchistan, was attacked by Afghan MiGs early in September, injuring two people and causing some damage.

That attack came on the eve of the visit of Mr James Buckley, United States Undersecretary of State for Security Affairs, to Islamabad for discussions on a proposed United States military and economic package.

Today's raid coincides with the visit of a three-member team from the staff of the United States House of Representatives foreign affairs committee.

# Dam threatens corner of primeval Africa

From Stephen Taylor, Mana Pools, Zimbabwe, Oct 4

David Livingstone saw the Zambezi as "God's highway into the interior." Here, where the fish eagle sweeps over the river and herds of elephant and buffalo come down to drink and graze.

As the Zambezi courses east from Lake Kariba to the Indian Ocean it passes through this lush, alluvial flood plain about three miles wide and 40 miles long which, every year at this time, draws some of the heaviest concentrations of wildlife to be found in Africa,

Behind the 50 miles of valley stretching back to the escarpment that takes you abruptly 2,000ft. up towards the high-veld, the late months of the long dry season have turned the soil to dust and parched and thinned the grass.

This seasonal momentum has driven the herds of elephant, buffalo, impala and waterbuck, as well as the less obvious kudu, eland, sable and rhino, and the predators, lion and leopard, to this primal strip of the African heartland.

Rich though it is in wild and natural beauty, Mana Pools is relatively little known. A remote northern corner of the country infested with tsetse fly and the anopheles mosquito, it was not designated a game sanctuary until 1961, and due to the guerrilla war was closed to the public from 1976 until last month.

However, there is a cloud over the region. Zimbabwe's rapid economic growth is matched by a demand for energy.

Plans have been under consideration for some time to build two new hydro-electric dams on the Zambezi, one of them at Mupata Gorge, about 50 miles downstream of here. That scheme is favoured by the government planners for financial reasons. If it is adopted, the Mana plain would be flooded along with about 400 square miles of the valley.

A forceful lobby of ecologists and conservationists has lined up against the scheme and has succeeded in convincing the Government that its impact must be fully assessed before a final decision is taken.

The lobbyists are pressing for a dam to be built instead at the second of the considered sites, Batoka Gorge, about 30 miles downstream from the Victoria Falls. That would cost considerably more, but in the long term would be cheaper to run and would affect a much smaller area of less valuable land.

# Early Korchnoi blunder loses pawn

By Harry Golombek, Our Chess Correspondent

The world championship match is turning out to be a disaster for Victor Korchnoi, the challenger, who seems unable to find any ideas after the first 10 moves or so have been played.

Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, on the other hand is revelling in the exploitation of his opponent's errors since and worse, Korchnoi is visibly tiring as the game goes on and making blunders that would be bad even in the play of a first class amateur.

All this happened in the second game and now the world champion leads by 2—0 and needs only four more wins to keep his title.

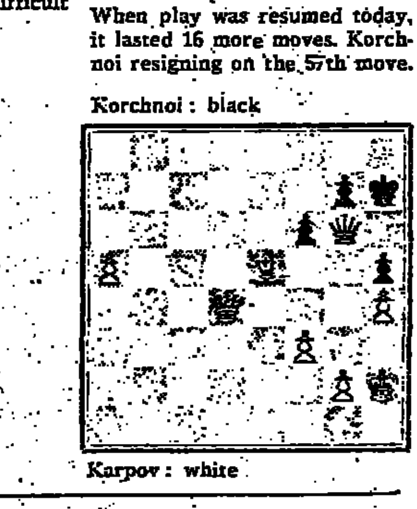
By about move 30, the position had become very difficult for the challenger, but it was a position thta could still have been defended. However, to the astonishment of all the challenger committed a blunder on his thirty-fourth move that allowed a combination by which the world champion won a pawn.

The game was adjourned after 41 moves in a position thta was hopeless for Korchnoi. When play was resumed today, it lasted 16 more moves. Korchnoi resigning on the 57th move.

**Second game. White Karpov, black Korchnoi.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—K4 | P—K4 |
| 2 | Kt—KB3 | Kt—QB3 |
| 3 | B—Kt5 | Kt—B3 |
| 4 | O—O | KtxP |
| 5 | P—Q4 | B—K2 |
| 6 | Q—K2 | Kt—Q3 |
| 7 | BxKt | KtPxB |
| 8 | PxP | Kt—Kt2 |
| 9 | Kt—B3 | O—O |
| 10 | R—K1 | Kt—B4 |
| 11 | B—K3 | Kt—K3 |
| 12 | QR—Q1 | P—Q4 |
| 13 | PxP e.p. | PxP |
| 14 | Kt—Q4 | B—Q2 |
| 15 | Kt—B5 | P—Q4 |
| 16 | KtxB ch | QxKt |
| 17 | Q—Q2 | Q—R5 |
| 18 | Kt—K2 | KR—K1 |
| 19 | P—QKt3 | R—K2 |
| 20 | Kt—Kt3 | Q—B3 |
| 21 | P—KB3 | B—K1 |
| 22 | Kt—K2 | P—KR3 |
| 23 | B—B2 | Q—Kt3 |
| 24 | Kt—B1 | P—Q5 |
| 25 | Kt—Q3 | Q—B3 |
| 26 | B—Kt3 | R—Q2 |
| 27 | R—K5 | Q—Q1 |
| 28 | QR—K1 | R—Q4 |
| 29 | RxR | QxR |
| 30 | R—K5 | Q—Q2 |
| 31 | Q—K1 | R—B1 |
| 32 | P—Kt4 | Q—Q1 |
| 33 | R—QR5 | Q—Q2 |
| 34 | P—KR3 | P—B3 |
| 35 | RxP | Q—Q4 |
| 36 | R—R5 | Q—Q2 |
| 37 | R—R7 | Q—Q4 |
| 38 | R—R5 | Q—Q2 |
| 39 | Q—K4 | B—B2 |
| 40 | Q—B5 | R—K1 |
| 41 | K—R2 | Q—Kt2 |
| 42 | P-R3 | R-Q1 |
| 43 | P-KR4 | P-R4 |
| 44 | Kt-B2 | Q-Q2 |
| 45 | R-R6 | Q-K1 |
| 46 | Q-R5 | B-Kt3 |
| 47 | Kt-Q3 | K-R2 |
| 48 | Q-Kt6 | R-B1 |
| 49 | P-R4 | B-B4 |
| 50 | P-R5 | P-B4 |
| 51 | PxP | BxKt |
| 52 | PxB | KtxP |
| 53 | R-R7 | Q-Kt3 |
| 54 | R-QB7 | RxR |
| 55 | BxR | KtxP |
| 56 | QxQP | Kt-K4 |
| 57 | BxKt | resigns |

Korchnoi: black



Karpov: white

European Law Report — Court of Justice of the European Commission

# Tax not payable on Euro MP's expenses

**Between the Rt. Hon. Lord Bruce of Donington, appellant, and Eric Gorden Aspen, Her Majesty's Inspector of Taxes, respondent. (Case no. 208/80).**
**Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty and Article 30 of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, on a reference by the Special Commissioners for Income tax.**

**Before the President, Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars and Judges P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, T. Koopmans, G. Bosco, A. Touffait, O. Due, U. Everling and A. Chloros. Advocate General: Sir Gordon Slynn.**
**Judgment given on September 15, 1981.**

Lord Bruce was designated as a member of the European Parliament by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom on 30 July, 1975. He was a member of the European Parliament until its election by direct universal suffrage.

During the year 1975/76 Lord Bruce received allowances paid to him by the European Parliament to cover his expenses resulting from his attendance at meetings and participation in the work of the Parliament. The payment of those expense allowances was provided for by rules, under which the members were not bound to justify the actual amount of their expenditure and were entitled to retain the surplus where their expenses were less than the lump sum received.

In the year of assessment 1975/76 Lord Bruce was left with a balance from his total allowances received, after meeting his actual expenditure. He kept the balance for himself, the exact amount of which has not been established.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Taxes took the view that the allowances received by Lord Bruce were emoluments from an office held by him within the meaning of the provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and were taxable, subject to a deduction in respect of his actual expenses, pursuant to Section 189(1) of the 1970 Act.

Lord Bruce lodged an appeal before the Special Commissioners in respect of his emoluments for the fiscal year 1975/76 from the office of Member of the European Parliament. By a written decision of July 5, 1979, the Special Commissioners decided that the allowances in question were emoluments from an office within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and were in principle subject to income tax. They referred to the Court of Justice the following question:

"Having regard: to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular to the first sentence of Article 142, to the Convention on certain Institutions common to the European Communities, and in particular Article 1, to the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, and in particular Article 28, to the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities, and in particular Articles 8, 9, 10, 13 and 14, to Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No. 260/68 of the Council (February 29, 1968) and in particular Article 3, Paragraph 2, and to the rules governing the payment of expenses and allowances to members of the European Parliament, whether those provisions or any other rule of Community law should be interpreted as precluding member states from taxing any part of the expenses and allowances paid from Community funds to members of the European Parliament."

Lord Bruce adopted the view that by virtue of the principle that the European Parliament is sovereign in matters of procedure and in its internal relations with its members, a principle enshrined in the first paragraph of Article 142 of the EEC Treaty, and by virtue of the first paragraph of Article 8 of the protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities which guarantees the free movement of members of the assembly, the authorities of the member states are precluded from reviewing the performance by a Member of the European Parliament of his duties, his travel in connexion with those duties and his related expenditure. The member states may not therefore tax payments made by the Parliament in respect thereof.

It is clear from the replies given by the European Parliament to the questions asked by the Court that the Parliament's view is that by virtue of the principle of the independence of the European Parliament with regard to provisions concerning the internal functioning of the institution embodied in the first paragraph of Article 142 of the EEC Treaty, an independence which the member states are bound to respect under Article 5 of the EEC Treaty, the national tax provisions do not apply to Community payments which are necessary for the functioning of the institution.

Community law lays down certain limits, which the member states must observe in the enactment of taxation laws applicable to members of the Parliament. Those limits arise in particular from Article 5 of the EEC Treaty, which provides that the member states are bound to facilitate the achievement of the Communities' tasks and abstain from any measure which could jeopardize the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty. That obligation includes the duty not to take measures which are likely to interfere with the internal functioning of the institutions of the Community. Furthermore, the effect of the first paragraph of Article 8 of the protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities is to prohibit member states from imposing by their practices in matters of taxation administrative restrictions on the free movement of members of the European Parliament.

A review by national revenue authorities, such as the one provided for by the United Kingdom legislation, constitutes an interference in the internal functioning of the Parliament resulting in a substitution by the national authorities of their appraisal of the system of allowances for the one undertaken by the European Parliament in the exercise of its powers. It would therefore be likely to impair the effectiveness of the action of the Parliament and be incompatible with its autonomy.

It must, however, be observed that the allowances fixed in that manner must not exceed reasonable limits consistent with the refund of travel and subsistence expenses.

The Court, in answer to the question referred to it, ruled that: "Community law prohibits the imposition of national tax on lump-sum payments made by the European Parliament to its members from Community funds by way of reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses, unless it can be shown in accordance with Community law that such lump-sum reimbursement constitutes in part remuneration."

# Patriation hustle by Trudeau

From David Watts
Canberra, Oct 4

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, expects to have his request for the return of the Canadian constitution before the British House of Commons on October 16.

He plans to put the matter to the Ottawa Parliament on October 14 and anticipates it will be dealt with in two days.

The Canadian leader announced over the weekend that he would now be making a stop in western Canada on his way home from the Commonwealth meeting. He is also due to visit Fiji and will stop in Vancouver to meet Mr William Bennett, the Premier of British Columbia.

Mr Bennett has been mustering national opposition to Mr Trudeau's plans for the repatriation of the constitution and has recently been travelling the country canvassing support.

## IN BRIEF

### Burma votes for new parliament

Rangoon.—Voting has begun *in a two-week-long general election* for a new Burmese Parliament and a possible successor to President Ne Win, aged 71, who is retiring after 20 years in power.

Mr U San Yu, aged 63, a former general and secretary of the outgoing Council of State, has been widely tipped to succeed President Ne Win.

### Oswald body identified

Dallas.—Doctors performed a post mortem on the body exhumed from Lee Harvey Oswald's grave and confirmed it was that of the man officially judged to have killed President Kennedy, a hospital spokeswoman said. The British author Mr Michael Eddowes, made the original request for exhumation to try to prove his theory that the body was that of a Soviet spy.

### Heart flown in

Cape Town—South African surgeons have given Mr Rick Anderson, aged 29, an American, *a new heart which had* beeu flown 400 miles to Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital from Port Elizabeth. Mr Anderson was said to be in satisfactory condition after the seven-hour operation.

### Guardsmen killed

Lisbon.—A booby-trapped car on the road to Mafra killed two members of the Republican Guards who went to investigate a reported accident. The Popular Forces of the 25th of April claimed responsibility

### Astles trial today

Kampala.—Mr Robert Astles, the British-born former chief adviser to Adi Amin, the deposed President of Uganda, goes on trial in Kampala today on a charge of murder.

# TWO BOMB BLASTS HIT GENEVA

From Alan MacGregor
Geneva, Oct 4

The June 9 Organization, apparently an underground Armenian group, claimed responsibility for two bomb explosions here last night. One was at the Palais des Justice, the other outside the central post office.

Windows were shattered and cars damaged, but heavy rain had momentarily cleared the streets. Passers-by suffered only shock.

Within minutes an anonymous telephone caller told a news agency that the bombs had been placed by June 9—the date when Swiss police arrested a young Lebanese of Armenian origin after a Turkish consular official had been shot and killed in the street this year.

The group has claimed responsibility for other incidents in Switzerland, saying they will continue until the young man held in Geneva is released.

# Summit call to break the 'circle of poverty'

continued from page 1

the North-South dialogue restarted.

The Commonwealth leaders said: "It would be an indictment of this generation if political will and the readiness to find a creative compromise were not found". The right of people to live in human dignity "imposes obligations o nall states, large and small, not only in respect to their own people but in their dealings with all other nations."

Gross inequality of wealth and an unbroken circle of poverty affecting millions of people in the Third World were fundamental sources of global tension and instability. "There must be determined and dedicated action at national and international *levels to reduce that inequality* and to break that circle.

"It is imperative to revitalize the dialogue between developed and developing countries."

The choice" lay between "timely, adequate, managed change, and disruptive, involuntary change imposed by breakdown and conflicts". Third World aid was in the self-interest of all, and governments "must cast aside inhibitions and habits which have thwarted progress in the past".

The declaration, drafted by Mr Malcom Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, was quickly endorsed during discussions from which even close aides were excluded.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who shares President Reagan's reservations about aid and who wants private enterprise to play a bigger role in helping developing nations, has warned the Third World that it should be "more realistic" in its demands.

Third World diplomats said that Britain's endorsement of the declaration, although confined to general principles, was a significant step forward in rallying "northern" support for a new aid effort. Both Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan will attend the Cancun summit.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said there was no significance in the omission of a reference to the north-south "global negotiations" on aid resources that have been sought for several years by the Third World.

The declaration did not deal with specific mechanisms, and he refused to say whether acceptance of the declaration meant a shift in Mrs Thatcher's position. The statement recognized "that we must move from rigid positions".

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, said he was surprised that the statement had been issued. He had understood that it was to be discussed further tomorrow.

He supported it but said it lacked his seal of approval and was a pious declaration composed principally of platitudes.

# Main points in leaders' declaration

The main points of the Melbourne Declaration text agreed yesterday by the Commonwealth heads of government are as follows:

We, the heads of government here assembled, drawn from five continents representing a quarter of the world's entire population:

Affirm our strong and unanimous conviction that all men and women have the right to live in ways that sustain and nourish human dignity;

Believe that this right imposes obligations on all states, large and small, not only in respect to their own people but in their dealings with all other nations;

Assert that the gross inequality of wealth and opportunity currently existing in the world, and the unbroken circle of poverty in which the lives of millions in developing countries are confined, are fundamental sources of tension and instability in the world;

As a consequence, assert our unanimous conviction that there must be determined and dedicated action at national and international levels to reduce that inequality and to break that circle;

Believe that for all these reasons it is imperative to revitalize the dialogue between developed and developing countries;

Declare that this will require a political commitment, clear vision and intellectual realism which have thus far escaped mankind and to all of which the Commonwealth can greatly contribute;

Believe that the dialogue must be conducted with a genuine willingness to accept real and significant changes commensurate with the urgency of thes problems we now face;

... Recognize that in the process of negotiations, nations must cast aside inhibitions and habits which have thwarted progress in the past and find new ways of talking constructively to one another so as to reach agreement on effective joint action;

Note that, as well as technical economic considerations, it is imperative that states keep in the forefront of their attention the larger moral, political and strategic dimensions of what is at stake;

... Firmly believe that the issues are so important that they require the personal commitment and involvement of political leaders who, representing the will of their people, have the greatest power to advance the common cause of mankind;

Attaching the highest importance to the principles and objectives of this document, recognizing the mutual interests and interdependence of all nations, declare our common resolve: to end the present impasse, to advance the dialogue between developed and developing countries, to infuse an increased sense of urgency and direction into the resolution of these common problems of mankind, and solemnly call on all leaders of all countries to join us in a commitment to taking prompt, practical and effective action to that end.

# Bigger voice for the West in Unesco projects

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, Oct 4

Unesco, which claims the broadest area of competence of any international body, is being pushed towards a more practical view of its ability to solve the world's ills as a result of a three-week meeting that has just ended in Paris.

Western countries achieved initial success in a campaign to bring Unesco activities under greater control, while developing nations emphasized the need for the organization to concentrate on effective, concrete projects.

Although it is perilous to read the future of an organization renowned for its labyrinthine politics and bureaucracy, many delegates to the meeting of the executive board believe that the basis on which the agency has developed in the past decade is starting to shift.

Founded in 1945 as an intellectual clearing house under West European and American inspiration, the Paris based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has blossomed into a body dealing with everything from the promotion of peace to the preservation of the environment; from the fight against illiteracy to the promotion of a new world information order and the safeguarding of national cultures from the multinational entertainment merchants.

Its $1,004m budget (about £600m) for 1981-83 covers nearly 3,000 different items, and the emphasis in recent years has been heavily towards helping the developing nations which now make up the bulk of Unesco's membership.

Member countries have been called on this year to give their opinions of Unesco's success, and to make recommendations for the shaping of the organization's plan for its activities in the second half of the decade.

According to a report drawn from their replies, presented to the 45-member executive board, the judgement is a sombre one. The board's function is to oversee the application of Unesco's programme.

In areas of particular concern to Unesco, such as promoting peace and international equality and development, the situation was certainly not improving and, in important respects, was worsening, the report said.

"As a result, it is extremely difficult to identify and isolate those areas where action is most urgently needed, and one might be tempted to assert that action should be taken everywhere at the same time."

That is what has particularly worried the non-communist industrialized nations which supply most of Unesco's funds. Their basic concern with the organization, in which they are in a small voting minority, is that it has become too diffuse by trying to do too much without effective control by member states over the way the budget is used.

The poor nations fear that the industrialised nations want to cut back on Unesco's spending. But the developing countries clearly recognise that, even if this does not come about, funds at Unesco's disposal are going to be limited in the rest of the 1980's.

There was a general readiness last week to accept recommendations that Unesco's future planning should concentrate on a small number of large-scale projects; that member states should have greater ability to evaluate how the organization was performing; and that they should be presented with alternatives, instead of simply accepting what Unesco's secretariat proposed.

# Spain seeks deal over access to Gibraltar

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Oct 4

When Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, Spain's Prime Minister, visits London later this year he will be looking for a series of concessions from Britain in return for agreeing to the reopening of the land frontier with Gibraltar, the Madrid newspaper El País said today.

Apart from confirming the invitation to Señor Calvo Sotelo, Foreign Ministry sources here had no details of the concessions mentioned in the report. These sounded more like a list of things Madrid would wish to see happen.

It has now become clear that Gibraltar will be a focal point in the Nato debate. Last night, Señor Felipe González, the Socialist Party leader, challenged the Government to obtain recognition from Britain of Spain's sovereignty over the Rock, before joining Nato.

Before announcing the raising of the blockade of Gibraltar and begin official negotiations with Britain, under the April, 1980, Lisbon agreement, Spain wants Britain to obtain the agreement of the Ten to make January, 1984, the entry date for Spain.

**Nato protest:** Police fired teargas and rubber bullets to disperse 12,000 left-wingers who had marched through Madrid to protest against Spain's proposed membership of Nato.

# Mullah power triumphs in Iran poll

Tehran, Oct 4. After the victory of Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei in the Iranian Presidential election on Friday, Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader has again emphasized the need for unity between government, political and military leaders.

Hojatoleslam Khamenei, the clerical head of the ruling Islamic Republic Party, received just under 96 per cent of the national vote outside Tehran, Tehran radio said today, quoting Interior Ministry sources. He is the first religious leader to be made president of the Islamic republic.

Of the 187 electoral districts, he won 13,826,108 of the 14,451,060 votes.

From the token opposition candidates, Mr Ali Akhbar Parvaresh, the Education Minister, came second with 207,142 votes; Mr Manusher Ghaffuri, the Energy Minister, was third with 56,614 votes; and Mr Reza Zavarei, the Deputy Interior Minister, obtained 39,137 votes.

In Tehran, the first results gave 1,063,992 votes to Hojatoleslam Khamenei, 36,693 to Mr Parvaresh, 11,892 to Mr Zavarei and 11,812 to Mr Ghaffuri. The figures for the turn-out are due to be announced after the official results have been published.

Hojatoleslam Khamenei, is 41, and comes from Mashhad in north-east Iran. He has been associated with Ayatollah Khomeini and his Islamic fundamentalist political movement for about 18 years.

Since the Islamic revolution, he has always been close to the centre of power, having been a member of the Revolutionary Council until its dissolution, and Assistant Defence Minister. As well as leading the Islamic Republican Party he is Ayatollah Khomeini's representative on the Supreme Defence Council.


Hojatoleslam Khamenei, the new President of Iran

He made a reputation as a fiery orator but seems to have lost some of his vitality since he was seriously injured by a bomb hidden in a tape recorder at a press conference in June. The blast put him in hospital for a month.

He seemed weak during his public appearances last month. His normally energetic voice was muffled and slow. He also seems to have lost the use of his right arm.

But that has enabled his supporters to campaign for him as a "living martyr" of the revolution.

He was a central protagonist in the political battle between President Bani-Sadr and Mr Rajai, then Prime Minister, over the composition of the Cabinet. He supported Mr Rajai, who wanted all Islamic condidates, rather then Mr Bani-Sadr, who favoured technocrats.

According to an Interior Ministry official, a comparison with the July 24 presidential election, which saw the victory of Mr Rajai, indicated an increase in turn-out in the provinces of some 10 to 20 per cent.

According to the Kayhan newspaper, Hojatoleslam Khamenei could have obtained more than 16 million votes. He said he planned to keep on the government of Mr Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, the Prime Minister.

Ayatollah Khomeini, at a meeting with leaders of the "Organization of the Fighters of the Islamic Republic", renewed his call for unity. "The important thing is to have one goal, even if the roads to it are different. That is essential. If this is not achieved there will be a clash."

Meanwhile, Mr Ahmad Azizi, the interim Foreign Minister, said that the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces forms the main condition to the end of the war.

Reacting to a statement by President Saddam Hussein that Iraq was ready to end the Gulf war without any conditions, Mr Azizi told Tehran radio that this was because of Iran's military victories.

Iranian officials were also anxious to deny any involvement in Thursday's bombing of Kuwaiti oil installations close to the border with Iraq. The Foreign Ministry has accused Iraq of the bombing. — AFP.

☐ **Executions continue:** Sixty-six members of the leftist Mujahidin guerrilla organization were executed in Iran at the weekend, Kayhan reported. The Mujahidin, who included five women, faced firing squads in seven Iranian towns for supporting the organization's armed struggle against Iran's leadership, the newspaper said. — Reuter.

# BBC calls the tune for Hindi listeners

By Kenneth Gosling

A big increase in the BBC's listenership in India is shown today in a survey carried out in the first four months of the year by the Delhi-based Indian Institute of Public Opinion an associate of the Gallup Organizations.

Ten years ago, between 10 million and 20 million people listened to the BBC service in the principal language, Hindi. According to the institute's figures, based on a sample of 3,000 adults in rural and urban areas, the service, which goes out 14 hours a week, is now heard by some 35 million adults. This, the BBC says, is treble the combined listenership in Hindi to the Voice of America, Radio Moscow, Radio Peking and Deutsche Welle.

The figure is for people of 16 years and over, who listen once a week or more to the BBC. The upsurge can partly be explained by a rapid increase in radio set ownership — there are 30 times as many radios as television sets — particularly in the country.

The survey shows that in two states — Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan — there are more than 15 million listeners to the BBC Hindi service.

The institute says that people listening to the BBC were seven times more numerous than the Radio Moscow audience and 10 times the Voice of America, listeners, Radio Peking had 20 times and Deutsche Welle 30 times less than the BBC.

# EEC floats scheme to fight hunger

From Ian Murray,
Brussels, Oct 4

The European Commission wants to throw the might of its machinery and its resources into the war against world hunger. A plan of action to tackle famine has been drawn up and will be presented to the next foreign ministers' council at the end of the month.

The ideals which inspired the plan are those of M Edgar Pisani, the French Socialist Commissioner who is in charge of EEC dealings with the Third World. His ideas are in marked contrast to those expressed recently by President Reagan who said the West should put its own house in economic order before trying to help the Third World.

The Commission says that, as well as the £22m of extra food aid already being offered by the Community to the least developed countries, an extra 100,000 tonnes of cereals should be made available.

It also wants to make a small team of experts available at government level to help coordinate relief work to eliminate waste, and to draw up schemes that would involve working with international organizations, as well as acting on a regional level to prevent forests being destroyed and deserts taking over arable land.

# Swedish left is optimistic

From Our Own Correspondent
Stockholm, Oct 4

As Social Democratic delegates dispersed yesterday after their party's twenty-eighth congress, the mood was one of optimism. There is less than a year before the next elections.

Recent opinion polls from the Institute of Public Opinion forecast a victory for the left next September with the Social Democratic Party of Mr Olof Palme taking a 49.5 per cent share of the vote, and another 4 per cent going to the Communists.

Until 1976, the Socialists had ruled Sweden for 44 years, and a return to power after two election defeats by the centre-right coalition was the main theme of the week-long congress. Delegates accused the Government of weakness and lack of direction.

Mr Thorbjorn Falldin's leadership was put to the test last April when the largest party in the coalition, the Conservatives, withdrew from Government over a disagreement on tax reform, leaving Mr Falldin's Centre Party and the Liberals to rule as a minority.

The Government has also had to face a worsening economic crisis and constant criticism of its economic policies from the right and the left.

# Siberian shame starts sex education controversy

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 4

It could have come straight from any agony column: Valera and Olga have a baby. She loves him, he loves another but his duty towards the child forces him to stay with Olga.

From time to time he manages to slip out to see Lera, his girl-friend who adores him. Everyone is unhappy. Valera gets drunk and hits Olga. Lera is beside herself with jealousy. Olga is withdrawn and embittered.

But what makes this human tragedy unusual is that it is going on in a remote town in Siberia. And not one of the protagonists is above the age of 14. Olga, a pupil at the local school, had been going out with Valera. No one had ever told them about sex, so it was not until the eighth month that she even realized she was pregnant. And when her illegitimate baby was born, there was a scandal.

Olga's parents, overcome with shame, insisted she move out and live with Valera's parents — not because conditions were better there, but so that no one could say the baby did not have a father. By then Valera was going out with Lera. He used to come home late, angry and frustrated. Olga was worn out. She once went back to her home in tears after Valera hit her, but her father sent her straight back.

Teachers at the school thought it served Olga right. The stout, exasperated middle-aged assistant head had no time for the "would be Romeo and Juliet". They had disgraced the school, she told a Soviet reporter who had gone to investigate.

Olga had to leave school. Prematurely old, surrounded by nappies in Valera's house, she told the reporters she had no intention of letting Valera enjoy himself. She had thought of leaving, but now she wanted him to pay for her "shame".

Valera himself, like a sullen animal at bay, would say little, and Lera, who sent the original letter to Komsomolskaya Pravda with a plea for help, said simply that Olga had disgraced herself.

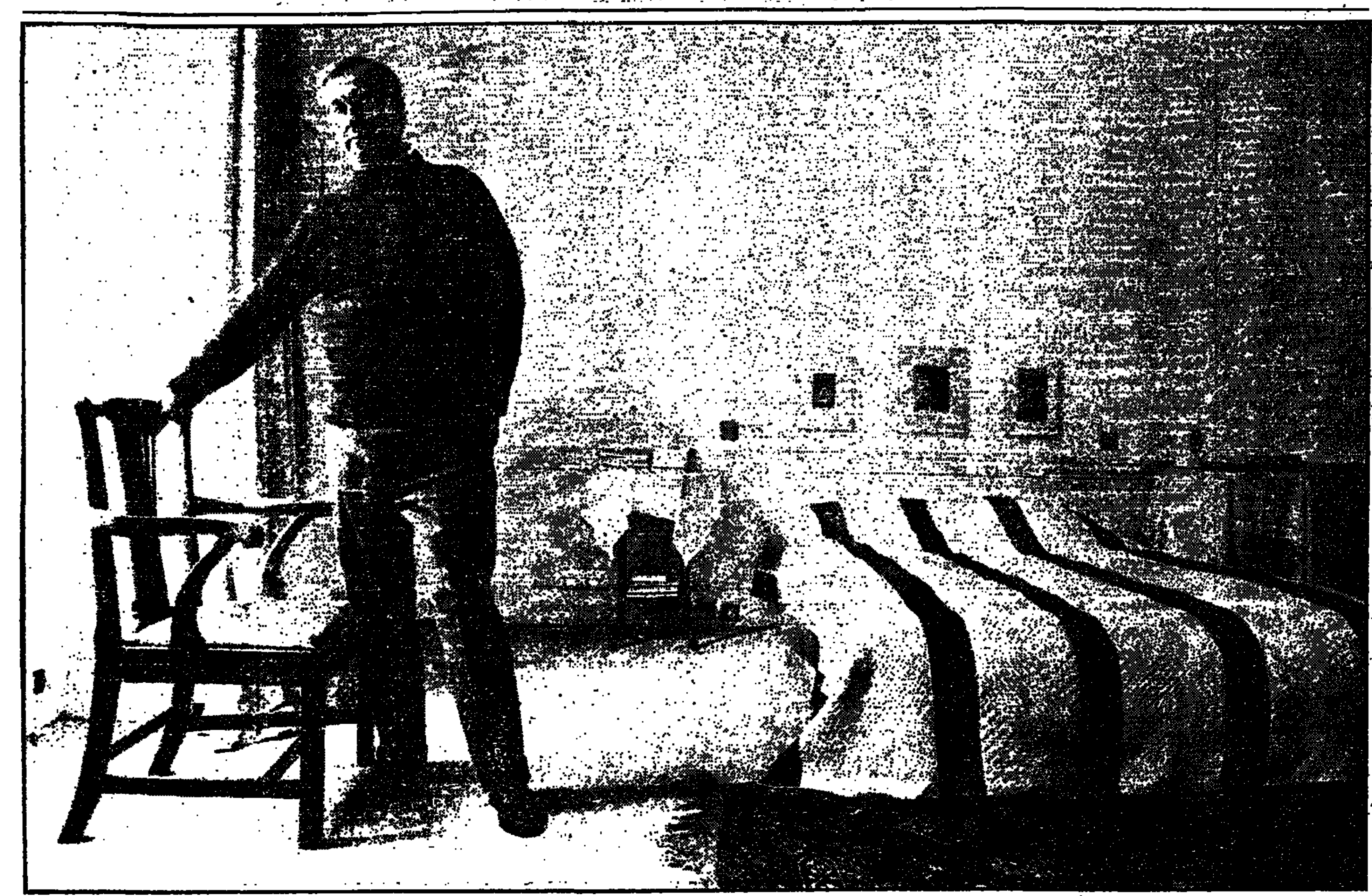
Sex education is a touchy topic in the Soviet Union nowadays. Many teachers, especially in rural Russia where prudish peasant values still dominate, assert that children should remain "innocent", until adulthood. But this view is being increasingly challenged. The Baltic republics, especially Estonia and Latvia, have for several years included sex education in schools, and have pioneered birth control clinics, marriage guidance counselling and centres offering consultations in family problems.

But in Central Asia, where traditional Muslim values still hold sway, such things are unknown. And, as Komsomolskaya Pravda made clear, this is true of most of Slavic Russia.

The article, fairly daring for the Soviet press, raised a storm of reaction. Predictably, readers from the Baltics sided fully with those advocating sex education.

The reaction of workers in Kazakhstan was the exact opposite: "We are totally opposed to such a way of bringing up children. To teach them about pregnancy and birth in schools only causes sniggering."

The Times Profile/Terence Conran



Photograph by Stuart Franklin

# Furnisher to suburbia, still combining the functional with the elegant

Terence Conran, 50 yesterday, founder and Chairman of the Habitat Group, which recently announced pre-tax profits of £4.4m on a turnover of £67m and a first public share issue, says: "As creative retailers, our policy simply amounts to a belief that if reasonable and intelligent people are offered products for their home that are well made, work well and are of a decent quality, and at a price they can afford, then they will buy them."

Habitat's healthy position at a time of general recession provides some justification for the pretentious phrase "creative retailers". But Terence Conran's achievement over 30 years has been more than a purely commercial one. By astute buying, artful display, catchy graphics and keen marketing he has also done more for the concept of good design than any other contemporary designer. He has been described as the most influential British designer of the twentieth century.

In the words of Stephen Bayley, the young director of the recent fulfilment of another Conran dream, a museum of Modern Industrial Design: "Terence Conran has become the mercantile realization of the modern: he made up-market Brompton-Bauhaus available to down-market Wandsworth-Waring. He identified and captured the aesthetic aspirations of the postwar generation whose tastes had not, hitherto, been catered for by the conventional High Street retailers."

Like Augustus finding Rome in brick and leaving it in marble, Conran found London's maisonettes in pastel-coloured Formica and left them in striped white pine. How he came to be a supplier of modern good taste ("clean living through good design" he once called it) to the middle-class and how he avoided selling out to the values of the High Street retailers — if, in fact, he has avoided it — is, in many ways, a typical mid-twentieth-century success story.

He claims to be among the top 25 payers among furniture retailers — and he is in fact twenty-fifth.

Conran was born in London in 1931 and went to school at Bryanston along with the late Nicholas Tomalin and Alexander Plunkett Greene, husband of his old college chum Mary Quant with whom he is still on good terms — "though today we meet mostly in airport lounges". His two sons by his second marriage (to Superwoman Shirley Conran) also went to Bryanston, but he affects to find the place less "liberal" than in his own day when he was allowed to learn metal work, engineering, and pottery from an *inspired teacher called, appropriately*, Potter.

He studied textiles at the Central School of Arts and Crafts but found them "a bit too easy... I turned to furniture design because it had to do with the actual physical production of things". At this stage, he came under the influence of the sculptor Eduardo Paolozzi with whom he shared a studio flat: "He taught me the aesthetic appreciation of three-dimensional objects."

Conran's career really evolved out of the optimistic euphoria of the Festival of Britain (1951) for which he worked on some furniture, though the euphoria proved short-lived. In order to develop other skills (as well as to raise some capital) he spent two months working in a Paris restaurant kitchen, then came back to London with sufficient skills to set up the first of his series of Soup Kitchens, a name liable to bring a warm glow of nostalgia to those who were young in London in the early and mid 1950s.

"It was very simple, with pine-boarded walls — quite new at that time — quarry-tiled floor, tile-topped tables and cane-seated chairs that I had made in my workshop", Conran recalls, denying any feeling of nostalgia for those days. "I've always found that starting a business is more fun than running it. We were hardly aware that we were making a bit of social history: it was extremely hard work, there was not a lot of pleasure involved, our main preoccupation was just to keep afloat."

Conran sold out his Soup Kitchen interest for a mere £2,500 — "just what I needed to carry on." His furniture business grew steadily throughout the late 1950s: "but our finances were still on a very hand-to-mouth basis — I had to get the money for a commission on delivery of the furniture, or I couldn't buy the materials for the next batch, and a late payment could cause havoc."

Terence Conran is an entirely self-taught businessman — "one of nature's survivors" is his self-description — who has experienced, more than once, the nightmare of hearing the bank manager say that he cannot honour the wages cheque. "But I have *imaginative resilience*", Conran told me. He has also, perhaps, a more pragmatic understanding of business than most people — founded, like his design philosophy, on the notion of functionalism.

To meet for the first time, Conran is a surprisingly shy man, though one soon suspects that his diffidence masks a will of iron and a total single-mindedness where business is concerned: "Terence has never had any doubts about his objectives and he looks neither to right nor left as he sets out to achieve them", his brother-in-law Alex Morrison, Deputy Chairman of J. Walter Thompson, told me: "He is able to take decisions, small or large, at an astonishing rate, and most of them turn out to be right."

"Really I would like a sparse, monkish existence", Conran says, "to live in a white, sunlit room with a very few exquisite objects." He repudiated my view that design is the most materialistic of all occupations, being entirely to do with what one can see and touch, thus excluding any conceptual process: "What could be more conceptual than, say, the design of a chair?" he asked. "You have to marry your gut instinct about it to your brain, put the purely intellectual up against the instinctive. I suppose I'm lucky that those qualities balance out fairly well in myself.

"I fully accept that I am not an innovative designer in the puristic sense. I am not a designer's designer, if you like. But I happen to believe that things that are *well-designed can have a very* wide market". Wasn't he, in fact, marketing in the 1950s and 1960s 'progressive' ideas about design that were being talked about in the arts schools back in the 1930s? "Yes, and I'm not going to apologize for that. Their ideal was to leave the world a better place, they saw the social importance of good design: I have been able to put those 1930s concepts into practice to some extent".

Conran's furniture business expanded so rapidly in the late 1950s and early 1960s that, by 1963, he was able to open a 40,000 sq ft factory making furniture to his own design at Thetford in Norfolk. In March 1964, the first Habitat shop opened in the Fulham Road: "Many of Habitat's first visitors thought they must have gone to heaven", commented *The Times* at the time, "it was a revelation to the customers and a revolution in the home furnishing trade".

"We wanted above all a busy, cheerful and active ambience for the furniture", emphasizes Conran, "and so we decided to sell all the other things that go with it: glass, china, kitchen things — at a time when, thanks largely to Elizabeth David's cookery books, there was a resurgence of interest in cooking — textiles, our own and other people's, lighting, floor coverings, everything, in fact, which blended with the style of our furniture".

Habitat was originally conceived as a "reasonable" alternative to the usual High Street furniture shops; to the values implicit in Jack Cohen's famous dictum: "Pile it high and sell it cheap." Whether it has now sold out to those values, as some of Conran's critics claim, is a debatable point. "The business is now lots of other people," Conran says airily, but it is impossible to imagine him letting it get very far out of step. Conran keeps a wary eye on everything and his eye for detail is legendary: "Reports, brochures, computer print-error are all carefully checked by experts, then who picks out the error? Terence!" exclaims one of his directors.

Conran believes that his ideas about design have actually changed vert little over the years: "Design, like politics, is the art of the possible and I have the same 'below stairs' philosophy about it that I have always had: 'honesty' and 'practicality' are the two things that count and for which people will pay. I dislike fashion for the sake of fashion and I particularly hate the word "trendy". The *Daily Express*, when it first floated the idea that we might go public, described us as "Habitat, the trendy furniture retailer. Ugh! Anyway, 'trendy' is not where it's at any more."

Philip Chappel of Morgan Grenfell, who are supervising the current stock marker flotation, recalls meeting Conran back in 1963, when Terence first approached him for finance: "He was described to me as 'that' terrible man Conran who pinches other people's designs and then makes money out of them". I tried to close my ears to the first part but naturally pricked them up at the second. He struck me, at once, as immensely shrewd: very lively when he knew about something, prepared to shut up and listen when he didn't. We've seen him through many years of success and a good many problems, too. He's a multi-millionaire on paper but probably hard put to lay his hands on £5. That is the nature of modern business."

Conran has always had the reputation of being a poor payer, trading off his name and reputation to attract and keep staff. He claims to be among the top 25 payers among furniture retailers and, in fact, he is — twenty fifth! I once met a man who said he had been offered only £2,000 per year to become Design Manager in Conran's studio in 1970. Conran always claims that he pays the market rate, or above it, but John Stephenson the Managing Director of Conran's design consultancy, Conran Associates, admits that such is the prestige of a spell at the Conran drawing-board that

The world, as Conran says, is a compromise, and he has joined it.

people would probably come for a good deal less. Stephenson (who was married to Shirley Conran after Terence) coined the best-ever description of Conran the businessman: "A superlative editor of merchandise."

Terence Conran's personal life, what little time there is for it, is conducted from Barton Court, a large ("too large", he admits) eighteenth century pile at Kintbury, near Newbury. Even here, he has a Design Studio attached to the house, so that work is never far away: "I like to get back to the drawing-board for the equivalent of at least one full day a week."

Barton Court is furnished in a synthesis of different styles — by no means all Habitat: "a mixture of things I like — anything from a Henri IV *armoire* to the latest stuff from The Conran Shop." (The Conran Shop in the Fulham Road, on the site of the original Habitat, is well up-market of the other stores. Its buyer is Conran's younger sister Priscilla, formerly a photographer. Conran likes to keep things in the family). He is the first to admit that his own furnishing tastes have become more catholic as he has got older: "I look at things now which I know 25 years ago I would have thought ridiculous. I never used to like, for instance, Chippendale furniture, but now I see the point of it."

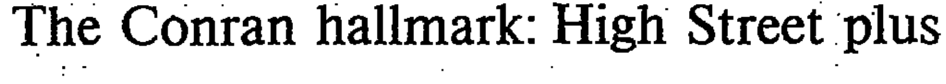
Terence is married (for the third time) to Caroline Conran, cookery editor of the *Sunday Times Magazine*. They have three children. Terence hopes that the oldest, Tom, will follow him into the business — "starting at the bottom, of course." By his previous marriage to Shirley, Terence has two sons, Sebastian and Jasper: the latter is "the star of the London fashion design world and not yet 22."

The Conrans, however much they may pretend not to, inhabit a trendy, jet-setting world: the world of expensive restaurants and high fashion boutiques, first-class compartments on aircraft, holiday homes in the Dordogne — where Terence now spends less and less time, partly because he is *always so busy*, and partly, Caroline suspects, because he finds it insufficiently comfortable there. One can't help wondering, meeting them, how much longer they will be able to keep all this up, how long before they too hear the winds of the recession.

Given Terence's enormous self-confidence, iron constitution, and "imaginative resilience" in his own telling phrase, the answer probably is: for quite a long time. Even if he hears those winds, it is unlikely he will let them bother him very much. One of the most disturbing discoveries for the middle-aged, middle-class intelligentsia, like the Conrans, is that they have, with the passing of the years, undergone a considerable change in taste. When they were young, the world was dominated by a single, fixed, thought-to-be unchangeable aesthetic: an aesthetic based on functionalism.

To find themselves liking something now which they can recall themselves intensely disliking only a decade or two ago (Chippendale furniture, for instance) may suggest that they are "unprincipled". This might be thought to worry them, but it certainly does not worry Terence Conran. He knows that he no longer has to sit in a Magistretti chair at a gleaming white circular table while coffee is served in "road mender" enamel mugs — all of his own design. Terence knows that he simply no longer needs to do it. The world, as he says, is a compromise and Terence has joined it.

**Wilfred Dĕ'Ath**



## The Conran hallmark: High Street plus





Some of the distinctively Conran products that have made Habitat a household name throughout Britain. Left, chicken bricks that "cook to a golden succulence". Above, a pine-framed work table with maple butcher block top and bandy knife rack.

# The blind who can give medicine a lead

Carol Townsend celebrated her thirtieth birthday last week by walking her dog across the Sussex Downs. Or rather, the dog walked her — for Carol is blind, victim of an episode of medical misadventure that seems to have been wiped from public memory.

In the 1960s Thalidomide resulted in 8,000 children being born deformed. Ten years earlier, a similarly untested medical treatment administered with uncritical enthusiasm had blinded some 12,000 babies. We never learnt some of the lessons of that earlier catastrophe; if we had, the Thalidomide tragedy might not have occurred.

On St Valentine's Day 1941, Dr Stewart Clifford, a Boston paediatrician, called at a young rabbi's home in the Roxbury district of the city. It was a routine visit to a baby girl who had been born prematurely the previous November. Dr Clifford was shocked to find that the baby had become blind. He called in Dr Paul Chandler, an ophthalmologist, who discovered a condition he had not seen before. A grey membrane rich in blood vessels covered the back of the lens in both eyes.

Later the same week Dr Clifford saw another baby, seven months old, with the same condition. Those two babies were the forerunners of an epidemic that, over the next 12 years, blinded more then 12,000 children around the world.

The disease was later named retrolental fibroplasia (RLF). Doctors had seen it only rarely before 1941, yet by 1950 it was the main cause of blindness in infants. During those nine years more than 50 "causes" had been identified and then discarded when no evidence could be found to sustain them. And a series of "cures" — including the miracle drug of the moment, cortisone — had raised hopes that were all too soon deflated.

As the epidemic grew, patterns began to emerge. RLF seemed to be linked to affluence. It started in the United States, then spread to other developed countries like Britain, France, Sweden, Holland and Australia.

In 1951 Dr Kate Campbell, a Melbourne paediatrician, described in the *Medical Journal of Australia* how when visiting colleagues overseas she had heard the suggestion that oxygen might be responsible for producing RLF. The "colleagues overseas" were Mary Crosse and Phillip Jameson Evans of Birmingham, who had noticed that most cases of RLF had occurred in the United States, where oxygen was used freely, and that the disease began to appear more frequently in Britain when, with the coming of the National Health Service, hospitals installed modern incubators. Dr Evans even detected a general political evil. The coming of the welfare state had brought "well *intentioned but misguided* change". A return to "less indulgent care of the premature infant" would prevent RLF.

Then in 1953 Norman Ashton, a pathologist at the Institute of Opthamology in London, showed that if young animals were subjected to high oxygen levels their eyes developed the sort of changes that could lead to RLF.

By 1953, 7,000 of the 10,000 babies then blinded by RLF had been born in the United States. Paediatricians there, weary from chasing false leads, decided to set up a scientific trial to determine whether there was a link between RLF and the exposure of premature babies to supplementary oxygen during the first days of their lives. After a great deal of argument over the ethics of depriving some babies of what might be life-saving levels of oxygen in their incubators, 18 hospitals joined in a co-operative trial in which premature infants were at birth allocated to a "routine oxygen" group or a "curtailed oxygen" group.

## None had heard of the disease

The trial lasted a year and the results, announced at a New York medical congress on September 19, 1954, showed that the babies in the "routine oxygen" group ran a much greater risk of getting RLF than those in the "curtailed" group. Premature baby units reduced the level of oxygen in incubators and the RLF epidemics came to a halt.

Recently I asked a meeting of more than 80 final-year medical students what lessons they thought we had learned from the RLF epidemic. Not one had even heard of the disease.

One man who has not forgotten RLF is Willian A. Silverman, who spent 12 depressing years at the centre of the epidemic as professor of paediatrics at Columbia University in New York. Then he was an international authority on neonatal care; now he live in Northern California, where, in what looks like an act of expiation, he is medical adviser to an organisation providing services for the blind.

Silverman is angered by the way paediatric textbooks dismiss RLF as some sort of curio. For more than 20 years, when teaching young doctors and students, he stubbornly insisted that the outbreak deserved study because it taught essential lessons about medicine. "I felt like an old Turk among young fogies. As time went on I became convinced that the unpleasant memory of the most dramatic episode of infantile blindness in recorded history was being repressed from the collective consciousness of medicine because it was too painful to recall."

We are completely irresponsible, he says, if we don't try to understand how Carol Townsend and 12,000 others like her were blinded by a relatively minor change in paediatric practice.

Doctors, he claims, still do not subject new methods of treatment to sufficiently rigorous testing. They are too easily influenced by the availability of new technology or by fashion. "A doctor may with impunity prescribe a 'fashionable' untested treatment because of the advice of an authority or a colleague who is a personal friend; because he has read about it in newspapers, or simply because the treatment 'makes good physiological sense'."

Silverman now sees the RLF tragedy as a product of the activist medical attitudes that had been stimulated by the war. Statistics published in the 1940s had revealed the high risk run by premature infants. Doctors decided to "attack" infant mortality and technology handed them the weapons. Premature infants, stripped of their swaddling clothes, lay in transparent incubators. "Doctors and nurses stared at their naked bodies as if they were seeing them for the first time. The naked infants were examined more completely, observed more closely, and treated more actively than ever before."

Paediatricians noticed that premature babies breathed more easily when the incubator environment was enriched with oxygen. So they decided to give additional oxygen as a matter of routine. Says Silverman: "The reasoning was sound and the physicians responded in a predictable fashion. Individual activists, and I was among them, jumped from consideration of reasonable theory to application in everyday practice."

## Controlled trials the only way

That boundary is still too easy to cross. When the treatment is a drug and the effects disastrous, as they were with Thalidomide, the affair gets wide publicity and governments enact legislation to ensure that drugs are tested more assiduously. But if the treatment is not a drug but a new technique — a new operation, a new nursing method — its proponents are usually so eager to get on with it that they are reluctant to delay its introduction. Too many treatments are still launched with little more to justify them than the enthusiasm of their inventor: some operations like radical mastectomy for cancer of the breast and routine circumcision and tonsillectomy were performed for decades, sustained by fashion rather than by evidence that they worked.

The only test that gives reliable information about a new form of treatment is a controlled trial — a trial in which the results the treatment achieves are compared with those achieved in similar patients by another form of treatment or by an inactive placebo. The patients who receive the alternative treatment constitute a control group and, in an ideal trial, patients are assigned at random to one group or the other.

Controlled trials are a way of applying scientific rules of evidence to medicine. Yet when doctors who cultivate a healthy scepticism call for trials, they still run into the arguments that were raised when the 18 American hospitals proposed the co-operative trial that finally nailed the source of RLF.

Last June in Washington, for instance, a meeting of surgeons at the National Institutes of Health discussed a new operation for treating coronary heart disease. Everyone agreed it needed evaluation but Andrias Gruntzig, the Swiss surgeon who invented it, explained that when he tried to assign patients at random between the new operation and an alternative, doctors who had been impressed by his early results refused to refer patients to him unless he guaranteed they would *get the new operation*.

I witnessed a similar happening at the American College of Cardiology last year when surgeons debated whether a currently fashionable operation, coronary bypass surgery, was being performed too often. The suggestion that the operation be subjected to a controlled trial drew angry protests that it would be unfair, even unethical, to deny patients at random selected as controls the benefits of a life-enhancing, possibly life-saving operation. Silverman remembers a similar outrage being generated by the idea of assigning infants to oxygen treatment by lot. But he cannot help contrasting it with the lack of criticism of the preceding 12 years of informal experimentation that blinded so many babies.

Silverman is now convinced that the RLF catastrophe would not have been so extensive if the paediatric leaders of the time had insisted that, before any new technique could be used in teaching centres, it had to satisfy scientific rules of evidence. "*Although this hindsight* seems simple-minded, surprisingly little has changed. The scientific method is still honoured only with lip reverence by most leaders of present-day clinical medicine. Moreover, their actions are not lost on students and trainees who will determine the future action; most have concluded that strict rules of evidence can be set aside in dealing with the assessment of a new treatment for patients".

The critical period of assessment lies between the proposal of a new treatment and its acceptance for everyday care. Silverman does not claim that we can eliminate error from the process, but argues that we can contain the effects of the inevitable mistakes that will occur. He is fond of quoting a saying said to be common in firework factories: "It is better to curse the darkness than to light the wrong candle".

**Michael O'Donnell**

Musical prizewinners

# Watch the girl who sang her way to third

## Gold Award for Concert Singers

### Snape Maltings

As East Anglian winds and shadows sharpen, the chill breeze of competition has been blowing once again through the reeds at Snape. This time it has blown to fame the 31-year-old Texan soprano, Jo-Ann Pickens, who on Saturday afternoon won the first prize at this year's Benson & Hedges Gold Award for Concert Singers.

After preliminary auditions in London and quarter and semi-finals in Aldeburgh, four soprano finalists were selected: Patricia Wright from New Zealand was placed second, Patricia Rozario (India) third and Ann-Marie Connors (Great Britain) fourth.

Miss Pickens was a favourite from the start, and it was easy to see why. She has a seductive, imposing, even swaggeringly extrovert stage presence, radiating the confidence she has gained from winning major prizes in America and Paris and from her experience in the Chicago Lyric Opera.

Yet the expressive energy which made so irresistible her Saint-Saens *Dance Macabre and her negro spirituals* is at times dissipated physically rather than focused vocally. This is, after all, a contest for concert singers; and as her Strauss songs showed, Miss Pickens needs to concentrate her interpretative power more densely, through careful articulation and a clearer, more sensitive command of language.

If Miss Pickens were the favourite before the concert, there was no doubt who the audience took most warmly to its heart. In a programme of Schubert, Debussy and Strauss, 26-year-old Patricia Rozario captured vocally as many and as subtle shades of light as could be seen any evening in the stillness of sky, earth and water outside the Maltings. Her voice could take on a dusky, mezzo quality through rich German vowels in her Schubert, each phrase moulded as if from smooth shining clay, or in her Debussy "Pantomime" and "Pierrot" toss high, bright cascades of almost unearthly, flute-like vocalese which caught the heart. Miss Rozario's £700 third prize may well be the most valuable investment of the contest.

It was doubtless her sophisticated artistry and technical reliability as reassuring to promoters as to audiences that won Patricia Wright, who is also 26, second prize. The only competitor to choose any Hugo Wolf, she had the verbal astuteness, the fine sense of phrasing and dynamic nuance to encapsulate tellingly each miniature.

But her steely, at times, even prim, singing as yet lacks that imaginative spontaneity, the warmth and charm of individual character which makes so attractive both the vocal timbre and stage presence of fourth prize winner 30-year-old Ann-Marie Connors. She delighted us with a fresh, child-like directness in seven Poulenc songs.

With four such strikingly different soprano characters, it came as no surprise to hear that each of the judges had quite different ideas as to who should win. And in pointing out the difficulty of the task, their chairman, Sir Peter Pears, underlined the inescapable limitations and arbitrariness of competitive music festivals. The placing of winners means little or nothing, as the careers of previous years' finalists have shown: losers, so-called, welcome the chance to meet new colleagues, new music, but regret the inaccessibility of a panel of divas who offer counselling and advice only to remain curiously illusive.

At least at Snape the trial takes its place in the fertilizing perspectives of a week's chamber music festival in which previous competitors can return and pit their musical wits against the veteran wisdom of performers such as Sir Clifford Curzon and Pierre Fournier. Theirs were two of the most memorable contributions to Friday night's *Bachbrahmsiade*, an otherwise titillating cultural evening as long, variable in quality and contrived as an end of term concert, redeemed to some extent by the musicianship of Henry Herford, Elly Ameling and, at last and thank heaven, the muscle and mischief of Benny Goodman, Svend Asmussen (violin) and Brian Lemon (piano).

Neil Black's constantly thrilling oboe-playing should have earned him as much special applause and as big a bouquet as was presented to Elly Ameling, whom he partnered so exquisitely in two Bach cantatas on Saturday night. But it would take someone other than Benson & Hedges, whose obsession with gold extends at its most distasteful to specifying a uniform blonde for their fleet of PR ladies and chauffeuses, to think of that.

**Hilary Finch**

## ECO/Gibson

### Queen Elizabeth Hall

Ian Hobson has ample opportunity during forthcoming weeks to demonstrate the stamina which Hilary Finch, on this page, praised in her review of the Leeds Piano competition which Hobson won. Chiefly, he has a tour of ten concerts, organized by Harvey's of Bristol, who also sponsor the competition itself. With the English Chamber Orchestra under Sir Alexander Gibson he is playing Mozart's last piano concerto, in a programme that otherwise comprises the same composer's A major symphony No. 14, Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, and Dvorak's F minor Romance (with the ECO leader, Jose-Luis Garcia, as soloist) for violin and orchestra. On Friday they brought the programme to London's South Bank.

Hobson played K595 in B flat major scrupulously, with a dapper elegance that favoured warm, comforting piano tone rather than the clatter of the fortepiano, or the metallic brilliance of modern neo-romantic keyboard lions. He made the most of Mozart's outward-going bravura, and brought an extra warmth of expressive appreciation to the first movement's F minor second subject.

When the performance ended, it left a taste of disappointment, of caution. More can be made of the finale's exuberant nursery-song theme, and more is deserved by the lonely, pathetic poetry of the Larghetto, its wan, hesitant melody barely accompanied. It can do with some decorative embellishments, but did not get them.

Gibson and the ECO had begun with a safe, unmomentous but not spiritless, account of the early Mozart symphony, careful not to steal the soloist's thunder. Hobson, contrariwise, sounded anxious not to make a meal of a withdrawn, poignant Viennese classical monument to emotional resignation.

The interpretation had a slightly didactic effect. During the tour, he and his colleagues must surely hit upon the moment when their collaboration can throw caution away, and stylishness become vivid eloquence. I envy those who are in the audience when that happens: just as I look forward to hearing Hobson in ripe, romantic bravura piano music.

**William Mann**

## Concerts

### National Ensemble
### Wigmore Hall

A rich vein of Russian chamber music, all too little known, is being uncovered in a series of concerts at the Wigmore Hall given by the National Ensemble. If all the concerts are as authoritatively and sensitively executed as that of Saturday evening (and judging by the Nash's past record, such a prediction may confidently be made) they will have performed an invaluable service.

Unsurprisingly, the piano part of Rachmaninov's Trio Elegiaque No 2 in D minor is both prominent and demanding: Ian Brown has mastered it, while the other players, Marcia Crayford and Christopher van Kampen, likewise turned in commanding performances. In an age when it is not customary to wear emotions on the sleeve, it is perhaps difficult to engage in an unashamedly tragic work like the Trio Elegiaque; the National Ensemble facilitates the process, not only by the warmth of the textures they recreate, but also by the sincerity of their commitment.

In the first half, after a crisp, immaculately elegant Mozart Flute Quartet in D, K285, led by the flautist Judith Bearce, Anthony Rolfe Johnson took us on a short tour of the 19th century Russian song, including three contrasting settings of the Georgian song "Sing Not To Me, Beautiful Maiden" by Balakirev, Glinka and Rimsky Korsakov. Of all these Russian songs, simple and elaborate, naive and impassioned, Mr Rolfe Johnson was a convincing interpreter.

**Barry Millington**

The Glyndebourne autumn tour begins tomorrow at the New Theatre, Oxford with Verdi's *Falstaff*. Renato Capecchi sings the title role and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's original production is being directed for the tour by Julian Hope. The other two operas to be seen in Oxford this week are both based on Peter Hall productions: Mozart's *Le nozze di Figaro* (Wednesday and Thursday), conducted by Nicholas Kraemer; and Benjamin Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Friday), conducted by Jane Glover. Next week Glyndebourne move to the Theatre Royal in Nottingham, then the Gaumont, Southampton, starting on October 20, and, after a gap of four years, the Palace Theatre, Manchester (October 27).







Ready to protest . . . Ron Kitaj, left, and David Hockney, above, with Henry Moore, centre, as mediator

Grant cuts and resignation rows are two of the recent Arts Council controversies. **Bryan Appleyard** reports on the latest

# Making an exhibition of itself?

Yet another confrontation is taking place in the great tradition of the Arts Council's battles with the creative community. Hard on the heels of the Old Vic imbroglio, the New Fiction Society skirmish, the December 19 cuts fiasco, and the debacle over Margaret Forster's resignation comes the Hayward Annual affair.

Lawyers were in consultation last week about how to settle the dispute which began innocently enough, with a plan to hold a major exhibition of drawings at the Hayward Gallery next July. On one side is the council and its Art Panel, on the other the former organizers of the exhibition both of whom have now resigned.

Their resignations on September 17 sparked a move among artists to compose a letter to *The Times* protesting that the exhibition had been cancelled. Signatories would have included Ron Kitaj and David Hockney, but an attempt to involve Henry Moore ran into the mild suggestion that mediation was perhaps better than confrontation. So the letter was not sent, perhaps fortunately as the Arts Council now says the exhibition will go ahead with a new organizer.

The idea for an exhibition of drawings was first floated by the artist John Walker and was generally welcomed by the artistic community as A Good Thing. The notion of an annual exhibition of contemporary art at the Hayward came as a sequel to the biennial exhibition at the gallery. For three years up to 1980 *the Annuals operated with reasonable* success. This year it was abandoned to make way for the "Picasso's Picassos" exhibition.

Vera Russell and Robert Medley, commissioned in July to organize the event, busied themselves with contacting artists. One year being a relatively short time for such a project, they *had* completed a significant amount of work after a month when a contract arrived from Andrew Dempsey at the council. It was this contract which set the latest Arts Council row on the road. Its final paragraph read: "The Arts Council will design a scheme to install the exhibition. It undertakes to *consult the selectors concerning the* installation but will have complete discretion in the way the works are arranged and labelled."

The point is that Russell and Medley, generally agreed by the artistic community to be ideal organizers for the exhibition, were being told that they did not have the final say on the look of the exhibition. "It precisely denied the essential freedom we had been offered to 'make' the exhibition", said a joint statement from Medley and Russell via their solicitor, Mr Michael Rubinstein.

On September 10 the organizers warned they might resign over the issue and on September 16 they met four members of the Art Panel sub-committee on exhibitions and three officers of the council. Russell and Medley left the meeting halfway through, sent a note offering to resign and, having received no response, quit late the next day. Solicitors for both sides are now working out how much the council owes the organizers for their work, now to be unused.

The Russell-Medley statement makes two key points: first, they "had agreed to collaborate with the Arts Council but naturally expected freedom to 'make' the exhibition although it was understood the council had complete control over the budget" and secondly, the need, as they saw it, "essentially for the exhibition to include a historical section to set the contemporary works in context which would form the main section. If such an exhibition could not fairly be described as a Hayward Annual that was a matter for the council which had already postponed the 1981 Annual."

So apart from the question of control of the exhibition, it was clear the council wanted *to fit it into a slot* known as the Hayward Annual despite the fact that it would include works which, strictly speaking, could not be brought within the original definition of the Annual.

Joanna Drew, art director of the council, would not comment on the affair. David Sylvester, chairman of the panel, did say the sub-committee had been staggered by the resignations and would look for other organizers. They intended to go ahead with the exhibition.

Since the furore over the way it announced its cuts on December 19 last year it has been a bad spell for the Arts Council. The general comment from the clients *is* that the handling of the Hayward exhibition is becoming par for the course when dealing with almost any department. "Short of financing badger-gassing and seal-culling," said one observer, "it is difficult to see how the council could make itself more unpopular."

## Theatre

### Mephisto

### Round House

When I first saw Ariane Mnouchkine's play two years ago, I mistook it for a director's piece, inseparable from the particular skills and political viewpoint of her Théâtre du Soleil company.

Gordon McDougall's touring version from the Oxford Playhouse proves me wrong. *Mephisto* is still a trampoline for spectacular directing, but the text itself has a powerful mythic quality, capable of emerging in other styles and other countries with no loss of theatrical bite and urgency of statement.

Based on Klaus Mann's novel of the same name, it presents a wide-angle view of the German theatrical world from the early 1920s to Hitler's election as Chancellor, focusing on the thinly-disguised figure of Mann's brother-in-law, Gustav Gruendgens, a flamboyant left-winger of the Weimar era who did a quick about-face when the Nazis came to power.

The play is packed with other figures of the period, including the other Mann children, Pamela Wedekind, Carl Sternheim, and Thomas Mann himself. And if you visit the show expecting a feast of vivid biographical cameo performances you will be disappointed. Sarder (alias Sternheim) emerges as an adipose reactionary with his heart in the right place, and the Mann family generate a strong collective identity, especially when their conversation moves imperceptibly into the dialogue of *The Cherry Orchard* (which they all know by heart). But the principal emphasis is not on what people are but on what they do when they are put to the test.

McDougall's production offers at least three types of theatrical spectacle — all beautifully accommodated on Michael Knight's scaffolded ramp leading up to upstage footlights and the tumult of an invisible audience. Here we are backstage for Hofgen (alias Gruendgens's) great nights at the Hamburg Schauspielhaus; also for the jazz and satire of Erika Mann's cabaret, *The Pepper Mill*; and lastly for stylized Weimar tableaux such as a restaurant party that moves an indignant waiter to drink the decadent guests' wine.

As in C. P. Taylor's *Good* — political expectations are thrown illuminatingly off balance.

What is implicit from the start is that Höfgen is merely playing with politics; and when his big chance comes he takes it and leaves his friends to be swept off to Dachau. It is a fable that powerfully denies the separation of theatre and politics, and it is brilliantly embodied in Ian McDiarmid's Höfgen.

**Irving Wardle**

## Rock

### Carlene Carter

### The Venue

Probably no one possesses a more encyclopaedic knowledge of the musical minutiae of pop than Nick Lowe, the writer and producer who has left his mark most tellingly on the recordings of Elvis Costello. Lowe remembers every tiny trick that ever put a charge into a pop single, and can reproduce them at will.

This infinite capacity for moulding and detailing makes him a remarkably effective metteur-en-scene.

Lowe is currently applying his craft to the voice of his wife, Carlene Carter, and it is here that the drawback of the approach becomes clear. Together they have already created one classic single, "Do Me Lover", in which Miss Carter duets with her pianist, Paul Carrack; on Saturday night, however, over the course of a full hour, this miniaturist's art sold her talent short.

*She is the daughter of June* Carter, of the famous country-singing Carter family, whose legacy is evident in her Tennessee drawl, in her firm, confident tone, and in the fluid effervescence of her phrasing. As with all great country singers, hers is a voice built for contrast: for ecstacy one moment, for ineffable misery the next. In front of a band of aging pub-rockers, with a repertoire tailored by Lowe to include only medium and medium-fast *songs using the vocabulary of* Sixties mainstream pop, she seemed unduly restricted.

Short of punch, the band also failed to provide the extra dimension required for the live performance of songs like "Do Me Lover" and "Never Together". Carrack made his Hammond organ shout exultantly on "I Need a Hit" and achieved a brilliant theft of Booker T. Jones's piano riff from "Slim Jenkins's Place" on another song, but in general the rhythm section sounded thin.

Miss Carter and her producer should attack a wider variety of material, bringing in one or two of those maudlin country ballads from which she could so effectively strip the varnish. They will be wise, too, to pursue the combination of her voice with that of Carrack: lubricious aplomb on one side, woebegone blue-eyed soul on the other, it *is* potentially a classic partnership.

**Richard Williams**

## Dublin Theatre Festival

# Seeking a sense of Ireland

### Three Sisters

### Gaiety, Dublin

If one thing is clear from the Yeatsian policy statement, of Field Day — Brian Friel and Stephen Rea's Derry-based touring company — it is a determination not to play down to the audience. All the more surprising is this coarsely reductive exercise in Irish Chekhov, which comes as a crashing disappointment from the group that created *Translations*.

There are *plenty of good* lines in Friel's text. "I'm starting there first thing in the morning one of these days", announces the Baron. Baby Bobik is declared to be the "stuffa genius" before his doting mother switches into schoolgirl French. And, when Irina declares that her job with the county council is even worse than the post office, there is a healthy laugh of recognition from the Dublin house.

But there is something wrong even with those otherwise effective moments. The Baron is not work-shy, as his line suggests. Natasha is not the girl to let her genteel mask slip. And Irina's statement is one of several examples where the drama comes to a stop for the sake of an Irish commercial.

Chekhov needs no special papers to take up Irish *residence. He can be at home* there in a standard translation, or in the totally Irish form of Thomas Kilroy's version of *The Seagull*. Friel's mistake is to offer a half-nationalized text, still Russian in its names and social rituals, but sprinkled with Edwardian *songs and plonkingly* under-lined local references.

Stephen Rea's production, the main event in the Dublin Theatre Festival's first week, is the most insensitive I have seen since the Actors' Studio inpaled themselves on *Three Sisters*. Perhaps to shave a few minutes off the playing time pauses are virtually eliminated, including those vital moments when the performance has to breathe. Irina's top is snatched up as soon as it starts humming. Natasha's "Lady Macbeth" entrance consists of sticking her head round the door. Vershinin and Masha get a brief final clinch before he unloads her into Olga's arms like an unwanted piece of baggage (this moment even gets a laugh, if you can believe it).

At the centre of Eileen Diss's split-level stage for the first three acts is a square of carpet to which the actors proceed when they have anything important to say. Performances are likewise simplified. Nuala Hayes's Natasha is simply a greedy vulgarian. James Ellis's Vershinin philosophizes like O'Casey's Captain Boyle. There are better performances than these, such as John Quinn's Andrey and Eileen Pollock's bitterly jocular Masha, but what is generally missing is any sense of a subtext.

The one really interesting *performance is Niall Buggy's* Baron, starting as a fool whom everybody snubs, and steadily acquiring personal dignity while remaining the same man. He also dominates the one passage where the production really flowers. At the doctor's newspaper quo*tation, "Balzac was married in* Berdichev town", the boys and Irina pick it up and start improvising a song to guitar; the Baron then goes to the piano to join in and spoils it by getting the harmony wrong. "I'm lost," he says, "I can't play without music." There is a genuine addition to the Chekhov heritage.

Apart from Antoine O Flatharta's *Gaeilgeoiri* at the Peacock (the title means "Gaelic Speakers" and refers to a prosperous Connemara family who lack native words for "washing machine") the week's only other Irish drama is Declan Burke-Kennedy's *The Wind that Shook the Barley* (Oscar Theatre) on the time-honoured theme of the intelligent middle-class couple who retire to a rustic hide-away where the modern world brutally catches up with them. As usual it is all theme and no story; once the Derry gunman has burst into the placid jam-bottling scene the company settle down to reciting poetry and having a good long quarrel.

A good long quarrel after the jam-making: *The Wind that shook the barley* by Declan Burke-Kennedy

A much more powerful sense of Ireland arose from the Cork Theatre Company's *Forever Yours Marie-Lou* (Focus) by the French-Canadian Michel Tremblay: a study in working-class family hatred that silences objections through its searing expression of habitual pain, and unfakable detail such as the father's gluttonous passion *for marmalade* (a pathetic substitute for every other pleasure in life). It is also extremely well constructed as two overlapping duologues between the warring couple and their daughters, continuing the inherited antagonisms after their parents' death. Every tightening mouth and clenched fist counts in Fred Haines's seated production.

No good news from the Gate, where the Venetian Teatro Della Commedia dell'Arte a l'Avogaria are exhibiting a deadly specimen of academic popular theatre. *The first programme* gets under way with a rapt golden-age introduction to the characters, unrecognizably displayed in twilit tableau; after which you are on your own to watch a pack of masks bashing each other.

Much the most enjoyable event of the week was the People Show *Cabaret*, seen at the King's Head last month and now playing at the Project Arts Centre — a venue which Mark Long affected to despise before leading the troupe through an acrobatically hazardous, zestfully musical act in which every gag seemed born out of contact with the house. With that kind of spontaneous combustion, who needs the *commedia*?

**Irving Wardle**

## Television

# Johnny go home

ITV had been suggesting for several days that Johnny Carson was going to wow us from Saturday into Sunday with his **Tonight** show (which many Americans might consider more advantageous to appear on than to accept an invitation to the White House). Seeing is believing, or disbelieving.

I was eager to see what made a man worth $3m a year. Whatever it was, it was not showing, though he obviously is tremendously satisfied with himself. It is not even as if we could blame this production on damage suffered by being bounced off a satellite. This was a show pre-packaged with excerpts chosen by Mr Carson from several of his **Tonights**. Animals provided a lot of the props, including a marmoset which relieved itself on his head. I thought the marmoset had it about right. Have fun, don't travel would be my advice to Mr Carson.

It is difficult to imagine how Michael Grade, London Weekend Television's pro*gramme director*, pesuaded himself to think that in the ebbing hours of a Saturday, this would be suitable fare for a British audience. Even in the United States, not all of Mr Carson's gags are comprehensible outside Burbank and sang froid, which he has, and I would think needs, in abundance is not enough.

After 19 years it may be that when Johnny laughs — and he laughs a lot besides touching his nose, his ear and twitching his lips as though to prevent his mirth from becoming uncontrollable — California has come to think it ought to convulse, too. Here he is singing for his supper from scratch.

The very enthusiasm with which the show was pre-plugged on *LWT* suggested to me that some doubt might linger there that anyone would watch at all.

*Mr Grade is apparently shy* about saying how much he is paying for Mr Carson but it us rumoured to be about £3,500 a show and there are 13 in all. The decision to give us Mr Carson is said to have been motivated by a desire to compete with Michael Parkin*son on* BBC 1. Well, if LWT were really stuck for something homespun I would have settled for a re-run of the Labour Party conference.

One thing I will say about Bob Hoskins's Iago in Jonathan Miller's Othello (BBC 2) on Saturday night is that it was difficult to take one's eyes off him. Eyes, bobbing beard, every part of him was in full working order, moving with such frantic energy that he made Anthony Hopkins in the full roar of ravening jealousy seem an almost-muted Moor.

Hoskins's voice, sibilant and insistent as a secondhand car salesman trying to sell someone a pup, hissed away in a manner that quite distracted my ear from the language and may well have been off-putting for Hopkins, too.

Physically, Hopkins is not cut out to be the towering Moor and here, it might have been thought, Hoskins's diminutive stature would help, but somehow he closed the gap by sheer energy. I found it difficult to believe that anyone could ever have been deceived by him — certainly not the quiet-voiced, under-control Othello we saw in the early part of the play. Iago here was not the cunning dog of war but the con man with a card around his neck.

There were, however, compensating performances. Penelope Wilton's Desdemona exuded the necessary nobility of spirit, selflessness and innocent charm and Rosemary Leach gave us a sturdy, loyal, heart-warming Emilia, as might have been expected.

**Dennis Hackett**

■ *Shakespeare's Rome*, an adaptation by Bernard Miles and Julius Gellner which brings together Julius Caesar and Antony and Cleopatra in a single play, opens at the Mermaid Theatre on October 13 for a six-week run. It will be directed by Lord Miles and Ron *Pember*.

# Why the SDP should abolish the right to strike

**As the SDP conference begins Robin Marris offers some thoughts to the delegates on Britain's most intractable problem**

The two discussion papers on economic policy and on industrial relations issued by the Social Democrats for this week's conference are more realistic than any other 3,000 words published on Britain's economic problems for a long time.

Mr John Horam, MP, who wrote the one, and Mr Roger Liddle, who wrote the other, have openly accepted the fundamental truth that there are no simple solutions to the nation's troubles.

"Economic policy", says Mr Horam, "is usually a matter of keeping three or four balls in the air at the same time." He accuses the present Government of having fatally ignored this principle.

Misled by a crude one-ball version of monetarism, they have created excessive unemployment, badly damaged the real economy and fatally misunderstood business psychology—"something the present Tory leaders make a habit of, perhaps because few of them know anything about business".

Turning his guns to port, Mr Horam castigates the Labour Party for a programme whose inflationary potential is so huge "they do not even dare to talk about it". There is no hope for economic recovery under Labour, he says, "other than the transient glow experienced by a man who sees a mirage in the desert".

In contrast, the Social Democrats must offer no illusions: in the first years of a Social Democrat government there could be no increases in consumption, private or public. Any gains in real national income will have to be devoted to the preconditions of economic recovery: to restoring real profits and to raising investment.

Outside the crucial field of what in this country is euphemistically known as "industrial relations" the detailed points of the proposed strategy for economic recovery appear as follows: cautious monetary expansion, using every expedient to prevent the effect being wasted in inflation; a managed further downward float of the real exchange rate to help restore overseas competitiveness; possible use of voluntary incomes policy (recognized to be very difficult); encouragement of the market economy, new enterprise and ambitious individuals; recognition of the legitimate role of the public sector; a revolution in apprenticeship and industrial training; reduction of obstacles to employment created by trade union practices and (for good measure) by "government regulation".

Why should anyone believe that this list of ingredients could be a recipe for a British economic miracle?

The short answer is that the miracle, if or when it happens, will come not from government but from the British people themselves. The best that government can do is to try to create a favourable environment; maintain continuity; avoid ideologically based adverse policies; and intervene decisively at real points of weakness.

Dr David Owen in his recent book *Face the Future* is cautious about British growth prospects in the next decade because he expects unfavourable world conditions to continue. But it is as wrong to be over-pessimistic as it is to minimize the extent of the decline that has already occurred.

## A period of unprecedented growth

Thirty years ago per capita national production in this country stood just above the average (including the United States at one extreme and Japan, then, at the other) for all non-Communist industrialized countries. Today we stand some 25 per cent below the same average.

Up to 1973, however, the years since the Second World War were a period of unprecedented growth for the industrial countries, so Britain's loss of relative position went with a domestic growth rate that compared quite favourably with her own past performance.

David Owen: cautious about Britain's growth prospects.

If we could decline relatively, we could gain relatively. Just because the world may grow slowly in the 1980s it is not predicted in tablets of stone that Britain must also grow slowly.

To someone returning from five years abroad, as I have recently done, some signs of a grassroots recovery of British economic enterprise can indeed be perceived—especially in the small and medium, non-unionized sector to which Mr Horam appears particularly sympathetic.

So far so good. But as Mr Horam knows, as Mr Liddle knows and as most informed readers of these lines will know, there can be no British recovery until we have solved the problem of Britain's so-called industrial relations, at present in a truly tragic state.

In a society committed to full-employment-except-when-needed-against-inflation-if-all-else-fails, any trade union role in wage determination is redundant. Union influence on wage determination has either no effect or only a negative effect on the average real wage of the working class.

Unions of course have a major effect on *relative* wages, but only in a manner which is both socially and economically counter-productive. They merely ensure that the highest wages go not to the most productive, most needed or most deserving occupational groups, but to the groups who are best organized or best placed to create economic disruption.

Only in communist countries, where the people are denied elementary economic and political freedoms, do free trade unions have a legitimate role, a role which as present events illustrate, is essentially revolutionary. In non-communist countries, during the past 30 years, society has faced the anachronism of surviving collective bargaining practices in different ways and with varying success.

It is common ground that Britain has done quite the worst. As compared with what would otherwise have happened, their persisting "non-system" has almost certainly lowered the standard of living of the whole British working class substantially.

In America people used to carry guns because the country was lawless. In Britain the working class used to join trade unions because in the nineteenth century they were genuinely exploited.

In America today people still keep guns because other people still have guns. In Britain today one joins a union or professional association in order to protect oneself against the economic consequences of the actions of other unions.

And as in America a militant minority continues to succeed in blocking anti-gun legislation, so, in Britain a minority terrifies politicians and the electorate from pursuing wage reform legislation. In consequence it has become extremely expensive economically to control inflation by monetary and fiscal policy, and equally expensive if not politically impossible to control it by incomes policy.

The result is high unemployment and arrested economic growth. British labour has become severely overpriced on world markets because the real wage is too high relative to our low productivity.

The problem cannot be solved by adjustments of the foreign exchange rate, because when the pound is high inflation fails to abate and our export competitiveness, instead of improving, declines. Alternatively, if the pound falls, the situation is not corrected because rising import prices make domestic inflation accelerate.

## Beating chests like elderly gorillas

This Catch-22 gleefully described in the current columns of the financial press by critics of the Thatcher policies, is uniquely British and essentially caused by our failure to reform our industrial relations. If union leaders were concerned with the actual economic interests of their members, they might attempt some constructive response to the problem.

Instead, egged on by the political Left, they beat their chests like elderly gorillas presiding over the destruction of the tribe.

Mr Liddle, no doubt because he wishes to see the SDP successful at the polls, is full of sensible argument on the subject but resolutely refuses to attack trade union immunities as such. He implies that the real problem is abuse of the immunities by undemocratic internal practices.

In fact, the real problem is not the lack of internal union democracy: given the system of collective bargaining, if unions were internally more democratic they would probably represent a greater, rather than lesser inflationary force than they do today.

The real problem is that unions and other similar groups engage in collective bargaining at all. If unions existed only to protect individuals from incidental oppressions of organizational life (such as unjust dismissal), this would be fine, provided neither they nor large employing organizations, such as the Government, played any role in wage and salary determination!

So, supposing the SDP could achieve an undefeatable electoral position in the political centre and govern stably for ten or fifteen years, what should they really be advised to do with the unions and collective bargaining?

The logical answer is so radical that it will sound like hopelessly dangerous talk for anyone desiring to be called a moderate. It is to make combinations to fix wages no more legal than combinations to fix prices.

One has only to write such words to expect the heavens to fall. This itself is a measure of the blindness which has afflicted us. Over the years we have forgotten that the right to strike in a free society, although obviously contrary to the main tradition of the Common Law, was conceded by courts and public opinion to redress the old perceived injustice of the employment relationship. Being blinded, we cannot see that with the injustice now gone, the right to strike has become as anti-social as the gun.

Public perceptions, however, are facts. The right to strike would have to be exchanged for something that altered the nature of the employment relationship while (unlike nationalization) consistent with the decentralizing ideas that are also associated with the SDP. Here the SDP alliance with the Liberals could be helpful. Liberals often favour the system of labour managed enterprise that has been long established in Jugoslavia.

It could perhaps be possible to gain acceptance in Britain of the idea that there is no case for protecting the right to strike against a labour managed organization. An appropriate change in the law, together with other legislation encouraging labour management and profit sharing, could give a heavy boost to the development of new forms of business enterprise.

## An even faster rate of inflation

There is, however, a major objection to attempting to solve British problems by the methods of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav system has been very successful in the sense that it has been associated with rapid economic growth: since 1960 Yugoslav national production per head of population has not only grown twice as fast as Britain's but has also been significantly better than the average performance of all mid-range non-Communist developing countries.

But Yugoslavia has also experienced very severe inflation, faster even than in Britain. This is because the worker-controlled enterprises consume all their profits and investment has to be financed by inflation. In Britain we already have an analogous problem in the case of wage, price and profit determination in the public sector.

Whether or not the new Centre will buy labour management, they will surely be forced to resolve the problem of inflation generated by the public sector as yet another precondition for general economic success.

*Professor Marris recently returned from America to take up a chair in economics at Birkbeck College, University of London.*



# Insomniacs of the world, goodnight

WAKE UP dear - it's the new BBC programme for INSOMNIACS..
Calman

Some insomniacs will be celebrating with champagne or mugs of cocoa in the early hours of tomorrow morning when Radio 2 starts a month's trial of a new spoken-word programme, *Two's Company*, which will run nightly from 2 am until 5.

Programmes for the non-sleeping community are not of course new—*Two's Company* in fact replaces the all-music programme *You and the Night and the Music*, which has for some time been occupying the same time slot, following immediately on the popular 1 am *Trucker's Hour*. The BBC believes there exists a middle-of-the-night audience for more nutritious fare than music.

*Two's Company* will not be live, however, but—at least initially—will simply repeat material from all four channels. A regular feature will be Alistair Cooke's *Letter from America*; there will be interviews from the Jimmy Young shows, extracts from *You and Yours* and on Wednesdays a contribution from the Drama department.

The new programme promises to be a modest rather than a momentous improvement in the lot of those fated to keep a watch through the hours of the night, and many who look to the radio for solace will probably continue to stay *tuned to the admirable World* Service.

But other reasons for poor sleepers to take heart are in the air—literally. Citizen's Band radio at last becomes legal on November 2.

Most people think of CB as a convivial toy for lonely truckers, but it could come as a boon to those who hanker for a human voice in the early hours but live alone or hesitate to wake a sleeping partner. Radio hams have needed to pass exams and obtain a special licence to play the airwaves.

Under the new Act, however, lay insomniacs are free to buy a CB set and install it in their home (or base station, to use the new jargon); and, at any hour of the day or night, they can tune a knob until they find a congenial spirit with whom to converse. At various times *there has been talk of setting* up an Insomniacs Anonymous to provide a telephone link-up for those who are desperate or desperately bored.

An advantage of CB is that it avoids the risk of telephoning another insomniac who has just that moment achieved the promised land of sleep.

New developments in technology offer other opportunities for nocturnal diversions. The most notable of these is the stereo cassette player with headphones—a socially acceptable way of listening in the bedroom as well as on the street.

VCR should also improve the insomniac's lot. No-one has ever sought a TV franchise for the lost hours between midnight and breakfast (though the idea was scouted in Godfrey Smith's novel *The Network* 15 years ago), and we have never enjoyed, as American insomniacs do, the nostalgic joys of Late, Late Movie shows.

But with the coming age of the video cassette those who cannot sleep and who do not care for reading or listening can enjoy an inexhaustible range of entertainment or enlightenment all through the night.

Solitary individuals may find another source of night-time distraction in—a home computer. If they add a voice synthesizer to their basic equipment they can talk the night away to a robotic companion—"your plastic pal that's fun to be with" to quote Douglas Adams in *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*.

Not everyone who regularly lies awake and finds sleep elusive will care to get up in order to play with electronic gadgets, however ingenious. Even twiddling the controls of a radio or cassette player by one's bedside will strike some insomniacs as a discordant intrusion on the silence of the night—an interference with nature that is somehow offensive afted midnight, even if acceptable from dawn onwards.

Insomniacs have up till now been a largely silent minority. "Pity us! Oh pity us! We wakeful", wrote Rudyard Kipling, a rare case of a poor sleeper asking for sympathy.

The absence of an insomniacs lobby is not altogether surprising. If you have a patch over your eye, or your arm in a sling, or if you have lost your attract compassionate attention.

Insomniacs, even if they wander around with a hangdog expression, are not instantly recognizable as victims of their special grievance. People who say: "Honestly, I didn't sleep a wink last night" rarely elicit the understanding response which they feel they deserve.

All of us wake more at night as we get older. Many of us learn to accommodate ourselves to poor or broken sleep in one way or another—whether, like Bernard Levin, we use the night for reading, with the help of bedside biscuits and an apple, or employ diversionary mental games in the dark to pass the waking hours.

But there are many others who continue to dread their night-time vigils. It would be tremendously valuable if the BBC were to use their new programme to achieve contact with this neglected section of society, and enable listeners, through phone-ins as well as correspondence, to share their difficulties and ways of coping.

It could be a new and fruitful source of sociological research—bedrocks as a change from grassroots. But it could also help to ease the crushing isolation of chronic victims.

**Hilary Rubinstein**

*The author, a London literary agent, has written* The Complete Insomniac

# Halcyon days are with us once again

New words and new meanings by Philip Howard

Top of *The Times* list of vogue words for 1981 so far is *halcyon*. No piece of journalism or broadcasting that wants to sound trendy these days can afford to omit at least one reference to those goddamned kingfishers. There were no fewer than four *halcyons* nesting the other day on the Letters Page of *The Times* and what we call the Op. Ed. Page, now that it is no longer necessarily the Left Centre Page.

Michael Binyon, that careful scribe, naturally used *halcyon* exactly to describe the peaceful days of détente. But some of the other fashionable uses of the word suggest either that the user has not quite understood its meaning, or that its meaning is being changed to meet a new linguistic need.

On the page opposite Binyon a correspondent described Britain in 1879 as *halcyon*. This was the year in which the Zulu War began, Britain invaded Afghanistan, the Tay Bridge collapsed, Ibsen wrote *A Doll's House*, and Mary Baker Eddy invented Christian Science. The weather was terrible.

I doubt whether it can be classified as *halcyon* in the extreme acceptance of the word without some risk of terminological inexactitude.

On the radio the other day a commentator referred to the *halcyon* days just before the *First World War*, when in fact there was intense domestic political conflict and international uncertainty.

The new meaning of *halcyon* seems to be what Lauritz Melchior used to bellow from *The Student Prince* in tenor tones of melted toffee: Golden Days in the sunshine of our happy youth, Golden Days full of innocence and full of truth.

*Halcyon* as fashionably overused in 1981 harks back nostalgically to some notional Golden Age when things went well, and the trains ran on time, and people were content. Memo to self: they never did and they never were.

What *halcyon* originally meant was for the birds. It is the Greek word for a kingfisher, a compound derived from *hals* (the sea) and *kuon* (conceiving, going broody, nesting). The Greeks, particularly in Sicily, believed that the kingfisher laid its eggs on the surface of the sea, and incubated for 14 days before the winter solstice, during which time the sea was exceptionally calm.

"Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be
As *halcyon* brooding on a winter's sea."

Dryden, with modest smile, the master of the middle style.

*Halcyon* Days are therefore days of meteorological peace, when the weather forecaster sticks nothing but little irradiant yellow suns all over his ridiculous map of the British Isles.

The Greeks made a myth out of their avian theory. Halcyone, daughter of Aeolus, the keeper of the winds, was married to Ceyx, the king of Thessaly. In spite of his influential windy connexions, Ceyx was drowned in a storm at sea, and his dead body was washed back to shore where his wife was waiting for him. Halcyone was so distressed that she took the extravagant step of turning into a bird, skimmed along the surface of the sea, enfolded the corpse with her new wings, and kissed it with her beak. The Gods take pity and turn Ceyx into a kingfisher also. All roses. They mate. Halcyone broods. Aeolus locks up winds to protect his grandchildren. If you must go to sea, choose *Halcyon* Days.

The myth and the word have resonated ever since in European literature. Remember Milton in *Hymn to the Nativity*: "While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave." Remember John Keats; in *Endymion*:

O magic sleep! O comfortable bird
That broodest o'er the troubled sea of the mind
Till it is hushed and smooth.

Pretend to remember Wild:

The peaceful king fishers are met together
About the deck and prophesie calm weather.

Let us not forget the comfortable bird, nor completely lose the sense of calm weather in our vogue use of her name.

## Any good fellows among the brothers?

In an attempt to broaden the background from which its fellows are drawn, policemen and trade unionists are now being encouraged to apply for a place on one of Britain's most prestigious foreign study award schemes, the Harkness Fellowship programme.

Sir Douglas Wass, the chairman of the scheme's United Kingdom Selection Committee and permanent secretary to the Treasury, has written to Len Murray, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, and to Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Although the awards have always been open to policemen and trade unionists as well as to academics, civil servants, members of the professions, artists, musicians and local government officials, in practice relatively few applications have been received from these areas. Latterly candidates for the lucrative one to two year awards for travel and study in the United States have tended to be drawn from those with predominantly academic backgrounds.

The fellowships, which were inaugurated in 1925 by the Commonwealth Fund of New York, a philanthropic foundation endowed by the late Mrs Stephen V. Harkness and the late Mr and Mrs Edward S. Harkness, are awarded, for the most part, to people between the ages of 21 and 30 who exhibit outstanding qualities of character and intellect.

Yesterday Sir Douglas told me that Len Murray had already drawn all the TUC's trade union general secretaries' attention to the scheme in response to his request. In addition to contacting Sir David McNee, Sir Douglas said that he had also got in touch with all the provincial chief constables.

Special efforts are also being made to interest the civic universities and polytechnics in the scheme and there are plans afoot to encourage applications from those who are intellectually outstanding without necessarily being strongly academic.

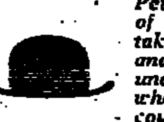
## Stansted mess

An ill-judged attempt by the British Airports Authority to publicize its case for Stansted has backfired. When it heard that objectors to the airport proposals planned to have a caravan at the opening of the inquiry last week, from which to distribute posters, leaflets and other publicity material, the BAA asked to be allowed to do the same.

The Department of the Environment, which has rented the immaculately kept house and grounds of Quendon Hall for the inquiry, agreed to allow both caravans provided they were parked on hard standing and did not damage the lawns or flowerbeds. But the temptation of the television cameras proved too great. The BAA caravan was pushed on to the wet grass where the demonstrators were gathered and where it would be in front of the lenses.

The result: some unsightly muddy ruts, a stiff note from the Department and a bill for repairing the damage.

# THE TIMES DIARY



*Peter Mayer, head of Penguin, has taken a deep breath and shelled out an undisclosed sum for what he believes could be the publishing sensation of the season.* The Art of Japanese Management *may sound like dry reading to some, but Mayer believes it will prove extremely practical for anyone still left in British industry. The American edition of the book, written by Takeo Fukuda, co-founder of the Honda Motor Company, has sold 50,000 in its first few weeks and Mayer expects it to do just as well here, when it is published in the new year.*

*The theme of the book is that Japanese managers are not a race apart but that they have essentially the same problems as managers in the West: labour relations, quality control and an over-valued currency. More, the Japanese also use the same methods to tackle their problems. Fukuda says, for instance, that Japanese and American management is 95 per cent the same but that the other 5 per cent makes all the difference.*

*That difference, he says, lies in avoiding what he calls "adversarial methods" with the workforce and in devoting more attention to long-term objectives.*

*Mayer should get some readers at least from Britain's distressed hi-fi industry. I am told that while the Japanese are about to launch the new era of digital disc players, which abandon needle and grooves for sound reproduction by laser, not one of Britain's famous manufacturers of gramophones has invested in the radical new technology that is expected to dominate the industry to the end of the century.*

## Funny Mommie

In 1978 Christina Crawford had a runaway best-seller with her book *Mommie Dearest*, which painted actress Joan Crawford as a "sex-crazed, alcoholic child abuser". Now actress Faye Dunaway has been tipped for an Oscar by *The New York Times* for her performance in the film version of *Mommie Dearest*, which took $5m last weekend alone.

However, it appears that not everyone shares *The Times's* aesthetic sense for most people are flocking to the film for the wrong reasons. The picture, instead of being a case study in child abuse, is emerging as the comedy hit of the season. Instead of shuddering at the awful treatment Miss Crawford dishes out to her offspring, the film is eliciting raucous laughter.

Lines are being jovially quoted at parties and include. "Wire hangers? Wire hangers? I buy you $300 dresses and you ruin them with wire hangers." Or, "You love to make me hit you don't you . . . Tina, bring me the axe."



Faye Dunaway as Crawford: more a comedy.

Paramount Pictures, not unhappy with the box office returns, now feature a wire hanger in their advertising for the film with come-on lines like "the biggest mother of them all".

## Flying scared

As an inveterate collector of scary flying stories, I was suitably agog when I heard this one yesterday—and thankful that the actual airline went unidentified. The incident occurred somewhere over West Africa, apparently, when the pilot went back into the cabin to see some friends. The co-pilot switched to automatic and followed—but forgot about the anti-hijack device, which sealed the flight-deck behind him. With no one at the controls, incredulous passengers watched sweating as the two men were forced to break down the connecting door with an axe, sticks and anything else that came to hand. It would be tempting to add that this all gives a new meaning to Club Class, but I am assured that it didn't happen aboard a British Airways flight.

## Sharp eyes

Another male bastion has fallen: Zena Scott-Archer, one of perhaps a dozen female private detectives in Britain, has been elected President of the World Association of Detectives at their annual convention in Las Vegas.

Mrs Scott-Archer, 60, who runs Scott's detective bureau in Liverpool, is the first Briton to be elected to the position in the 60 years existence of the association. Women, she tells me, have a better eye for detail than men and she would like more of them in the profession.

A private eye for over 25 years (she inherited the agency from her father, Sydney Scott), she adds that little has changed in the job despite the changes in the divorce laws. "People still want to know what their spouses are up to", she added. "Life isn't as glamorous as *Charlie's Angels* but then it never was. It's a bit like your own profession."

Mrs Scott-Archer, who is also President of the Association of British Investigators, says her most enjoyable assignment was some years ago when she was engaged by a man to watch his mistress. "He had sent her on a cruise but couldn't go with her. He thought she might be unfaithful so I had to follow her. On the first day she broke her ribs and never came out of the cabin. But I had a whale of a time."

## Pass the glass

On holiday in Venice, in Harry's Bar mostly, I was pleasantly surprised to hear one American gentleman defend his (and therefore, by association, my) early morning drinking habits, when confronted by a rival from Arizona. He crushed him with some words of Peggy Lee's in *Pete Kelly's Blues*: "I always start around noon—in case it gets dark early."

Now I find the quote included in Harry Hann's *Movie Quote Book*, due out from the Omnibus Press later in the month. Drink, not surprisingly perhaps, provides the book for many of the best lines in the movies, notably:

"I'll take lemonade—in a dirty glass." (Bob Hope trying to be macho in a Klondike saloon in *Road to Utopia*.)

"I've had hangovers before, but this time even my hair hurts." (Rock Hudson in *Pillow Talk*.)

Sex, surprisingly, does not play so full a part in the book. One lovely quote about sex, too recent to be listed by Haun, came last week from Glenda Jackson, currently starring in *Stevie*. "Acting is not very hard", Miss Jackson was quoted as saying, ". . . the most important things are to be able to laugh and to cry. If I have to cry, I think of my sex life. And if I have to laugh—well, I think of my sex life."

**Peter Watson**

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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# TEN WASTED LIVES

The collapse of the Maze hunger strikes usefully deflates the myth of the invincibility of the IRA. It also opens the way for minor, and only minor, changes in the prison regime for conforming prisoners — and if some disqualify themselves by continuing to protest at the denial of conditions they now know will not be granted, so be it. The collapse should also ease the high tension created between the two communities in Northern Ireland by false martyrdom, and make worthwhile once more the search for means of rehabilitating constructive politics in the province. Much of the credit for this belongs to Mr Atkins and Mr Alison, who fashioned the policy. The opportunity is Mr Prior's.

The episode exhibits the four basic requirements for successful government in Northern Ireland. First and foremost the government must take a position that is *manifestly just*. Next it must unambiguously define the limits of that position beyond which it will not be pushed. Next it must indicate the scope for conciliatory change within those limits. Then it must *implement its policy patiently* and without deviation.

In the case of the Maze hunger strikes the position the Government took up was indeed manifestly just. These are men convicted of heinous criminal offences and they must serve their sentences in the manner of other convicted criminals. The limits of that position were spelt out: on the *one hand* the authorities would not entertain either the form or the substance of political or *prisoner-of-war* status; on the other hand they aspired to humane prison conditions which were open to inspection and recommendations by two international agencies: The scope for changes in the prison regime within these limits were indicated, and the whole policy was *consistently enforced* until its successful conclusion in the face of a barrage of republican propaganda, the tut-tutting of friends abroad, the jitters in Dublin, and the alarming voting preferences of the nationalists of Fermanagh.

The same requirements for success are applicable to the *next, more political, phase in* Northern Ireland. The central position of this and previous British governments is that the people of Northern Ireland have a right to self-determination. That also is manifestly just. It is not controverted by any appeal to Irish history, a true understanding of which is altogether less normative than popular travesties would have it. And the justice of the position is not compromised by the sort of double talk issuing from the Labour Party. They want to steer towards Irish unification, with the consent of the majority in the north, yet without a veto by that majority. Consent and veto are the positive and negative sides of the same counter. The laws of physics do not permit you to abolish one side of a counter without abolishing the other, or retain one side without retaining the other — nor do the laws of politics.

The limits set by that position need clarity of definition. At one limit, the mind of the majority concerning their allegiance is not to be overridden, nor is it the duty *of the British Government to* bring pressure to bear on the people of Northern Ireland to change their allegiance. If consent to a change is to be won, it is for Ulstermen's fellow Irishmen to win it, as Dr Garret FitzGerald shows he understands by his high-risk policy of seeking to sanitize the laws and constitution of the Republic. At another limit, there can be no question, so long as Northern Ireland remains part of the United Kingdom, of a reversion to systematic Protestant ascendency. Restoration of provincial government on those terms is out. The province will be administered in the interest of equal status for both of its religious-political communities.

*Inside those limits there is* scope for conciliatory change: in the promotion of softer attitudes towards each other among the representatives of the two communities; in the formation of internal instru*ments of government acceptable* to both communities; and in closer functional cooperation inside the triangle London, Dublin, Belfast. There is employment here for Mr Prior's gifts of patience *and strength of purpose.*

# LAND OF THEIR FATHERS

Even after all the industrial and suburban encroachment of the twentieth century, more than three quarters of the surface of the United Kingdom *is still* farmed. *The land's* primary function must obviously be as a source of food and timber; but the demands of conservation, public amenity and recreation come a close second. The spectacular rise *in agricultural production* in Britain during the last generation has been accompanied by a comparable rise in the amount of land given over to small owner-occupied holdings. The demise of the great estates is shown in the fact that they now amount to only 40 per cent of agricultural land, compared to 90 per cent before the war.

This change obviously reflects the secular trend to diminish the power and size of the great estates, echoed at this week's Labour conference *and pursued vigorously* by legislation under the last Labour government. The Act of 1976, in particular, gave English and Welsh farm tenants the right to pass on their tenancies to their children. *The result of that measure* has been to dry up the supply of tenanted farmland, since most landowners, given the opportunity, have preferred to retain land in hand, rather than to let it out on such terms. *Thus, agriculture* has been starved of young newcomers because those with insufficient capital to buy their own land find that the law of tenancy has become so one-sided that few opportunities to acquire tenancies arise.

There are now signs that the farming community — and not just the remaining estate owners — recognizes that the interest of the land, and therefore the national interest has not been met by pushing the law of tenancy so far. Last week the Tenant Farmers Association was formed in recognition of the fact that tenant farming is an honourable and necessary occupation. Of course the existence of tenants presupposes the existence of landlords too, though "landlord" is a word which contemporary fashion has invested with all kinds of disapproving flavours. However, the strategic national interest in land cannot be confined to the narrow economic interest of maximising food production at the expense of amenity and conservation. Smallholders are least able to bear these considerations in mind in the struggle to produce a viable living — a struggle which remains acute even after the good harvest weather.

"During the course of our inquiry we have become convinced that a rented sector of substantial size is important to the future efficiency of British agriculture, to the cost of producing food in this country, and for other reasons," the Northfield committee said. "But tenants need landlords: We find it paradoxical therefore that over a period of years powerful fiscal and legislative measures have been designed to persuade private landowners to cease being landlords." It found that not one witness who favoured increased state control of land had been *able to make* a convincing economic case for the abolition of the private landlord.

The National Farmers Union and the Country Landowners Association have now proposed to Mr Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, that the law of tenancy should be restored to the situation before 1976, so that all new tenancies hereafter would give only a single generation, and not heirs, security of tenure in a farm. Those tenancies which had been arranged since 1976 would obviously retain the rights of inheritance which that law granted to them.

Mr Walker's response has been to say that he will not bring the formula into legislation until there are signs that the opposition parties would undertake not to repeal it. In its present temper, the Labour Party is unlikely to acquiesce in the repeal of its own Act of 1976. If Mr Walker refuses to move without Labour agreement, therefore, the supply of good tenanted land, and opportunities for young farmers without capital, will continue to *dwindle*. The 1976 measure, by encouraging owner-occupiers to dig in, thereby diminishing the contribution which can be made by tenant farmers, is having an effect opposite to that intended. Mr Walker should think again.

## David Wood

# At the heart of a political dilemma

A long-serving official of the Labour Party, much bruised in his daily working life by his party's unending conspiracies and dissensions, used to say wryly that the *trouble with* Labour was that since 1945-51 it had fulfilled, or essentially fulfilled, its set purpose. It had taken about half the United Kingdom into *the public* sector, and kept it going on the profits of the private sector. It had introduced a National Health Service, and done something to create a classless society among the new generation.

Labour could therefore continue as the alternative government party supporting the status quo *on a mend*-and-make do strategy; or it could fly off to the wild Left and become, so near as makes no matter, communist and anti-libertarian — and to hell with the electorate's innate dislike of deep-seated change and alien *ideologies*.

The analysis might have been less than complete and probably a little jaundiced, though it has truth in it. Politicians so different as Hugh Gaitskell, Mrs Thatcher, Mr Benn, and Mr Roy Jenkins saw it long ago as *the* heart of our political dilemma. Here, in an important sense, is to be found part explanation of what happened during the Brighton Conference last week.

The choice lay between extreme men (or men purporting to be extreme) advocating extreme policies, or moderate *men backing* relatively moderate policies. On most crucial issues enough trade union block votes came down in favour of *fairly moderate and* pragmatic men and women, though not always in favour of moderate policies. When the Labour Party lives in frustrated opposition, no moderate policy stands much chance.

*There was*, and *is*, no need for the breakaway of moderate Labour MPs to the Social Democratic Party to prove that Labour *has, since* the 1959 general election, been standing at a crucial parting of the ways. Either it carries collectivism to its logical limit, according *to Clause IV of* the Constitution, drafted by Sidney Webb in the roseate afterglow of the 1917 Russian Revolution; or it remains content to administer a mixed economy, with state intervention to correct *inequalities* and to serve the ends of the almost indefinable concept of social justice. In that way the political stability of a two-party system, agreed *on constitutional* essentials, could be reestablished.

Mr Benn has much logic on his side. *As Mrs Thatcher took* the Conservative leadership on the cry that creeping bipartisan socialism must first be stopped and then reversed, so Mr Benn says that a right wing government must be answered with a more and more *collectivist* and étatiste "democratic" alternative. In House of Commons and electoral terms, both are over simple, though crude cries. *Nevertheless, such* cries usually make effectual party politics, at least in opposition. Hence, Mr Benn has prospered, and will continue to prosper among like-minded political careerists, as well as political simpletons (a word I do not use offensively; there is no reason why everybody should devote time to politics or be ashamed of political illiteracy).

Unfortunately for their immediate comfort, Mr Benn and Mrs Thatcher are both having to deal with politicians who do not *respond uncritically to slogans or* tribal ululations. The profoundest political convictions of both were formed in opposition, mostly as *they reflected on* their frustrations in office, but they have to pass on their convictions to senior colleagues and back-benchers who *long ago learnt that the quickest* way to political Birmingham may often be via Beachy Head.

So Mr Benn may command the envious admiration of the Parliamentary Labour Party, though nowhere near half its vote. So Mrs Thatcher, whom nearly all the soft-centred members of the 1922 Committee regard as the strongest and personally most admired leader since Churchill, comes under question as she prepares to face another party conference in Blackpool. There comes a point, as a *general election appears* hull-down on the horizon, when MPs begin to remember that any winning party will need a big chunk of the floating, or potentially floating vote.

How will Mrs Thatcher, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the rest meet the growing mood of restiveness among Conservative back-benchers and constituency rank and file in *Blackpool* next week? Of course the great prize would have been the election of the bogeyman Mr Benn as Deputy Leader, and the ousting of Mr Denis Healey. That has been denied them, though only just. So *has the consolidation* of left-wingers in Labour's National Executive Committee. But, much as Brighton was an occasion for Thatcher-bashing, so *Blackpool* will be an occasion for Benn-bashing. As Foch signalled to Joffre in 1914: "My centre is giving way, my flank is in retreat; situation excellent. I shall attack."

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Maritime policy between stools

*From Mrs Elizabeth Young*

Sir, In 1976 Mr Callaghan gave the Lord Privy Seal, member of the Cabinet, and as it happened the Leader of the House of Lords, responsibility for coordinating maritime policy. Such coordination had become necessary because executive responsibilities were dispersed among virtually all Government departments which led only too often to confusion and inefficiency and worse: cod wars with Iceland, the common fisheries policy debacle, the failure properly to fund the *Hydrographer's Department*, the risks continually being run by the inhabitants of all our ports from ships which are each of them a major hazard, etc, etc. A senior minister was needed to knock heads together.

In an answer to a parliamentary question it was divulged that Mrs Thatcher had done away with the Cabinet-level coordinating job, and that the remains of the rôle would be carried out in the Department of Trade. There, maritime affairs, along with shipping, civil aviation, some aspects of pollution, some aspects of port administration and insurance matters, cluttered the desk of one of the under-secretaries — Mr Tebbit. He was in the job for a few months and then promoted.

His successor, Lord Trefgarne, had Foreign Office duties in the House of Lords added to his list of responsibilities. He has now been fully translated to the Foreign Office.

The Department of Trade tells inquirers that Mr Iain Sproat will now "make policy", but that Mr Eyre will be "the spokesman", ie, two stools have been set up within the Department of Trade itself for *maritime* affairs to fall between.

What next, one wonders, to prevent the maritime policy of this country being considered for *what it is, fundamental to almost* every aspect of our wellbeing and security?

Yours etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.
September 25.

## Graduate skills

*From Dr A. T. Ractliffe*

Sir, A more detailed breakdown of the figures for graduate employment published in William Prentice's article (September 16) would have revealed some interesting shortages of graduate skills in certain less published fields of high technology. For example, the past few years' graduates in naval architecture (sometimes called marine architects) have been in *the happy* position of being able to pick and choose their jobs, and have commanded starting salaries in the offshore industry up to *£18,000 pa this year*.

It is ironic that in these times of cut-backs and unemployment university and polytechnic depart*ments in such areas of imbalance* between supply and demand nevertheless have difficulty recruiting suitably *qualified* staff *and students*.

Regrettably, university departments are not allowed to advertise their undergraduate courses in the United Kingdom, so is it time that a more concerted effort be made to identify and publicise employment prospects in the various disciplines?

Yours faithfully,
A. T. RACTLIFFE,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
School of Marine Technology,
Department of Naval Architecture and Shipbuilding,
Armstrong Building,
Queen Victoria Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Custodial sentences

*From Mr H. W. McCarthy*

Sir, It seems to me profoundly disturbing that the length of custodial sentences is to be reviewed largely because the prison population continues to increase and is causing overcrowding owing to lack of accommodation.

Surely the length of custodial sentences should not depend on government finance but on justice: expediency must never displace justice.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. McCARTHY,
The Manor Hotel,
Tilford Road,
Hindhead,
Surrey.
September 22.

## Rights in Europe

*From Professor N. E. Devletoglou*

Sir, The decision in June by the new French Cabinet to overturn the previous Government's refusal to allow individual French citizens *to put a case before the European* Commission of Human Rights was a welcome step ahead toward equal rights in the EEC. All member states of *the European* Community, except Greece, now recognize the right of individual petition under article 25 of the European Convention on Human Rights — where all remedies before a country's own courts have first been exhausted.

The right of an ordinary citizen to force his government to defend itself in the European Commission has been hailed as a landmark in international legal history. And in the 25 years the Commission has been accepting individual petitions more than 10,000 appeals have been heard and settled amicably as is preferred or taken to the *European Court of Human Rights* for a verdict. Alone among the Ten, Greece still flatly refuses to sign article 25 — under a government, too, only half-committed to the liberal democratic ideal by virtue of the political prisoners it holds, of its asphyxiating control of radio and television and the increasing evidence *of press repression in the country.*

The constant persecution even during an election period of the *popular socialist newspaper Avriani* and the well-known conservative daily *Eleftheros Kosmos*, in open violation of article 10 of the European Convention, is an excellent case on hand. As already reported in Britain, George Kouris, the young and talented editor of *Avriani*, has been forced to live in exile, and Savvas Constantopoulos, perhaps the most *distinguished journalist in the country*, and founder of the latter newspaper, has not survived the strain of more than 20 trials he has had to face in the last six years. He recently died in hospital in Sweden.

But the *Greek Government's* tactics can neither be said to contribute much to the cause of European enlargement. Following Greece's lead, Spain, Turkey and Cyprus have equally announced their opposition. Only Portugal, to its credit, has recognized the right of individual petition. Those seemingly plausible reasons France once used to invoke (*administrative difficulties, ethnic minorities*, etc) are now presented "in good faith" by the present Greek Government.

Such attitudes, however, cannot be ultimately beneficial to Europe. *A state having nothing to hide* from the international community, or indeed from the closer family of nations to which it *formally belongs, should also have* nothing to fear from respecting those institutions which have been especially designed to ensure the dignity of man as an individual. Surely, too, it cannot be right to isolate the Greeks and agree to regard them as a second-class people, apparently unfit to enjoy fundamental freedoms which all other fellow citizens in the *Community do.*

Concerted pressure, therefore, must be brought to the Greek Government to recognize article 25. Quite apart from restoring their dignity to millions of people, such actions would probably lead as well to the normalization of relations between Greece and Turkey. If the latter country, too, together with Cyprus, were in turn also *induced to recognize* article 25, an altogether new dimension of international scrutiny would be opened up in the eastern Mediterranean more likely than anything else to eliminate tensions in the area.

*Sincerely*,
NICOS DEVLETOGLOU,
27 Herodotou Street,
Athens 136,
Greece.
September 24.

## Research into policemen's attitudes

*From Chief Inspector A. J. P. Butler*

Sir, On September 24 you carried an article which describes research that has been carried out by Detective Chief Inspector Gorman, of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, and Dr Andrew Coleman, of the University of Leicester. I have had opportunity to examine the orig*inal research report prepared* by Mr Gorman and the subsequent paper he produced jointly with Dr Coleman for publication. Having read both documents and re-analysed the raw data from this study the conclusions that were drawn in the papers and subsequently reported in your article are misleading.

I will confine my comments to the two substantive *conclusions*. First, that "the police force attracts conservative and authoritarian personalities" and second *that "continued police service* results in an increasingly illiberal, intolerant attitude towards coloured immigrants". I believe *that these conclusions cannot be* substantiated from their study.

The so-called control sample was made up of persons who were *either members of a volunteer* panel for university research (50 per cent of the sample) or in-patients at an orthopaedic hospital (a further 50 per cent of the sample). It is difficult to see how either group can be called upon to represent the "general public" as a comparison for the police officers. Furthermore, the "control group" had a substantially higher level of educational attainment compared to the police officers. The matter of educational qualifications is completely ignored in the analysis of the data.

A further substantial bias in the samples occurs in relation to their sex. The first group of police officers consists of an equal number of males and females, but the group of probationary constables contained two and a half times more males than females and the "control group" contained almost twice as many female as males. Despite reporting the influence of sex on one of the test instruments in the study, analysis was not carried out to investigate the influence of sex on the variance in the data.

When I conducted further analysis on the data, subdividing the group by sex, I found that the male recruits were more conservative than the male controls, but were no more dogmatic or *authoritarian. Male probationary* constables were no more dogmatic, conservative or authoritarian than the male controls. The *female recruits were more authoritarian* but no more conservative or dogmatic than the female controls and the female probationary constables were more authoritarian and conservative than the female control subjects.

Thus, as far as recruits are concerned, both male and female recruits were different to male and female subjects on only one out of four measures. Furthermore, there were no differences between the male probationary constables and the male control subjects, whereas the female probationary constables differed *on two of the four measures in* comparison with the female controls.

I also attempted to establish the influence of *educational* attainment by designating those subjects with a vocational qualification, eg university degree, into one group, and those subjects with no formal qualifications into another group; there were 15 in the former and 21 in the latter group.

The subsequent analysis revealed statistically significant differences between the two groups when subjects with no formal qualifications were found to be more conservative and more authoritarian than those with a higher level of educational attainment. Thus the most significant variation in the data was produced, not by membership of an occupational group, ie being a police officer, but by the possession of educational qualifications.

The fact that police officers in this study had a substantially lower educational attainment than the control group almost certainly accounts for a substantial proportion of the variance in this study. Thus the real issue may be the educational level of recruits to the police rather than their individual attitudes *per se*.

The police forces in Britain are *the focus of considerable attention* and discussion. There is much to be gained by both the police and the public through a *proper, open and objective debate* about all aspects of police work. However, if this debate is to produce results of value to the community and the *police force* then it must be conducted on the basis of substantive and reliable facts. There is an unfortunate lack of academic research on the police in Britain and therefore such research should be encouraged both inside and outside the police.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. P. BUTLER,
West Midlands Police,
Lloyd House,
Colmore Circus,
*Queensway*,
Birmingham,
September 25.

## EEC impact on trade

*From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire (Conservative)*

Sir, If Mr Teddy Taylor (September 26) thinks that we should improve our trade deficit in manufactures with the rest of the European Community he is right. But if he thinks that we should try to improve the surplus in manufactures with the rest of the world as an alternative he is — like the Labour Party — chasing a delusion.

Of course we have a huge surplus in manufactures with the oil producers, the exporters of farm products and of raw materials. It would be surprising if we didn't. But it doesn't mean much for the future. They are all starting to manufacture for themselves so their markets are at best temporary and uncertain. That is why we need the security of the markets of the Community and its associates to which we have switched our efforts and which now take 59 per cent of our exports.

There is no substitute for *success in these markets*. If we cannot compete in Germany then we will not be able to compete with the Germans in the rest of the world. And there *is still* enormous potential growth. We have moved our share of Community imports of manufactures *up from 6.3 per cent before entry* to 7.1 per cent in 1979. The French share — a reasonable target — is 10.8 per cent.

*Achievement of that* target would add £8bn to sales of British exporters without any increase in world trade, and there is no other market and certainly no subsidy produced from domestic taxes which could bring in more than a fraction of the cash for investment or of jobs for workers.

Yours truly,
FRED CATHERWOOD.
7 Rose Crescent,
Trinity Street, Cambridge.
October 1.

## Bread and butter issues

*From the President of the International Union for Health Education*

Sir, Health educators will welcome the Government's decision ("*Stricter rules on bread and* butter issues", September 22, page 1) to tighten up the rules governing what buyers of bread *and fats must be told about their* contents. But they will also regard it as only a small step in the right direction.

*It is all very well that low fat* spreads should be exposed as an expensive way of buying water (just, incidentally, as slimming breads provide comparably expensive air). There may also be advantage in doing away with the Wheatmeal label, although this has been what the bakers called "meaningful" in that it signifies a product nutritionally inferior to the less profitable wholemeal loaf.

But what the food industry's customers really need is a simple guide not only to the fat content of what it dishes up but also that of other substances, of which the most notable is sugar, concealed in various packaged foods and consumed by most of us, almost willy nilly, to excess.

The unequal balance between a diet that suits the industry and one which would reduce the health risk to many of us that it constitutes would thereby tip a little in the right direction.

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR MACKIE,
President,
International Union for Health Education,
9 Rue Newton,
75116 Paris.
September 22.

## Demolition of a listed building

*From Mr P.J.C. Mackarness*

Sir, *As senior partner of the firm* of solicitors acting for the director who was fined for bulldozing a listed cottage, as reported in your issue of September 25, I feel that the decision, made in accordance with the existing law, will have considerable repercussions on the property market, development business and the legal profession.

The property was *bought* as a development site and in good faith; all usual and necessary searches were made, which revealed nothing which would prevent demolition.

As the law stands the listing authority is the Department of the Environment, who have no duty to consult or even notify the owner of any property prior to *adding it to the list of buildings of* outstanding architectural interest. After the property has been listed there is an obligation on the *department to inform the local* authority, who must then inform the owners and occupiers of the listed property.

*Even if the local authority move* with all possible speed there can be no protection to an innocent owner who carries out works to *his own property in the period* between the date of adding the property to the list and the date on which he receives notice from *the local authority. In view of the* pressure of work on local authorities this period could conceivably be measured in weeks.

There is *adequate provision* under existing legislation for a local authority to preserve endangered buildings of interest *from unscrupulous developers* by serving a building preservation notice on its own initiative. In this particular case no such notice was served or sought and indeed there was a specific approval in the planning permission for demolition of the property.

The building was listed and after some delay notice was served by the council. Before the requisite notices could be served the building was demolished. The council was then in the embarrassing position of having to prosecute someone acting innocently in reliance on planning permission granted by itself.

If this is taken to its logical conclusion it means that no one who owns a property of any age of interest can do work on it without running the risk that, unknown to him, the building has been listed and he is committing an offence punishable by imprisonment.

*Yours faithfully*,
P.J.C. MACKARNESS,
Mackarness & Lunt,
16 High Street,
Petersfield,
Hampshire.
September 25.

## Closed churches

*From Mr Peter Brooke*

Sir, In Normandy this summer my family made a tortuous journey to see a particular church ("*vaut le detour*") only to find on arrival a chilling handwritten note: "*On ne visite plus l'église*".

One knows it happens, and searches for a key are familiar on the Continent, but we commiserated ourselves with the thought that we order these things better in Britain.

Last week, however, I visited eight churches in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, and found five of them locked, though one was admittedly redundant. I do not complain about them being *locked, because the security* problems if sad are understandable. But in three cases of the five there was no indication of where *the key could be found and that* does seem a pity.

On an encouraging note, the last church visited proclaimed: "*Visitors are most welcome*" in the porch.

Yours,
PETER BROOKE,
110a Ashley Gardens, SW1.
September 30.

## Baker Street irregular

*From Mr C. L. Fox*

Sir, How can Mr D. C. Damant (September 25) possibly maintain that Dr Watson was not a careless historian? In 1887 Watson tells us *that the famous Jezail bullet* struck him in the shoulder, grazing the sub-clavian artery. In 1888 he sits nursing his wounded leg: "*I had had a Jezail bullet*" (*or* was it grapeshot?) "through my leg some time before."

His references to his various *wives, if they are accurate*, indicate a moral depravity he would surely not wish to advertise, since he must often have *been keeping two homes going.* And indeed he probably "married" one of these unfortunate women under a false name, for she calls him James when, as all the world knows, his Christian name was John.

He asserts that Holmes vanished over the Reichenbach Falls in 1891 and did not reappear until 1894. Yet it is "recorded in his *note-book*" (*so much for Mr* Damant's claim that his "medical training" ensured "meticulous accuracy") that in 1892 Holmes was dealing with the singular affair of Wisteria Lodge near Esher.

These are but a few of his culpable inaccuracies. In fact, so hopeless is Watson as an historian that were it not for the public-spirited action of the Abbey National Building Society in disinterring Holmes's rooms at 221b Baker Street nobody would believe that the great detective ever existed.

Yours sincerely,
C. L. FOX,
Heatherbrow,
The Ridges,
Finchampstead,
Berkshire.
September 26.

# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 3: Ruth, Lady Fermoy has succeeded the Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 3: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this afternoon attended the Benson and Hedges Gold Award Competition at the Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, and presented Prizes to the winning Artists.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 4: The Duchess of Gloucester attended by The Hon Mrs Munro and Lt-Col Simon Bland left RAF Northolt, in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit Berlin. In the evening Her Royal Highness was present at the British Berlin Tattoo.

A memorial service for Mr Donald Tyerman will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, at 11.30 am tomorrow.

## Forthcoming marriage

**Lord Anthony Hamilton and Miss C. J. Faulkner**
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of the late Duke of Abercorn and the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, Barons Court, co Tyrone, and Catherine Janet, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Faulkner, Ringhaddy House, Killinchy, co Down.

## Marriages

**Dr the Hon A. H. Todd and Miss P. M. Harvey Jones**
A service of blessing was held on Saturday at St Mary's, Rostherne, Cheshire, after the marriage between Dr the Hon Alexander Henry Todd, son of Lord and Lady Todd, of Cambridge, and Miss Patricia Mary Harvey Jones, daughter of the late Brigadier A. Harvey Jones and of Mrs Harvey Jones, of Somerford Booths, Cheshire. The Rev N. D. Rogers officiated.
A reception was held at Dukenfield Grange, Mobberley, Cheshire, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

**Sir Glenn Hickman and Miss H. M. E. Moffett**
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Baptist and St Helen, Wroughton, Wiltshire, between Sir Glenn Hickman, only son of the late Sir Howard Hickman and of Lady Hickman, of Twin Cottage, Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Miss Heather Mary Elizabeth Moffett, elder daughter of Dr James Moffett, of Westlecot Manor, Swindon, Wiltshire, and of the late Dr Gwendoline Moffett. The Rev Ronald Lucas officiated, assisted by Canon Christopher Bennett.

**Mr R. A. Brown and Miss M. J. Mitchell**
A service of blessing was held in the chapel of St John's College, Cambridge, on Saturday after the marriage of Mr Robin Brown, son of the late Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leslie Brown and of the late Mrs P. M. Gurtram, and Miss Maureen Mitchell, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Mitchell, of Finaghy, Belfast, Northern Ireland. The Rev P. Templeman officiated.
A reception was held at St John's College and the honeymoon will be spent in Africa.

**Mr D. N. D. M. C. Kelly and Miss R. M. Macklin**
The marriage took place on Saturday in Arundel Cathedral between Mr Dominic Kelly, eldest son of Mr Bernard and Lady Mirabel Kelly, of 28 Carlyle Square, SW3, and Miss Miranda Macklin, daughter of Mr Lance Macklin, of Alicante, Spain, and of Mrs Anthony Montague Browne and stepdaughter of Mr Montague Browne, of Hawkridge Cottages, Bucklebury, Berkshire. Dom Roger Bacon, OSB, Dom Stephen Ortiger, OSB, and Father D. Braithwaite-Young officiated.
A reception was held in Arundel Castle.

**Mr C. J. Rowe and Miss P. J. Galbraith**
The marriage took place on Saturday at Humbie Parish Church, East Lothian, between Mr Christopher Rowe, son of the late Dr A. J. E. Rowe and of Mrs P. A. Rowe, of Whitchurch, Berkshire, and Miss Jane Galbraith, eldest daughter of the Hon Norman and Mrs Galbraith, of Over Newton, Gifford, East Lothian. The Rev Allan Scott officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rory Windham, Fiona Galbraith and Miss Amanda Kent. Mr Patrick Webb was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

**Mr J. C. Staib and Miss F. M. H. Vickers**
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Royal Memorial Chapel, RMA, Sandhurst, of Mr John Staib, only son of Mr C. F. E. Staib, of Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and the Countess of Dundonald, of Beacon Hall, Benenden, Kent, and Miss Fiona Vickers, eldest daughter of Major-General and Mrs R. M. H. Vickers, of Government House, RMA, Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey. The Rev P. B. Denton officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of oyster satin trimmed with pale apricot-coloured flowers and an antique lace veil held in place by a diamond and pearl tiara. She carried a bouquet of cream and apricot-coloured flowers. John Rainer, Jesse and Frances Wynne, Miss Pippa Vickers and Miss Nichola Vickers attended her. Mr Stephen Martin was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Canary Islands.

## Service luncheon

**ATS**
The annual luncheon of the ATS Dinner Club was held on Saturday at the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel. Miss M. L. Nicoll, chairman, presided. Dame Mary Tyrwhitt, president, and Dame Mary Railton and Miss V. K. Stead, vice-presidents, were among those who attended.

## Dinner

**Indian Christian Organization London**
The annual dinner of the Indian Christian Organisation London was held in the Mahatma Gandhi Hall on Saturday. Mr Rupert George presided. Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, and the Dean of Westminster were the guests of honour.

## Memorial service

**Professor M. McKisack**
A memorial service for Professor May McKisack was held in the chapel of Somerville College, Oxford, on Saturday. The Principal of Somerville College, Miss Daphne Park, officiated. The lesson was read by Mr Nicholas McKisack, and an address was given by Miss Barbara Harvey. Somerville College was represented by the Vice-Principal and fellows and among others present were:

Mr and Mrs Nicholas McKisack, Miss Elizabeth McCullough, Mr and Mrs J. N. Wilson, Miss Sarah McKisack, Miss Catherine and Miss Rosemary McKisack, Mrs R. Lloyd.

Lady Ogilvie, Lady Dalrymple-Champneys, the Principal of St Anne's College, the Master of St Benet's Hall, Dr Anne Whiteman (representing Lady Margaret Hall), Miss J M Sims and Mr R S Anderson (representing Westfield College, London University), Professor L Brown (representing Glasgow University), Professor P F Ganz, Professor and Mrs R H Davis, Professor Dominica Legge, Dr G Aylmer, Dr and Mrs H C Harley, Dr Caroline Barron, Dr George Holmes, Dr J R L Highfield, Mr Michael Maclagan, Mr and Mrs Charles Stuart, Mr and Mrs C A J Armstrong, Miss Mary Lascelles, Mrs E M Chilver and Mrs J K Baker-Wilbraham.

## Latest wills

Mr Geoffrey Rees Pritchard, of Kinnersley Castle, Hereford and Worcester, left estate valued at £308,940 net. He left personal legacies totalling £150,000 and the residue equally between the Army Benevolent Fund, the Association of Royal Naval Officers and the RAF Association.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Crummack, Miss Phyllis Mary, of Fulford, York .. .. £237,204
Glisson, Miss Elizabeth Mary, of Bath .. .. .. £247,608

## Birthdays today



Mr Robert Kee, the author and broadcaster, who is 62.

Mr Robert Adams, 64; General Lord Bourne, 79; Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, 54; Sir Frank Francis, 80; Lord Holderness, 61; Major-General G. C. Humphreys, 82; Mr Bruce Millan, MP, 54; Sir Edward Peck, 66; Mr Donald Pleasence, 62; Sir John Rodgers, 75; Sir Richard Thompson, 69; Professor Sir Ralph Turner, 93; Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, 70.

## Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:
Today: Attends service of inauguration of City Churches Week, St Mary le Bow, Cheapside, 12: attends Freedom of the City ceremony for Sir Horace Cutler, Guildhall, 3.
Tomorrow: Visits Burnham Beeches and Dorney Wood, Buckinghamshire, 11.45.
Wednesday: Visits Billingsgate Market, 7.45 am.
Friday: Attends annual general meeting of Magistrates' Association, Guildhall, 10.45.

## Human rights

# Repairing the image of Islam

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Whether through ignorance or prejudice, public opinion in the West has lost sight of the humane and civilizing influences of Islam on world history, such as the early development of science and mathematics, the study of philosophy and medicine, and the protection afforded to minorities such as the Jews (which puts the Christian record to shame).

Western attitudes are over-conditioned by the present turbulence in the Arab world, and by the prevalent image of modern Muslim societies as oppressive.

That political oppression and denial of human rights are a common feature of many Muslim countries is not denied, nor is it unlamented, in Muslim circles that eschew fanaticism and extremism.

It is said that a true "return to *fundamentals*" *would in* fact produce an enlightened and civilized ethos, for many passages of the Koran and other Islamic holy teaching call the faithful to the pursuit of justice, equality and human dignity.

It is in that context that the Islamic Council of Europe, with the support and approval of many Islamic scholars, lawyers and writers, has produced a universal Islamic declaration of human rights.

It was received and endorsed by a conference, held under *Unesco's* auspices, in Paris recently. The next task of the council is to have it endorsed formally by the governments of Muslim countries, and to set up machinery, which is likely to be based in London, for monitoring abuses and publishing individual cases.

The leaders of the council are aware that the selection of London is a considerable compliment to British standards of political freedom, for the work of policing human rights is so sensitive and potentially controversial that it was thought better not to base the operation in any Muslim country but to choose the most free city elsewhere.

There has already been co-operation with Amnesty International, which is also based in London. The city has a world reputation as something of a Mecca for oppressed minorities or those seeking relief from political or religious persecution.

The new declaration claims, with extensive references to Islamic sacred texts, that human rights are thoroughly Islamic. Every basic right is explicitly stated in the Koran, and the obligation to work for the spread of Islam and the institution of an Islamic order *is inseparable from the defence* of human rights.

It is a comprehensive declaration, parallel to, if not even more detailed than, such documents as the European Convention on Human Rights.

It outlaws, without qualification, slavery, torture, imprisonment without trial, religious persecution or discrimination; forced marriage, oppression of minorities, and group liability for the offence of an individual.

The burden of proof in legal proceedings should favour the accused; the individual has the right to refuse to account for his actions to public authority except when reasonably suspected of crime; every individual has a right to seek refuge and asylum.

Several such rights are designed to protect individuals from abuse of power, and it is stated that every *individual has* the right to bring legal proceedings against those in authority. There is also a specific duty laid down to criticize abuses by authority.

There are two specific tests, in the light of a Western understanding of human rights, that can be applied to the declaration. The first is over the emotive issue of those forms of criminal punishment that are seen as repugnant in the West and certainly contrary to the European convention, such as amputation for theft or capital punishment for adultery.

The declaration merely says that punishments must be according to law, meaning the Shari'ah. There is not much comfort there for Western sensitivities.

The other test concerns conversion from Islam to some other religion and the right of non-Muslims to proselytize (it is an acid test because of *strong Muslim* feelings on the subject).

The declaration insists that "there is no compulsion in religion" and that every person has the right to express his thoughts and beliefs "and to establish institutions and agencies meant to enjoin what is right and prevent what is wrong."

It appears, and that is the intention of those who drafted it, to protect complete freedom of choice of religious belief and freedom of speech on religious matters.

*There is little doubt that the* declaration does in fact recognize, therefore, the right of a Muslim to change his religion, and the right of a non-Muslim to urge him to do so.

But the real battle for the application of these principles will be in the political sphere, and the Islamic Council of Europe has chosen a bold course to follow.



Four Prime Ministers watching a sheep muster near Canberra, Australia, yesterday, during their informal talks. From left: Mr Pierre Trudeau (Canada), Mr Robert Muldoon (New Zealand), Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Malcolm Fraser (Australia).

# Duke blames mankind for extinction of species

The population explosion and the development of advanced technology is making it increasingly difficult for man's fellow species to survive, the Duke of Edinburgh says in a foreword to *The* Doomsday Book of Animals, published yesterday.

"Species have been disappearing from the face of the earth for a very long time. The difference today is that the cause of the disappearance of species is largely if not entirely homo sapiens.

"Its vast increase in numbers from 450 million to 4,000 million in the last 300 years alone and its astonishing development of advanced technology, is making it increasingly difficult for any of its fellow species to survive."

The record of extinct species laid out in the book makes extremely uncomfortable reading, he says. "But unless a great many people get to know what has happened, what is happening and what is likely to happen in the future in the natural world around us, there will be no chance of preventing further and catastrophic damage."

David Day, the author, says a combination of cruelty, thoughtlessness and sheer commercial greed has been largely responsible for the extinction of many species.
☐ *The Doomsday Book of Animals* by David Day, Ebury Press, £14.95.

# Art Nouveau sale flops

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's ran into difficulties with their sale of Art Nouveau and Deco in New York at the weekend. The two-day sale finished with 43 per cent of the £877,010 total unsold.

The auctioneers reported a packed saleroom but few serious buyers, with only the furniture section of the sale attracting healthy bidding. The two-star items in the sale failed to sell. A marqueterie-de-verre vase by Emile Gallé was unsold at $85,000 (unpublished estimate about $100,000), while a Tiffany wisteria lamp sent for sale by Catherine Deneuve the film star, was unsold at $50,000 (estimate $60,000 to $80,000).

Art Nouveau sales in America are always well supplied with Tiffany lamps and a few expensive examples found buyers. A laburnum shaded table lamp went to a New York dealer at $48,000 (estimate $40,000 to $50,000) or £25,945.

Among the curiosities of the sale was a 16in white marble figure of a jester carved by Sarah Bernhardt and dated 1877. A New Jersey collector paid $18,000 (estimate $18,000 to $22,000) or £9,729 for it.

## Appointments in the Forces

**Royal Navy**
Surgeon-Commodore E F P Barnard, QHP, to be promoted Surgeon Rear-Admiral in February 1982 and to be Surgeon Rear-Admiral (Institute of Naval Medicine) in succession to Surgeon Rear-Admiral H J W Lambert, QHP, in February 1982.
CAPTAINS: J M Webster to be promoted Rear-Admiral, July 7, 1982, and to be Fo Sea Trng in April 1982; J P B O'Riordan to staff of SACLANT as ACOS (Policy), January 21.
COMMANDERS: C P R Belton to Loan Svce in Bahamas as Cdr of the Defence Force, Dec 11, 1981; P J McGregor to MOD with DGNMT for DNMP, Dec 1; C Rodgers to IMS Brussels, Sept 1; P C Phipps to Staff of FO Plymouth as CSO(A), Dec 14; T E Woods to DREADNOUGHT(SM) in Cmd, Dec 7; C C Morgan to MOD with DNOR as ADNOR(Ships), Dec 11; J G G Hunter to CFM Portsmouth as SMEO to FO Portsmouth, May 3, 1982; E C Pidgeon to MOD with DNMT(E), March 3, 1982.
WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE: CHIEF OFFICER: M M Jones to Staff of CinCFLEET, Feb 23, 1982.
The following promotions have been approved with effect from October 1, 1981:
SPECIAL DUTIES LIST TO LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
SEAMEN: P R Feller, H J Mitton, P L Cornish, B P Dutton, J E Dixon, T J Phillips, M H Larcombe, J Bithell, J Wilson, R Robertson, D J Robinson.
ENGINEERING: K A Spinks, R L G Holt, D R Williams, C M Walton, L E Taylor, J M Cooper, M L Blackham, M J Cowell, D G Abinett, S P Edgar, C Wakefield, C C Falkinder, J R G Sexton, E Hughes-Thomas.
SUPPLY AND SECRETARIAT: T L Skuse, J Nicholson, J W Watson, L J R Carter, A D Simpson.
MEDICAL: B J Jolly, D E Shone.
Retirements
SURGEON CAPTAIN: H J A Hahn, Nov 26.
COMMANDER: G C Borman, Nov 28.

**The Army**
BRIGADIERS: R T P Hume to HQ Dover/Shorncliffe Garrison to Comd, Oct 9; P D Johnson to MOD as DDM(A), Sept 25; J R Kinick to MOD as DORS(A), Sept 22; A J Shaw to MSO as D Med S, Sept 29.
COLONELS: M R Lee to HQ BAOR as Col GS, Oct 10; R H Mackeith to 4 Armd Div HQ and Sig Regt as CRAMC, Oct 10; W K Shepherd to HQ Scotland as Col AQ, Oct 5; P H Swinhoe to HQ SE Dist as CRAMC, Oct 6.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: S J Abate REME to MOD as GSO1, Oct 1; R L Shakurra RADC to 2 Dent Gp as Dent Offr, Oct 9; W H Clements R IRISH to BAAT Nigeria as GSO1 DS, Oct 9; I S Governor RAMC to BMH Hong Kong as Cons Obst/Gynae, Oct 9; C D McAllister RCT to Trg Gp RCT as GSO1, Oct 7; P G Scott RTR to HQ AFCENT as GSO1 (Exec Offr) P&E Div, Oct 9; J G T Southwood R HAMPS to MOD as AAG DAR3, Oct 9.
Retirement
BRIGADIER: M A Atherton, Oct 7.

**Royal Air Force**
GROUP CAPTAINS: R B Gubbins to MOD(AFD) for staff duties, Oct 7; D Stewart to HQ AIRBALTAP as ACOS Comms/Elec, Oct 8.
WING COMMANDERS: B N StC Turner to I of R Stanmore as Reg Cdr A, Oct 5; A E Radnor to UKCICC as Planning Staff, Oct 5; M A E Seller to RAF Lyneham as OC 70 Sqn, Oct 8; B D Tanner to RAF Shawbury as OC CATCS, Oct 9.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, October 3, 1956
From Our Labour Correspondent
Blackpool, Oct 2.—Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm it was announced at the Labour Party conference today that Mr Aneurin Bevan had been elected treasurer with a majority of more than a quarter of a million. For good or ill to the Labour movement, the mercurial, challenging figure who has for so many years been a centre of conflict is once more at the heart of the party leadership, and on his own terms. The result of the voting was uncertain until the last moment, and before the conference resumed there were rumours that Mr George Brown had come out on top.

# Moreover... Miles Kington

We are proud to present a second extract from the earliest known football document, a journal written 100 years ago by a Doncaster Albion fan named Verity Todd. In this instalment, Doncaster Albion face their first away match of the 1881-82 season.

Sep 10, 1881. Light mist. Doncaster are to play the Gentlemen of Nottingham next Saturday which is a surprise to us as we did not think as many as eleven gentlemen were to be found in that city. Our manager, Jabez Thwaite, says that our best chance is to throw everything into attack. My friend, George Slatterby, says our best chance is to scare the gents of Nottingham with the ferocity of our cursing. Our chairman, Sir Chas Kettlewell, says that if we lose, Thwaite will be back down the mines the next day. I say that if we want to get to Nottingham for the match, we had best leave six days in advance.

Sep 11. Thunder. George and I walked all day and saw a sheep struck by lightning. George says that if the best eleven players from England were picked for a team, they could thrash anyone in the world. I say: "All too likely, considering nobody else in the world plays football". Well, give it a hundred years, says George.

We sleep in the grounds of Sandbeck Hall but are set upon by savage pheasants in the middle of the night and move on.

Sep 12. Drizzle. We walk all day and see a tree fall on a horse. While stealing apples from an orchard, George writes on the wall in large letters: "Doncaster Albion Are The Best In Ye Land". I tell him that this message will give us away if the police look for us. George disagrees. "The police can only conclude", he says, "that the message must have been written by a lunatic."

We sleep in a railway coach in a siding at Worksop.

Sep 13. Our path today takes us through the Dukeries. By one large estate there is a hue and cry after an escaped chambermaid, which we join in. She is not caught, but we are given a piece of bread and cheese for our efforts.

Fog. We sleep in a place called I know not.

Sep 14. Hail. We are awoken by the sound of weeping the other side of the hedge. It is a young wench. "By the Lord Harry," says George, "it is the chambermaid! Was there any mention of a reward?" He goes to take her, but she screams and runs off. I am not surprised; after three days sleeping rough, George looks much like a villain.

We reach Mansfield at nightfall. A very dump.

Sep 15. We keep our spirits up by singing a song George has devised, called "We Are The Champions". After the first line one claps in rhythm. Then one sings the first line again, then clap again, and so on. It is simple but effective.

Sep 16. The day before the match. We walk all day and see a coach fall from a bridge. Nottingham is visible in the distance. It looks even larger than Doncaster, if that is possible.

Sep 17. Disaster. In the outskirts of Nottingham George is singing his new song when he is arrested for causing a disturbance. "It's to Australia for you, my lad!" shouts the policeman taking him away. "Don't worry", shouts George back to me—"I'll start football in Australia when I get there!" I attempt to rescue him but am knocked unconscious.

When I awake, I am told by a friendly passer-by that Doncaster have lost 3 to nil. I am glad to have missed the match. I start my six-day walk back to home and miss George sorely. Well, if he starts football in Australia, at least it will give us something to read about in the summer months.

*The Diary of a Victorian Football Fan* is to be published by Dutch Elm Books this autumn.

## OBITUARY

# SENOR ROMULO BETANCOURT

## Contribution to democracy in Venezuela

Señor Romulo Betancourt, who was president of Venezuela from 1959 to 1964, died on September 28 in a New York hospital. He was 73.

Betancourt's five-year term as president was a turning-point in the history of Venezuela. Since the time of the nineteenth-century revolutionary wars, the republic had been plagued with political anarchy and with a succession of corrupt and usually savage dictators. Whereas a democrat might find some comfort in studying the history of neighbouring Colombia, he would discover that in Venezuela political parties and political principles have meant very little. But in 1959 Betancourt came to *power in an honest election,* remained in power for his full term and then, for the first time ever, was able to turn over his office to his successor after another peaceful election.

Born into a rural family on February 22, 1908, Betancourt went to public schools and the Central University in Caracas where he was soon embroiled in the protest movements against the old dictator, Juan Vicente Gomez, whose uncompromising dictatorship, begun in 1908, was to last 27 years. *The young Betancourt, like* many others soon found himself in prison for his actions and then he went into exile in Costa Rica where he joined the Communist Party for a brief period. When Gómez died in 1935, Betancourt returned to lead an underground left-wing movement and had to flee for a second time, on this occasion choosing Chile and Argentina as places of refuge. He did not return to Venezuela until 1941.

An army officer, Isaias Medina Angarita, who had become president, had permitted the organization of political parties so Betancourt immediately threw himself into helping to found a new left-wing anti-communist movement, to be known as Accion Democrática (AD).

Convinced that the presidential elections of 1945 were going to be fraudulent, the supporters of AD revolted, took over the government and named Betancourt, then only 37, *as provisional president.* This new, civilian middle-class government soon aroused the suspicions of conservative Venezuelans — it began a programme of land reform, it demanded that the foreign oil companies share their profits on a *fifty-fifty basis with the* government, and it put forward a new, more democratic constitution.

Betancourt stood to one side in the presidential elections of 1947 and worked for the AD candidate, Romulo Gallegos, the novelist, who won convincingly. But Gallegos, Betancourt and AD tried to change Venezuela too rapidly and in 1948 the army, urged on by conservative interests who charged AD with being communistic, over*threw Gallegos.* Betancourt found himself in exile for a third time — this time he was to be away from Venezuela for ten years. AD, together with other political parties, suffered persecution during the years of the Perez Jiménez regime from 1953 to 1958, but an alliance was made against the dictator forcing him to flee to Miami. Betancourt returned to lead AD and won the presidential election that followed.

Realizing that his party during its earlier brief period in power had been too idealistic, too arrogant, Betancourt became more realistic and a lot tougher. The armed forces had always had the final say in Venezuelan politics and it was imperative that he keep them on his side — this he *did* by involving them in decisions and by continuing to spend more than was needed on the defence budget. He was to need their help when he found that his main troubles were to come not from the right — from those, for example, connected with the oil industry who were unhappy with his adherence to democratic socialism — but from the left, who were intoxicated with the victory of Fidel Castro in neighbouring *Cuba.*

Betancourt had been sympathetic to Castro's struggle against Batista, but when Cuba began to emerge as a Marxist state he broke off relations and supported the resolution to expel Cuba from the Organization of American States. A pro-Cuban terrorist movement waged a fierce guerrilla war against Betancourt's government throughout the countryside and into some of the cities. Consequently Betancourt, always an *energetic and dramatic poli*tician, was forced temporarily to put aside his beliefs in constitutional democracy and to arrest all Communist and other allied left-wing members of Congress.

During his presidency he *was able, mainly because of* the money from oil, to pursue ambitious plans to improve the education, health and housing of his people and to hasten the industrialization of the republic. Venezuela suffered from an unequal distribution of wealth so Betancourt, with such measures as the Agrarian Reform Law of 1960, started the redistribution of land in favour of the rural poor. He hoped not only to increase agricultural output but also to stop the drift of the unemployed to the cities by *raising the standard* of living in the countryside.

When in 1964 he handed power over to his successor, Raúl Leoni, also one of the founders of AD, a framework for reform and for honest government had been laid. The importance of Betancourt was that he, more than any other person in Venezuelan history, created a base for constitutional government in a republic that had seen little but the domination of the caudillo.

# PROFESSOR R. H. MAUDSLEY

Professor R. H. Maudsley, who was Professor of Law at King's College, London from 1966 to 1977 and from 1977 to 1981 Professor of Law at the New York Law School, died in San Diego, California where he had also been Professor of Law, on September 29. He was 63.

Ronald Harling Maudsley, son of Richard Thompson Maudsley, was born in *Cheshire on April 8, 1918. The* family moved, soon afterwards to Birmingham, and Maudsley was educated in the Midlands, at West House Preparatory School, Malvern College, and Birmingham University.

He had just graduated with first class honours in the LL.B. when war came in 1939. He had intended to go straight on from Birmingham University to Oxford, but the outbreak of war interrupted his studies. He served with distinction in the war, mostly *in the Middle East, and held* the rank of major at the Staff College at Haifa.

He took up his place at Brasenose College, Oxford, in January 1946. He obtained a first class in the examination for B.C.L. in 1947, and was immediately elected to a fellowship at his own college, where he taught law for nearly 20 years, and finally became senior tutor.

He was happiest when he was continuously occupied with a variety of business; few men can have been more capable of organizing their own time and energy. Throughout his life he made serious occupations of what other men would have regarded as diversions. He had played twice for Oxford against Cambridge at Lords, and also had blues for Golf and Rugby Fives. He then went on, while a don, to captain the Warwickshire cricket team during the long vacation, and was subsequently a regular cricket correspondent for the *Sunday Telegraph.* He was a most active and devoted Justice of the Peace, specializing in the juvenile court and studying *the remedial aspects of the* magistrate's work in theory and practice. A probation hostel in Oxford bears his name and testimony to his pastoral care of the young delinquent.

In his approach to academic law and the teaching of it, he owed as much to the law schools of the United States as to Oxford. He held a Commonwealth Fellowship of the Harkness Foundation in 1951-2. This enabled him to work in the Harvard Law School, to which he later submitted a doctor's thesis. He learnt to appreciate the virtues of graduate teaching methods in America, and especially the use of a case-book in seminar instruction. He adapted his experience as a visiting professor at Miami and Chicago to introduce a variety of cut and thrust into the more conventional forms of Oxford tutorial teaching, with great success and to the benefit of his pupils.

Another of his great interests was in the developing law schools of the African Universities, and he put himself at the disposal of the young faculties in Sudan, Ghana, and Nigeria, both as examiner and visiting advisor.

When he was appointed to a Chair in English Law at King's College London in 1966 he had already begun a fruitful collaboration with E. H. Burn which was to produce two teaching books of cases and materials, the first *Land Law* (1967); the second on *Trusts and Trustees* (1973). He also teamed up with Professor H. G. Hanbury to be first his colleague, and later the active editor of the legal perennial *Hanbury on Modern Equity.* In 1979 he published *The Modern Law of Perpetuities*, a book which won recognition with the award of a prize from the New York Law School.

Maudsley had maintained close connections with legal faculties in the United States as visiting professor, and finally threw in his lot with them when, in 1977, he emigrated. He became Professor at both the New York Law School and the University of San Diego, from where he returned annually to Oxford to direct a summer school for his pupils. These visits afforded great pleasure to his English friends, but they also revealed that his health was not what was, and it was no surprise when, in 1981, he announced his retire*ment. He had always driven* himself hard, never seeming to be content with one assignment at a time, or to be capable of complete relaxation. He was much sought after to preside over sporting and legal associations, and served on the Governing Bodies of Millfield School and of his own school, Malvern College.

He married Eryl Beatrice Smith in 1949. There were two sons and a daughter of the marriage.

# MISS ISABELLE MUNTZ

Miss Isabelle Hope Muntz, FSA, FR HistS, the mediaevalist and author, who died at the age of 84 in Dorset after a brief illness on September 25, was a member of the distinguished Warwickshire family whose discovery of "Muntz metal" was a boon to the sailing ships of the nineteenth century, and whose descendants have made their marks in the arts and sciences, politics, diplomacy, and business. Her great-grandfather, George Frederick Muntz, M.P. was one of the early campaigners for the abolition of child labour, and one of the most colourful members of the House of Commons in an age of colourful members. Her family's origins were French, and the senior branch numbers among its members the French Academician and art historian Eugène Muntz.

She was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1907, the daughter of Rupert Gustavus Muntz and his cousin Lucy Elsie Muntz. Educated privately and at the London School of Arts and Crafts and the College of Art, Toronto, she took up commercial art, and later worked at aircraft engineering at Stag Lane.

In the work for which she will be most widely and fondly remembered, *The Golden Warrior,* her deep love for the England of the Dorset hills and lanes she knew so well showed clearly, and her complete mastery of the 'saga-style' of writing. She was a consummate mistress of English.

Although her interests in mediaeval history ranged widely, from the Danish invasions and conquest to the Barons' War (and she wrote and reviewed for *Graya* as 'William Langland'), most of her published work reflects her abiding interest in the Norman Conquest: *The Golden Warrior* (1948); *Battles for the Crown 1066* (1956); *The Norman Conquest in the Bayeux Tapestry* (film script) (1966); her joint editorship of *The Carmen de Hastingae Proelio of Guy, Bishop of Amiens* (Oxford Medieval Texts, 1972). She was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1969 and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in 1972. At her death she was preparing a television version of *The Golden Warrior.*

Although latterly saddened by the spreading stain of ugliness, physical and moral, that increasingly disfigured the England she so loved, her crisp wit, zest for life, and unfailing kindness even to her critics never faltered.

# MR K. P. RUSH

Mr Kenneth Patrick Rush CBE, FICE, founder of the Rush & Tompkins construction and property group, died on September 27. He was 79.

He was born on July 21, 1902, the son of Albert James Rush, of Putney, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and the London School of Economics.

He entered the construction industry after leaving the LSE and qualified as a civil engineer in his spare time.

He worked for various construction companies and in 1939 joined Kent and Sussex Contractors Limited, a member of the New Ideal Group founded by Leo Meyer. Kent and Sussex carried out major civil engineering and defence works during the war.

In 1945 Kenneth Rush bought the company from New Ideal. He ran it, as an independent company with his partner William Tompkins under the name of Rush & Tompkins Limited. This subsequently became Rush & Tompkins Group Limited, which has been a publicly quoted property company since 1971. Kenneth Rush retired as chairman in 1974 but remained a non-executive director until the time of his death.

He was a Kent County Councillor representing Bromley from 1958 to 1965 and was chairman of Bromley Conservative Association during the time that Mr Harold Macmillan was Bromley's MP, including his time as Prime Minister. He was made CBE for political services in 1958. He was a Freeman of the Paviors Company, a Fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Builders.

He married in 1930 Jill, daughter of Albert James Smith of Ipswich, and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

# TOMORROW'S OFFICE

## A missionary in the information maze

Some 50 per cent of British companies have still not grasped the advantages of microelectronics in the office, according to Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology. He was speaking at the announcement of the first organizations to collaborate with the Department of Industry on "office of the future" projects.

"These projects", he said, "are good examples of intelligent public purchasing, allowing the public sector to show that information technology can create greater efficiency and improved service at lower costs, at the same time providing manufacturers with real working office environments in which to test and evaluate the operational efficiency of their advanced equipment".

The first users and suppliers who will work together are Xionics Ltd who will install a system in the Cabinet Office Information Technology Unit in Whitehall; Office Technology Ltd, who will supply British Rail Engineering Ltd at Derby; and IBM (UK) Ltd who will supply Cambridgeshire County Council. Mr Maker insists the projects will not be showplaces but working offices. He hopes these pilot systems will be "benign viruses" infecting the private sector with an awareness and support for office technology.

The projects are costing £2m but other schemes will cost more. Eighty million pounds has been allocated over the next four years to promoting public awareness of microelectronics and £110m is set aside for the development of the industry and raising the awareness and use of microelectronics in British industry.

Mr Baker admits that it is difficult for many office managers to understand the importance of office technology, and sees himself as a missionary who must convince the UK manager that office technology is a friend both to his workforce and to his profit-and-loss account. He adds: "We will not get economic growth if we don't go down this road." The larger companies, for example Unilever, who have a business division dealing with office technology, are cited by the Minister as being on the right track. It is the smaller and medium sized companies that worry him, for they, he says, must use office technology to remain competitive.

With tomorrow's office one is dealing with the entrails of business, and the Minister admits there is an "understandable caution" when considering the changing of the working practices and structures, which is why much of the government effort to help businesses through the maze is directed at small companies and why he has inaugurated such microelectronic projects as the Microtrain, which goes around Britain showing how microelectronics can be introduced.

At a recent International Word Processing Association (IWPA) meeting, I asked some delegates about their aims in office technology. Most of their comments concerned the obtaining of unbiased advice such as where to go and when to start. The Microtrain is aimed at answering such questions, visiting 21 UK centres through the summer and autumn. It demonstrates the use of microcomputers in business administration, offers a free consultancy session for managers of small businesses, advice on training courses available locally, consultancy sessions for shop floor workers on courses available through the TUC educational programme — all with the Department of Industry aim that each businessman who visits the train will leave it determined to re-examine his company's attitude

Mr Baker is quick to mention that though his department can help a manager get started in office technology, the initial commitment must come from the company.

The Microtrain, which is due to visit Manchester, Hull, Liverpool and Sheffield during the next two months, is part of the DoI's £55m Microprocessor Application Project (MAP) designed to raise significantly national awareness of the potential of microelectronics as well as helping firms establish the relevance of microtechnology to their business.

There are courses and conferences, like the International Business Show later this month, and the Inscape '81 exhibition being held at the Barbican Centre, London, from November 15 to 19. Connected with it will be a conference called New Technology At Work, intended for senior management.

Increasing emphasis is being placed by some manufacturers on getting their message across to the general public. One of the more popular methods is the competition — for example, Philips Business Systems have launched a "2000 AD — Office of the Future" competition for students of interior design. October is also National Teletext Month, sponsored by the Department of Industry on behalf of the teletext industry and *TV Times*, with a prize draw in a national consumer competition for a 22 inch teletext television. The Department of Industry has launched a schools computer competition in conjunction with the British Computer Society, and 1982 has been designated as Information Technology Year by the Government.

Many in industry still find the jargon the greatest barrier. Films and readable literature can provide an ease of understanding, but there is still not enough of this type of help on the market. Video Arts has recently launched the excellent *How does a computer work?* designed to demystify the role of a computer. The company believes that if line managers knew even a little more of the computer's capabilities the application of this knowledge could turn the computer into a profitable tool rather than a piece of hardware whose versatility is, more often than not, wasted. This film, and Video Arts' previous *What is a computer?*, offer the uninitiated an incisive intoduction to tomorrow's office.

**Lynda King Taylor**



Paul Davies

## Why specialists are needed

Users of office equipment are today facing the uncommon problem of reconciling their needs with two uncertainties: first, the rapid pace of technological innovation and second, the continuing decline in relative prices. It is a situation which clearly makes the timing of a decision to acquire such equipment highly important to a business whether it is for cash or on leasing or rental terms.

Five users spoke about the present state of the market, all of them with enthusiasm for the technological revolution which is transforming the business world and some with real feeling about the aggressive selling techniques employed by many suppliers.

□ At the Halifax Building Society headquarters Mike Humphreys, manager of the O & M department commented: "One of the most interesting aspects in solving today's problems in office equipment is in balancing the available resources against our needs and comparing them with the equipment that might become available in the future. There is such a phenomenal growth in the new technologies coming on to the market that we are getting innovations virtually every month.

"With items like word processors, copiers and calculators we have to make a decision even though we often know that within 12 months there could be something different on the market.

"You can get some idea of the significance of that decision when you consider that we have 500 branches to equip. Although there is a wide variation in the size of the branches and therefore not all of them will require a particular machine, we are still talking in terms of very big orders representing a lot of cash. It is quite common for us to place an order for as many as 100 or 200 office machines of the same type.

"Obviously great care must be taken and we always carry out a careful review of the market. We then send out specifications of what we require, evaluate the proposals that come in and then we make our final selection from a short list.

"We have found that there is so much pressure used to push us into buying items of equipment that there is now a need for specialists in certain types. One individual cannot hope to keep in touch with all the developments. Ten years ago a manager in a department of this kind could expect to keep reasonably up to date but now we need people specializing in the many different types such as photocopiers, word processors, microfilm and telecommunications equipment.

"For these reasons we could expand and add more to our existing staff of 17 but we have to remember that at the end of the day we must be cost effective and save money."

□ The needs of professional firms are on a much smaller scale but modern developments in office equipment are being readily accepted and used by them. Solicitors' offices probably find the need for such equipment arising as frequently as any and a partner in a West Country firm described how they had found their £10,000 investment in a word processor to be worthwhile after a disappointing start.

"We carry out a lot of work for mineral companies," he explained, "and much of it entails the preparation of mining leases which can quite easily run to 45 pages or more. So we decided that a word processor was needed and although the first one we installed about 18 months ago was, frankly, a disaster we have now switched to an IBM model which is proving very satisfactory.

"Our experience shows how important it is to be absolutely sure not only of the need for an item of equipment in the first place but that you choose one that is going to work. It is so important to shop around and resist buying or renting from the first salesman who appears."

Several of the leading City firms of solicitors have installed computers and a partner on one of them described his firm's experiences.

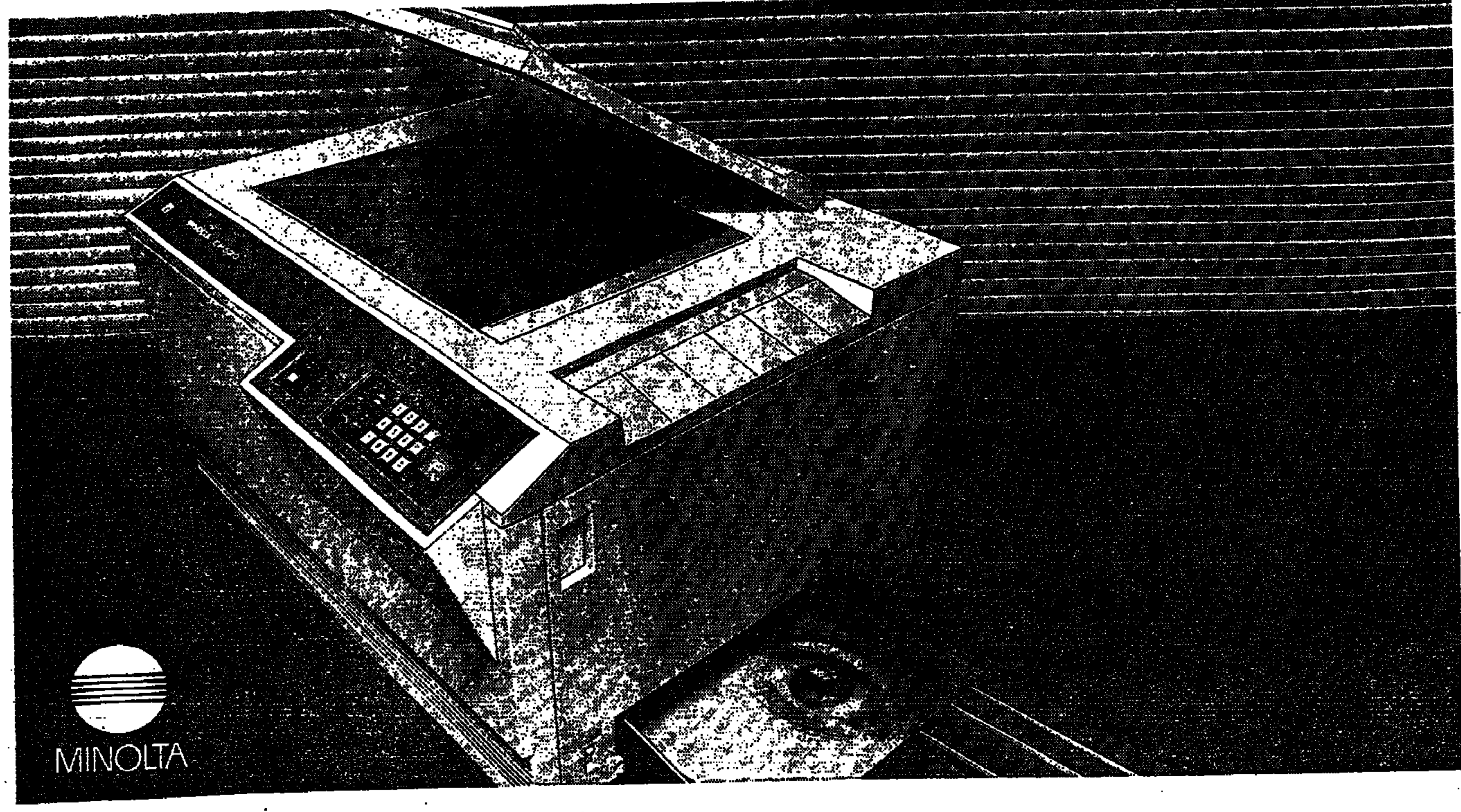
"We are now about halfway through a two-year programme of installing some new office equipment. The main item is a computer which has cost between £300,000 and £400,000. This is a PDP11/70 produced by the Digital Equipment Corporation of America but, in fact, more than half the total cost was taken up by the programming.

"We also have a System 6 IBM word processor for producing documents as well as typewriters with memories and other computerized equipment. The main problem we have at present is to integrate them so that they can, in effect, talk to each other. But the entire range of our computerized office technology has now become such a technical matter that we are bringing in specialists to advise on the integration of the system."

□ At the Yorkshire Bank Phil Lazenby, manager of the Data Processing Department, pointed to the problems which arise when a computerized

Continued on Page 3





TOMORROW'S OFFICE

# Take a lease on the future and keep your cash

Changes in management attitudes towards computing, word-processing and other equipment have transformed the office in most organizations into a potentially important consumer of cash resources. In theory, it is for management to decide the means of controlling the consumption, but in practice there are always likely to be differences of opinion about how urgently a particular item is needed. But even when the need is acknowledged, the pace of technological change is, or should be, a continual reminder to management that today's working computer is tomorrow's scrap.

The need for certain items of office equipment will be more essential to some businesses than to others. Computers, which can cost between £20,000 and £2m, are now accepted in general use but not every office will need a print-out shredder, which can add as much as £1,000 to the budget.

Filing cabinets are still considered to be essential items but an office safe is not, though if one is needed it will cost between £300 and £700. Copiers and calculators, however, are as much standard equipment as typewriters but there are also language translators and dictation/transcription machines which might add to the overall costs.

But the potential drain on cash resorrces represented by the cost of new equipment and its replacement still leaves more conventional items to be considered. Two pieces of furniture that are likely to remain common, even to offices of the future, are desks and chairs. A junior secretary's desk at present costs about £100 but for the senior executive it is possible to pay as much as £1,800 for a suitable elegant rosewood desk and another £1,000 for a matching chair in rosewood and hide.

Considering the unlikelihood of a senior executive carving his initials on it, an expensive desk of that kind might be seen as a sound long-term investment. But the overall problem of financing all these items of equipment and furniture, new and conventional, is one that is now presenting management with a need to make budgeting decisions not previously considered necessary.

A growing number of managements have found the answer to this problem in leasing. This is now acknowledged as a main source of capital goods finance for industry as a whole but, out of last year's leasing business totalling £2,359m in Britain, computers and office equipment accounted for £453m.

Although a significant proportion of this figure will undoubtedly be the financing of computers on "big ticket" leases, there is clearly room for much other business involved in the leasing of small computers costing up to £100,000 as well as the leasing of other types of office machinery, equipment and furniture.

There are two reasons why companies and other businesses have been turning to the leasing of office equipment as a means of maintaining cash resources. One is the speed of technological change, which has taught management the dangers of investing cash in equipment that might need replacing sooner than expected. The other is the continued increase in prices of all such items and of furniture as well.

Although the advantages have been acknowledged for some time of leasing equipment that would otherwise have been bought, the business only began to develop in Britain in the early 1960s. In the United States it had already been accepted for two decades. But leasing in Britain received a tremendous boost in 1972 when the 100 per cent tax allowance on purchases of capital goods was introduced. This brought the big clearing banks into the market through their leasing subsidiaries and they now dominate it with well over 50 per cent of the business.

Even so, there is evidence that the greater experience in leasing of some of the American banks, most of which have branches in London, still enables them to quote finer rates than some of their British competitors and so provides them with an important share of the British leasing market.

The significance of the 100 per cent capital allowance for tax purposes is that the leasing company obtains it by purchasing the equipment and passes on some of the benefit to the lessee in the form of lower rentals.

A typical example of the costs of leasing office equipment can be seen from the rates quoted by Anglo Leasing, a subsidiary of the City group J. Rothschild and one of the leaders in the business. Bearing in mind that interest rates are subject to change, Anglo Leasing's quarterly charge for equipment in the £1,000 to £3,000 range is about £76.71 per £1,000 worth of equipment spread over a five-year period.

Office furniture can also be obtained through a leasing arrangement. The current rates offered by a prominent London company, D. Matthews & Son, are 12 quarterly payments of £11.25 for every £100 of furniture (total £135).

One of the main advantages of leasing is that the lessee enjoys the use of the equipment or furniture for the agreed period at the rental fixed at the outset; even if interest rates are increased.

A further advantage is that after the agreed period the lessee can continue to use the equipment at a nominal peppercorn rent. This, in many cases, works out at one twelfth of the previous rent, or one month's rent for a year.

There are at least three other advantages. Cash resources are conserved and existing lines of credit are available for other investment projects; replacement decisions are made easier by the absence of the psychological effects of ownership, which can lock the owner into the use of an asset long after it has ceased to be efficient and the deductibility of lease rentals for tax purpposes provides a means of faster write-off in cases where the asset is leased over a period shorter than its stipulated working life.

**Alan Grainge**

# Opening doors for the disabled

It is easy to assume that office work presents fewer problems, and perhaps that it offers more opportunities, to the disabled and their employers than manufacturing and other production work.

It tends to be assumed, too, that an office worker is more likely to be able to continue in the same job after suffering a disablement than a production worker might be capable of doing. Whether or not there is justification for such assumptions, some support appears to be given to them by the evidence that office workers tend to be less likely to consider themselves disabled than production workers with similar disabilities.

While most of these assumptions rest wholly or partly on the supposition of a disablement occurring to persons already trained in office work there does appear to have been an official view, until recently, that disabled office workers have been less in need of aid than disabled production workers. In the last few years, however, the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has adopted a more positive policy of providing assistance and training for disabled office workers.

One of Britain's leading authorities on providing work for the disabled is Charles Pocock, a senior exective of Remploy, the Government sponsored company employing over 8,200 disabled people in 89 factories throughout the country. Pocock, who is disabled himself, is also the coordinator for the International Year of Disabled People (IYDP) for which the United Nations General Assembly has designated 1981.

Emphasizing the basic requirements for the employment of disabled people Pocock points out: "It is important to remember that it is not a bit of use an employer being willing to engage a disabled person in the office, or anywhere else for that matter, if the essential ancillary facilities are not available. These, for instance, must include adequate car parking spaces. There must be convenient and usable access to the building and to the office and there must be lifts and toilet facilities which can be used and operated by the disabled.

"There are also health and safety regulations which apply particulaly to the employment of disabled people. At Remploy, for instance, every disabled person has a fit person allocated to help in an emergency and all lifts at such times are reserved for the disabled and their escorts."

Where it is necessary to adapt premises to provide those facilities mentioned by Pocock, employers can obtain a grant of up to £5,000 from the MSC.

Among the adaptations for which MSC grants may be made are installation of or modifications to ramps, escalators, hoists, lifts, stair lifts, special toilet facilities, lighting and alarms. The MSC also runs residential training colleges for the disabled in business studies and office procedures.

Charles Pocock, a diminutive figure with fine, handsome features and a charming Welsh voice, eagerly takes up the theme: "It is not difficult any more to buy your way out of the practical physical barriers to employing disabled people. But what have not changed are the attitudinal barriers. "When an employer comes face to face with a disabled candidate the first and essential requirement is that he must suspend any preconceived ideas about problems that may not actually exist. Both will acknowledge that certain doors are closed but there will be others which are open. It is absolutely vital that these will be others which are open. It is absolutely vital that these are not closed through ignorance or prejudice. "It is basically the objective of the IYDP to elevate the expectations of the contributions that can be made by the disabled. If the expection in high the disabled person will give it and more besides. We must persuade people to try to see the real person inside what may be a crumpled body. If we can do that then life will be enriched not only for that individual but for society as a whole. Expect great things and you will get them!"

The same argument was developed recently by Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, chairman of the Leonard Cheshire Foundation, when he pointed out that "the target of a handicapped worker is not just to work as well as a fully able person: he or she can often work better.

"The reason for this is not far to seek. Because it means *so much to them* to prove that they can overcome whatever handicap they have, they often proved able not only to equal but to surpass the performance of others. It is a challenge that they meet with relish and success."

Two days ago Charles Pocock elaborated still further the arguments for providing more work opportunities for the estimated 400 million disabled people all over the world. He was delivering the Convocation Address at Canada's University of Regina after receiving the degree of Hon Doctor of Laws in recognition of his work.

**A.G**

Charles Pocock: providing jobs is not enough

# Mighty midget to the aid of the staff

The microcomputer is rapidly becoming the most magnificent machine in the office. Its processing power, multi-function capability and ease of use has made the micro possibly the most important contribution to business since the telephone. For these reasons the introduction by Rank Xerox of their own micro computer, the **Xerox 820**, is likely to have considerable impact on both the micro industry and the office user.

The 820, known for some time in Xerox and micro circles as Worm, is a multi-function machine allowing the users to carry out word processing, personal computing involving analysis and forecasting as well as conventional micro applications — payroll, stock control and sales ledger.

In basic form the 820 comprises a 24-line screen, dual 5¼in disc drives, standard qwerty keyboard and a bi-directional daisy wheel printer. As it is likely to be used more as a small business system it can be supplied with a matrix printer. Available without software or printer it is priced competitively with other micro-based systems.

The 820 is seen as a true office tool with a range of functions which can be used by a wide variety of office staff. It is argued that many secretaries who have under-used word processors could make much better use of the 820 because it handles typical secretarial word processing file management while clerks and managers are able to use the business computer functions for stock control or parts ordering. Senior managers are able to use the personal computer functions based around "what if . . ." possibilities.

The 820 accepts a large number of well-proved software packages, covering a variety of business operations, and gives the purchaser the option of not buying features he is not going to need.

The self-prompt system which operates through the screen makes learning of new routines easy and the "menus" which display easy-to-follow instructions keep the operator on the right path. Editing, printing and creating become simple, even for those not keyboard familiar.

The display and processor are housed in a single unit. The 12in screen displays white characters on a black background with display quality which surpasses industry standards for desk-top computers.

## Business systems

Among the benefits of the mini-computer or small business system is the ease with which it can be upgraded to higher performance and its flexibility in running a wide range of tasks with the minimum of delay. Both these features appear in ICL's latest small computer, the System 25, which can run up to 20 different tasks simultaneously and support up to 200 terminals.

System 25 can be used as a small business system, in a distributed processing network or as a terminal system in a retail or production environment. It has the operational simplicity of System 10, which it will eventually replace, but has a new processor and new software.

Through the use of multiple microprocessors this ICL computer offers new levels of power and speed as well as communication facilities. At the heart of the system is a 320Kb 500 nanosecond store linked to a multiple microprocessor. All this is contained in a desk top cabinet which can also contain 70 megabytes of Winchester fixed discs and 210 megabytes of cartridge type magnetic tapes.

If this level of storage is not enough, and it is worth remembering that the average paperback novel could be held on a quarter megabyte floppy disc, the system can have another 590 megabyte fixed and removable disc storage attached to the processor.

**The next five weeks will form a significant shopping period for purchasers of high technology business equipment. Three major exhibitions will put the latest electronic hardware and its related philosophies on display, starting with Viewdata 81 at Wembley from tomorrow until October 8.**

**IPC's rival Viewdata Exhibition will be staged at the West Centre Hotel, Fulham, from November 2 to 7, and the International Business Show, sponsored by the Business Equipment Trade Association, will occupy the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, from October 20 to 29.**

**Eric Fordham, editorial director of *Business Equipment Digest*, assesses some of the new systems on show at IBS, the largest and most comprehensive of the three.**

To help the operator a new Model 84 VDU has been introduced for remote operations while the existing Model 85 VDU will continue to be used for local applications. The software has been improved to provide a more effective management system but packages like accounting, finance, retailing, stock, production control and payroll are all compatible with System 10, so that it can run unaltered on the new system.

A typical basic example of System 25 would cost about £27,000 and include an 80Kb processor, 70Mb disc store matrix printer and four local VDUs.

## Electronic mail

Shown for the first time at a European exhibition is the Zynar local computer network, claimed to be the first commercial system of its type available in the world. It boasts 130 installations worldwide.

The Zynar network allows direct communication between office staff with up to 65 on one network using the Apple or similar personal computer, without the need for a central controlling device. Users on the network are able to work in their own way, using their own peripheral equipment, but have access to other data files and peripherals. Protection mechanisms ensure that data on restricted access in not freely available.

At the International Business Show Zynar's applications on display will include electronic mail, word processing, data base management, inventory accounting and distributed financial planning.

One of the major Zynar installations is at Citibank, the world's largest foreign exchange dealers. Citibank have completed the first phase of a major project to automate the foreign exchange dealer room. The system uses a Zynar network to integrate Apple personal computer workstations into sophisticated multi-media dealer desks.

The dealers at Citibank, an extensive user of the high technology products, use graphic tablets to supply the various parameters which make up a deal. This enables them to evaluate rapidly and register transactions in a highly pressured environment.

Also at IBS will be the Xerox Ethernet which uses simple television cable type connexions and allows easy and frequent movement of devices on the network. Supported by a number of industry leaders, this system has been used by Rank Xerox on a worldwide basis for several years. It is the basis of the recently announced Star works station, a communication network which uses a number of server devices to carry out functions such as printing, storing and mailing.

## Copiers

The copier has become one of the most important pieces of equipment in the modern office. If it fails to deliver the goods almost every department is affected unless the organization is big enough to use a variety of machines, each designed for a specific purpose. At the top of the copying and duplicating pyramid however are the large, high-speed copiers and those with built-in intelligence which act as fast output printers for computers of communication systems.

In terms of versatility and volume the recently-launched Ektaprint copiers from Kodak are practically "state-of-the-art". The top of four models, the Ektaprint 165AF incorporates a number of microprocessors to control the whole sequence of operations. It can be programmed to take a set of originals, feed them one by one on to the imaging platen, produce the required number of copies, collate each set of copies, jog the sets into alignment, put two staples down the required edge and stack the finished sets.

All the copiers produce copies at a speed of 4,200 an hour and deliver the first copy in eight seconds. They can reproduce from a wide variety of originals in terms of both size and colour and will copy on both sides. It has both fixed and variable zoom reduction capability and will handle a wide range of paper weights.

In its basic form the Ektaprint has a number of features to aid productivity such as the automatic positioner. This practically takes the original from the operator's hand, puts it accurately on the platen, takes the copy and returns the origianl without the operator having to touch a single button. The other major aid to productivity is the built in diagnostic routine which ensures every paper jam can be dealt with in seconds by the operator.

A totally different type of copier, the **Xerox 9700**, is perhaps more correctly described as a computer output printer, except that it delivers pages of text at a time. Its most distinctive feature is that working under computer programmes it can print text in a wide variety of founts and sizes, create graphics, logos and signatures and even print the lines, shading and titles of the form it is printing.

The Xerox 9700 can hold the formats of a large number and variety of forms so that when the data is output the complete form is printed in one pass complete with bold headings, boxes, signatures, and the basic output information. The system will accept paper from 80gsm to 200gsm card and will alternate between two weights and change formats accordingly, all automatically.

The Xerox 9700 will print two pages a second or, depending on type size, up to 18,000 lines per minute. It accepts input from computers or word processors and has powerful communications facilities.

## Videotex

Combining six major technologies — colour television, videotex, computing, video cassette recording, video disc and telecommunications — the latest viewdata device from Rediffusion Computers, **System Alpha**, is claimed to have a big future as the home information system.

Labelled the first of the teleputer breed of devices, it can be adapted to specific uses in any one of five model formats.

Model 1 is a new generation viewdata/vidiotex terminal, with or without broadcast television. Using a 14 in colour screen it can be connected via a telephone line into any Prestel or Prestel compatible private viewdata/videotex system: Model 1 can also be connected, via the public network, into British Telecom's Pocket Switched Service, for low cost long distance telecommunications. It can also be operated via the Prestel Gateway service. All operations are controlled by a ideotex telecommunications processor.

This model also has local page store, a telephone directory that can be updated by the user, optional printer, choice of keyboards, automatic dialling and an intergral device for signal conversions.

Model 2 has additional features necessary for off-line local editing required by professional information providers.

Model 3 has a 64KB personal computer with local diskette storage, an optional printer; unattended automatic access to any number of viewdata/videotex computers, and appropriate software.

Model 4 has all the features of the first three, plus computer-controlled recording for interworking sound, vision and computing as a single system.

Model 5 is indentical except that video disc is substituted for VCR. Prices are likely to be from about £750 to over £4,000, depending on model.

The **P5000** range of word processors, introduced in 1975, include some of the most sophisticated systems in the market. The most recent addition to the range is the P5004 which consists of two VDU/keyboard work stations operating from one microprocessor, and one printer. It is intended to complement the P5003 system and is more suitable for applications with high volumes of text and information handling.

The P5003 is the standard Philips word processor with a storage memory of 300K characters equivalent to some 128 pages of typed text. Using the appropriate software the system is able to handle graphic or arithmetic tasks and communicate with other word processors or mainframe computers.

## Word processors

The word processor has proved to be one of the most controversial pieces of office equipment, being blamed for redundancies as well as possible health hazards. Both fears have been largely allayed, however, by an enlightened approach by staff and management and by health and safety studies. A good example of current development in word processing is the **Wordplex 80** range from one of the largest suppliers.

Concentrating on cost-performance and ergonomics the Wordplex 80 series of stand-alone systems and terminals for the shared logic range is fully compatible with every installed Wordplex system, so that larger installations can be achieved as a first step towards the electronic office.

Using a new range of software the system handles more than conventional text editing. It will carry out records administration and it offers advanced communication and information distribution facilities.

The 80-2 model, which costs about £4,500, will also perform simple arithmetic. It has a single mini-disc drive which allows for the recording of up to 100 pages of text per disc the industry standard keyboard is separate and uses an ergonomic layout. The screen is non-glare and can be tilted over a range of 20 degrees.

Wordplex 80-3 is an advanced stand-alone system which has all the facilities of the 80-2 plus a special functions package which allows the system to be tailored to individual applications.

## Mailing systems

Low cost referencing and addressing for mailing lists, invoices or envelopes is provided by Pitney Bowes in the form of the 7400 Series **Datarite**. This combines a complete record-keeping system with a new microprocessor-controlled addressing machine for simple, fast operation.

Ideal for companies with repetitive mailing lists which need frequent updating, such as insurance companies, estate agents and publishers, it provides both a low-cost visual reference system and a simple but effective means of printing lists with a large number of category selections.

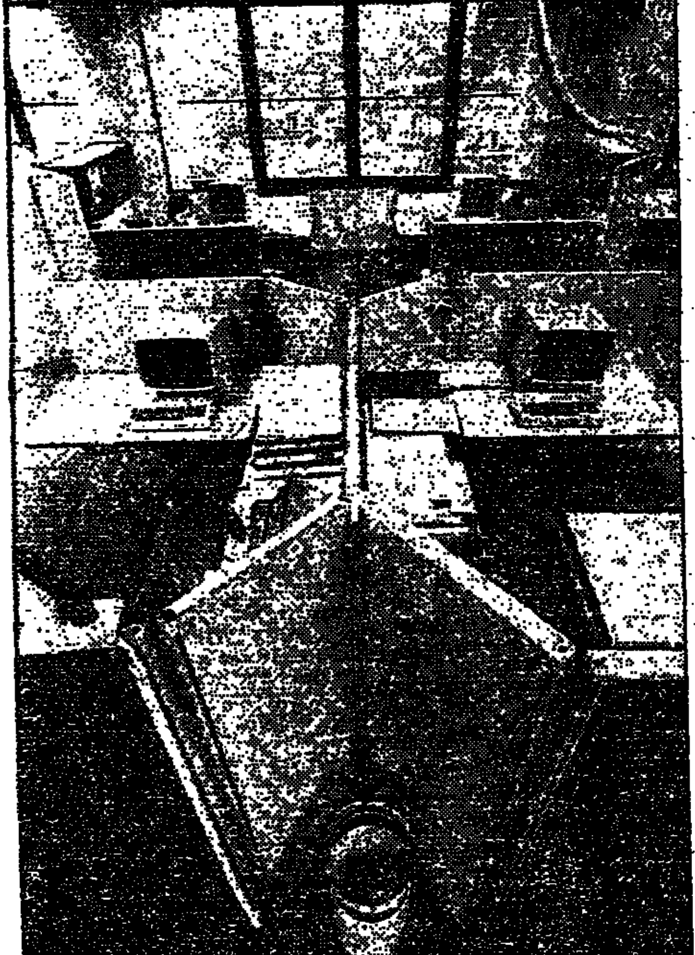
Datamaster cards carry the typed or handwritten address on an adhesive label which can be removed and replaced when updating information. Each record card has a box grid which is the key to the selection process which operates during printing. There is also extra space for writing additional information.

The sort categories necessary to most lists are provided both visually and electronically, and cards can be sorted into any one of 64 categories by filling in different boxes on the grid. The cards are then used in the Datarite 7440 addressing machine which incorporates a micro-processor to handle the selection programmes.

The Datarite system is one element in a whole range of complex mail handling equipment which is all electronically controlled. This includes the 6100 sealing and franking machine, which handles 200 envelopes a minute, and the 6500 electronic postage meter with digital display which can be linked to a central accounting system to handle debiting of departmental mailing.

At the top of the range is the Pitney Bowes 3100 computer output mailing system. This is being used by major organizations worldwide to handle volume mailings of material produced direct from the computer printer. Typical is the Swedish Telephone Company who mail more than 20 million telephone bills a year and are using six 3100 systems. Apart from being able to print a variety of material on the bills the machines have to work continuously for at least 40 hours a week and achieve a speed of 13,000 meter imprinted envelopes an hour.

The high-speed handling of paper for mailing is also the speciality of Roneo Alcatel, whose **System Five-2** does more than just insert material and seal envelopes. With extra units fitted it can fold, crossfold, insert, seal and frank in one continuous operation.



Photograph: Design Council

**This smartly designed and newly equipped office belongs to a Norwich firm.**

## Why specialists are needed

continued from page 1

office system is being changed to newer technology. "Our two Burroughs B4800 computers are linked to about 350 terminals in the branches and head office to give instant details of customers' accounts.

"But we are now converting this, at a cost of £3,750,000, and by next spring we shall have 1500 terminals providing every teller throughout the bank with a personal terminal and display screen on the counter. This will enable them to scrutinize all details of an account even while in the act of counting our cash and answering a customer's query.

"A major conversion of this kind creates the problem of keeping the existing system working smoothly while introducing the new technology. But, of course, there is also the continuing problem of monitoring the computer programme itself and keeping it up to date. A small firm can buy a programme as part of the computer package but we, and other big users, need to devise our own system. About half of our staff of 50 are engaged on this software work, the writing of programmes.

"But there is another problem, too. We have become very anxious to reduce and perhaps eventually to eliminate the production and movement of paper. So much of it is being generated by all sources — not just computers — and we have recently introduced a very strong move to get rid of as much as we can. In tomorrow's office there will be less paper generated and records will be stored not in filing cabinets but on magnetic discs, lasers and other new storage technology which is coming along so rapidly."

☐ Two important factors concerning office equipment and stressed by Ray Coleby, manager of computer services at the Hepworth retail clothing group, are the many new developments coming on to the market and the need to keep in touch with costs.

"The costs of computer power are currently falling at 25 per cent per annum compound", says Coleby, "so it is vital to keep in touch with the market. This applies to all office equipment, not just computers. As it happens we have tended to concentrate on IBM computer equipment and it can be an advantage to keep to one supplier because innovations can be more easily integrated into the system.

"But that certainly does not mean that we are totally committed: we still keep a very close watch on everything that is happening so far as concerns both prices and new developments.

"In Hepworth we have quite a lot of the traditional computer work to handle for our credit business so that clerks at terminals can interrogate at the touch of a button a customer's account and obtain instant details about the credit balance and other information."

**Alan Grainge**

The voice of the office worker, the user, is fast becoming more effective in determining company policy on the purchase and installation of new office equipment. Lynda King Taylor reviews three recent publications which illustrate this trend.

# Facing a colder climate

*The Office Workers' Survival Handbook* (British Society for Social Responsibility in Science, £2.35) is written by Marianne Craig and has been sponsored by a number of white collar trade unions. A major section is devoted to "new technology" and to the effects of products designed for "tomorrow's office" on office staff and their work.

The handbook emphasizes that an office worker has a *right* not only to a safe and healthy job but also to a stress-free job — one which offers its holder both flexibility and a degree of control. It views office automation as an antithesis to this state, and it presents a powerful argument for involving staff in the choice of office equipment and how it should be used.

Marianne Craig highlights the question "who controls the new technology?" and suggests reasons behind the militant response of some trade unions to its introduction. She also advises the office equipment industry of some of the resistances they may expect when selling their wares.

Many manufacturers with whom I talk do not consider it essential to sell to the trade unions or to take their views into account. They see themselves as agents selling boxes to management service empires, and regard it as the customer's responsibility to sell the technological implications to those affected. Marianne Craig stresses that it is the employees who are the manufacturers' potential market.

The Banking and Insurance Union (BIFU) has published a booklet in similar vein, *Microtechnology — A Programme for Action*, stating its response to the challenge of technology, and setting out the way in which its members should approach management in the implementation of technological agreements.

Some managements, BIFU claims, are reluctant to discuss their plans in detail, whilst others take a "fairly leisurely" view of the time span for the introduction of the new technology. Others consider that microtechnology will have minimal effect on staff and job content.

BIFU rejects these views, and states that the implications of new systems will "cause significant changes to the working content and environment of staffs. We believe that the time horizons are far shorter than many imagine and *now* is the time to discuss, in detail, agreements on technology".

BIFU has continually pressed the banks and insurance companies for information about their plans for the future automation and states that it has "had little to no cooperation from (UK) employers".

Certain managements with whom I have talked in the banking community feel that such consultation is unnecessary, since they consider that automation will be slow to take effect.

However, Pactel, a division of the international management consultancy group, PA, stated in a recent report (*Automation in European Banking*) that banks will soon find a much tougher business environment. "They will have to face vital structural, organization, competitive and staffing issues. Automation will be the key instrument in resolving these issues. . . . Banks will be installing huge numbers of advanced front office workstations (90,000 per annum by 1990) as a vital element in their 'aggressive' automation strategy for attracting more customers."

Other unions in the white collar sector are also strengthening their demands for consultation and involvement before equipment is brought in, and in the choice of equipment.

Nalgo, in a recent circular, reminded its members that word processors were "subject to negotiation and agreement *in advance* of any changes taking place" within the local government offices that they represent.

Much union resistance is built on recollections which are difficult to abolish within the movement. One Nalgo official told me that he would never be party to an IBM tender, or allow that make of equipment within his borough. When asked why, he recalled a statement made as far back as 1975 by an IBM official: "People will adapt nicely to office systems if their arms are broken and we're in the twisting stage now."

A comment like this does little to endear potential users. Nor do certain comments referred to in the *Survival Handbook* — for example, a remark made in 1979 by the then managing director of Olivetti, as quoted in the *Financial Times*: "Information technology is basically a technology of coordination and control of the labour force."

I recall attending a staff meeting of a city insurance firm, addressed by a computer manufacturer's sales team. The team had attempted to explain some impending technological installations. Afterwards, a member of the staff said "I wish someone would explain their explanation."



This electronic teleprinter, the ITT 3000 Perfector, has been launched recently by ITT Business Systems. It provides an integral memory, expandable from 16,000 to 48,000 characters, as well as the ability to prepare and edit messages on the screen prior to message transmission.



# Front runner in the race

In 1980, Philips Industries integrated four operating companies to produce a single Group, Philips Business Systems (PBS), aimed at supplying all the market's requirements for tomorrow's office.

The four companies — Pye TMC, Philips Data Systems, Pye Business Communications and Philips Equipment — between them, design and sell office computers, switching systems including the innovative Herald telephone system and word processors. They hold over 65 per cent of the UK's word input (or dictation equipment) market.

In the fiercely competitive office technology market, companies give little away especially about their financial prowess, but PBS have trumpeted the new group's first year turnover exceeding £100m, and the expectation that by 1984 this figure will have doubled to more than £200m, giving Philips a 22 per cent stake in the fastest growing electronic market in the UK.



Brian Manley: a prudent prodigy

Running this contender for tomorrow's office race, is 52-year-old Brian Manley, a pragmatic and prudent prodigy — ex-Mullard, Pye and Philips Data Systems — who, unlike his counterparts in similar industries, has a scientific, electrical engineering and research background rather than a marketing or sales bias. His approach to the electronic office with its myriad technological products is consistent with his heavy hardware background — dialetical, streamlined and unemotional.

Manley talks about "wired environments", "integrable approaches", "customizing products", "gateway systems" and "resilience factors". Yet, one is aware too that he was an international swimmer, is a keen squash player and lover of rare books and calligraphy and is spending any spare hours renovating an old cottage. He is also one of the few "technological" whizz folk that I have met, who also talks about people and *their* needs and admits that many of the problems concerning tomorrow's office are sociological rather than technological.

Being an unassuming character, he is reserved about admitting how much he was an advocator and originator of the new PBS Group, but there is no doubt that he was a keen force behind the decision to marry the Philips strengths in manufacturing, marketing, systems engineering and service support, thereby allowing the company to make a powerful, unified attack on the expanding and converging future office market.

He has an articulate commercial sense, admitting there are few ground rules as yet in the office equipment game, although the goal appears to be the same, that of a flexible and integrated office system. All manufacturers are trying to achieve that goal, and all have their own ways of getting there depending on their product strength. TMC is at present the largest of the four PBS divisions, claiming some 40 per cent of the UK telephone instrument market. This was also a company that Manley turned around when he became their managing director in early 1978.

"There's not much electronics in the GPO network but what's there is Philips" says Manley, proudly talking about the most innovative TMC telephone system there is, out-performing existing small PABXs, PMBXs and PAXs. Herald is a telephone system that, according to Manley, indicates the changing and progressive attitudes of British Telecom who accepted it "warts and all" and without extensive field trials. As a result, Herald is now considered the most advanced telephone system in the world.

TMC is a success story, many would say with thanks to Manley, and telecommunications is close to his heart. He sees the telecoms market as a big growth area, with electronics pinching from electro-mechanical sectors. Technologically speaking, he feels that PBS can provide the office of tomorrow with anything it wants.

The problem lies in what is going to happen within the UK telephone network as a whole. The present telephone is 30 years' old in design and no one knows how much money British Telecom will invest in improvements — towards a fully digital network, for example — which would then allow PBS through TMC to build multi-functional products.

"PBS, in particular TMC, will have to change, because the Post Office will be changing. We shall have to accept that the TMC monopoly will disappear", says Manley.

This is just one of the problems facing Manley as he aims to provide PBS with a flexible corporate framework. He intends to concentrate on areas with a natural degree of product sequence and on moving towards the "integrated" office. Manley considers that telecommunications will form the basis of that office.

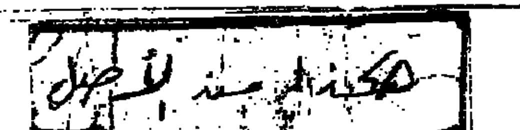
PBS is strong in the technologies of small computers and Manley sees much of his growth towards that £200m turnover by 1984 coming from the *desk* computer market as opposed to that for larger office computers, which he regards as almost saturated. This desk-top power, plus the telecoms market, guarantees PBS an increasing market share. Manley also sees the top end of screen-based word processing systems taking up a lot of growth, as well as financial terminal systems like their P6000 range which is already extremely well accepted by the banking and building society communities.

Manley is very conscious that it is only a stepping stone from dictation equipment on an office desk to the desk-top computer power, but "we cannot move faster than the market responds".

Part of Manley's job lies in "widening the vision" of the user, in order that the often *ad hoc* and narrow approach of the purchaser can be broadened to encompass his *future* requirements.

L.K.T.





Football

# The winds of change blow strong for Brighton

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Brighton 4 Manchester City 1

When one club is being rebuilt and the other has been gutted, there is little apparent shape or substance when they are placed side by side. It was raining so hard at times at the Goldstone Ground on Saturday that it was difficult to see anything at all through the thick, white curtain.

Brighton lost Grealish, one of five recent arrivals, and it was while he was limping around awaiting eventual replacement before the interval that Manchester City, themselves with only 11 fit players, threatened to fill their damaged sails. A fierce wind blowing in from the sea was there to help them.

With Power, Gow, Hartford and Francis all unavailable, John Bond used his son as a spare part, operating behind, among and in front of City's back four. For 55 minutes the ploy, defensive by necessity, was marred only by two of Reid's tackles. The first earned him a booking, the second left Ritchie, who was to take ample revenge, limping as well.

Their task was made easier for as long as Case and Smith were content to idle the afternoon away in the paddling pools on the flanks. Ritchie, once of Manchester United, and Robinson, once of City, were swamped in the middle by the sheer numbers of red and black stripes.

City, however, made liberal mistakes and conceded four goals in a bewildering quarter of an hour. In conditions where it would have been easier to stop and turn an ocean liner, only one of them, when Ritchie bent a 20-yard drive around the bedraggled Corrigan to score the second, did not spring from error.

Robinson burst the dam after Reid's failure to control Moseley's kick which allowed Case and McNab to open up the right. After Reid had moved forward, cracks appeared all over the place behind him, and Case took advantage of two more misdemeanours to set up the third for Williams and the fourth for Ritchie.

With City already beached, Brighton were not to be left out of the parade of faults, particularly McNab, who otherwise was the most influential figure in the sodden middle. First he tried to beat his own goalkeeper from 30 yards and then succeeded indirectly at the second attempt by laying on the consolation goal for Reeves.

BRIGHTON: G Moseley; D Shanks, G Williams, S Foster, S Gatting (sub. G Case), J Ritchie, M Robinson, N McNab, G Smith.
MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, R McDonald, K Reid, P Bond, T Caton, D Tueart, G O'Neill, P Boyer, T Hutchison, K Reeves.
Referee: C White (Harrow).



Andy Gray : Leeds offer cash plus a player.

So the two games on the south coast on Saturday contributed almost a third of the total of 39 goals in the 11 first division matches. None were more welcome than at West Bromwich Albion, another club now in the process of renovation. The two goals from Summerfield and Regis against Middlesbrough, were the first they had scored in the league for a month.

Leeds United passed them on the way down and Allan Clarke, clearly dissatisfied with his building bricks as well, has offered Wolverhampton Wanderers £500,000 and a player, believed to be Harris, in exchange for Gray the same day he was deposed by Robson as Britain's most expensive asset. Mr Clarke then watched Balcombe, the fourth striker he has tried this season, equalize against Aston Villa.

Arsenal have been standing in the market-place all season searching for a replacement for Stapleton. Hawley, his temporary stand-in, because he is not yet fit by the standards set at Highbury, did at least put them ahead against Notts County with his first goal for the club before walking off. His substitute, McDermott, was carried off within seconds after being fouled by Kilcline who went on to head a dramatic late winner.

Howard Kendall, who almost completely redesigned Everton in the close season without notable success, was impressed by their opponents, Stoke City, also under new management. Richie Barker was fortunate to be left an adequate outfit, including the under-rated Chapman, who added another brace of goals to his total, and Heath.

Alan Durban moved north from Stoke to another club in disrepair, Sunderland. He has bought only Munro from his old club so far, and not only did his side drop two points in the goalless draw with Coventry City, but they lost Munro as well sent off.

Luton Town took over at the top of the second division by sending Orient to the bottom. They could hardly have expected Sheffield Wednesday to lose at home to lowly Wrexham, especially by 3—0, but that McNeil should score two of them is no surprise. Varadi chose all appropriate moment to begin repaying his transfer fee. He contributed three.

There is a significant game taking place in Scotland tonight. Among the spectators at Easter Road to see Hibernian entertain San Jose Earthquakes, will be Jock Stein and, more importantly, Billy Bingham, who included George Best in Northern Ireland's World Cup squad to meet Scotland in Belfast on October 14. He may be no foundation stone but, now that Manchester United are no longer interested, some club could do worse than include Best in their future plans.

**Kick-off experiment**: Brighton are planning to start one of their Saturday matches with a 5.30 kick-off in the hope that larger crowds would be attracted. Mike Bamber, the club chairman said he would be contacting first division clubs to see if any of them would agree to join in this experiment.



*Silent Tribute : John Toshack (left), match officials and Bob Paisley stand in memory of the late Bill Shankly.*

# Toshack's men sum up Shankly's influence

By Tom German

Liverpool 2 Swansea City 2

The old boys reunion, touched with sadness, speckled with memories, bristling with incident, would have earned an approving nod from Bill Shankly. His image and his influence were never far away.

The Kop chorused his name, the teams lined up in tribute and John Toshack, Swansea's manager, acknowledged his debt to Mr Shankly's guidance both as player and manager, by shedding the top of his black and white track suit to stand silent, wearing the red shirt of Liverpool. Thereafter Swansea revealed just how much they have learnt from Toshack, and his backroom boys with Anfield lineage.

The Swansea manager, back at the ground he left four seasons ago, had said he wanted his team to play in a manner which Mr Shankly would have appreciated. They did, though neither "Shanks" nor Toshack would have been pleased at the way a two-goal lead slipped away. An efficient side, containing five former Merseysiders, has been fashioned at Vetch Field, nevertheless; a formation brisk and mobile enough to prevent Liverpool settling for a long time and well equipped to make their own threatening infiltrations.

Curtis made some of the best of them and would have scored had not Thompson been strategically positioned on the line with Liverpool in terrible trouble—as, indeed, they were when Thompson brought down Robinson and Leighton James' penalty gave Swansea a start for which they could scarcely have dared to hope. When Thompson muffed a clearance to let in Latchford early in the second half, Swansea seemed secure. What a scalp to contemplate in their first season in the championship.

They were not given long to savour the prospects. Liverpool may lack some of their old precision around goal, but they still put an extra spring in their steps when they descend on the Kop end. Lee's energy and selfless running led the inevitable response and within five minutes Robinson had toppled Whelan, Davies had taken McDermott's legs from beneath him and both offences had been properly punished by penalty awards. McDermott took full advantage of both of them.

Now Liverpool really taxed the durability of a very solid Swansea defence. It survived, bolstered by some marvellous safe handling and anticipation by Davies. But the last gesture of a splendidly entertaining afternoon was nostalgic and moving. Toshack, his emotion beyond disguise at the ovation they gave him, strode across the pitch to exchange mutual admiration with the packed Kop. Someone of his ilk might be useful in a red shirt just now.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, A Kennedy, P Thompson, R Whelan, M Lawrenson, K Dalglish, S Lee, D Johnson (sub. K Sheedy), T McDermott, G Souness.
SWANSEA CITY: D Davies; N Robinson, D Hadziabdic (sub. J Charles), A Rajkovic, C Irwin, J Mahoney, A Curtis, R James, L James, M Thompson, R Latchford.
Referee: A Challinor (Rotherham).

# Keegan returns to the play-pen from the old folks' home

By Clive White

Southampton 4 Ipswich Town 3

That's entertainment, the managers, players and spectators were all agreed. It certainly was but it was not quality. Anyone still puzzled by the riddle of Oslo could have found at least half the answer at the Dell on Saturday.

They would have discovered why England conceded two fatal goals to Norway in the World Cup last month, but they would have still scratched their heads over why we could score no more than one. Even allowing for several indefensible performances on Saturday, significantly from the England men in either side's back four, there was still the potent finishing of five "English" goals to explain away.

How sweet it must be for Keegan now, playing his supersonic football just a year after most people were committing him to an old people's home. His goal on Saturday made him leading goalscorer in the first division.

As much as Lawrie McMenemy, the Southampton manager, would like to talk about a team performance, in the first half there was only one man who kept them from being sunk without trace in their own dockyard. Every time Ipswich dropped a depth charge Keegan would pop up in their midst like a mischievous dolphin. As Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, said: "They weren't so much in deep water as in the bloody Pacific. I thought we were going to score seven."

But an advantage of 3—1 turned out to be insufficient with a defence that looked like an old bucket. If the Ipswich defence is still wet behind the ears—average age 21—it has gathered more experience over the past year than most do in 15.

In losing three points—instead of two—for the first time in his life Mr Robson showed a suitably proportionate increase in anger. Opening diplomatically, he said: "I thought it was an enthralling, absorbing game." and then as the anger welled up he added, "I've never been madder with an Ipswich team in my 10 years with the club. I'm talking about winning the championship; I don't know what they're talking about."

Yet it had all begun so happily for them with a goal in 12 seconds from Wark without a Southampton player touching the ball. Even the setback of a doubtful penalty decision for hands against Osman, converted by Keegan, could not wipe the smile from their faces, not while Watson sadly lunged in with tackles that were so late they might yet foil Chelsea tomorrow.

Their optimism was vindicated as Holmes clumsily tripped Mariner and Wark dished out the penalty. Southampton's luck was out, too, when, with Baker lying injured, Gates was played onside and Mariner, showing more aggression than of late, delivered the punishment.

That Ipswich themselves should collapse in the second half was really not surprising. They had already caught the mood of Southampton's ideology—a combined total of 19 goals now in the last three league games. Butcher, the Ipswich No 5, helped get things moving after others had erred by teeing up goals for Armstrong and Moran. Within the space of 10 minutes the transformation was complete. Channon turned McCall, not for the first time, played the ball in to Armstrong, who carefully trod through a desperate tackle by Butcher and a playful one by Muhren, to slam the ball high and wide past the blameless Cooper.

Too late Ipswich tried to play calmly out of the wreckage. Thijssen would have done it earlier, probably, and Brazil would have thrown the threat back in Southampton's faces. But then Mr McMenemy did not want us to mention these two this morning. "Tell them we were without Williams and Nicholl, too," he said. Done.

SOUTHAMPTON: P Wells; I Golac, N Holmes, G Baker, D Watson, M Waldron, K Keegan, M Channon, S Moran, D Armstrong, A Ball.
IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; K Steggles, S McCall, M Mills, T Butcher, R Osman, J Wark, A Muhren, P Mariner, T Parkin (sub. K O'Callaghan), E Gates.
Referee: C Thomas (Porthcawl).

# Colchester could lose their League status

Colchester United, who are losing £2,000 a week, could be on their way out of the Football League. Maurice Cadman, the club's chairman said yesterday: "The club is losing £2,000 a week and the crisis is being inflamed by poor gates in the fourth division, especially in away matches. In addition the club's lottery competition is not making the impact it did because of the recession."

Mr Cadman said that Colchester were receiving £600 in gate receipts, the League's minimum, from their away games. Last week the club and a London property development company had a scheme for a £15m sports complex rejected by Colchester council.

In the third division Southend United gave Danny Greaves, son of Jimmy Greaves, his first taste of League football. Greaves, aged 19, came on as substitute in the 79th minute of their 3—0 win against Plymouth Argyle and made the last goal for Pennyfather.

## Today's fixtures

LEAGUE CUP: Second round; first leg: Tranmere Rovers v Port Vale.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Northwich Victoria v Telford.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Lancaster v Netherfield; Tamworth v Macclesfield.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Harefield v Ruislip Manor.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Army XI v Windsor and Eton (at Military Stadium, Aldershot).
RUGBY UNION: Glamorgan Wanderers v Clifton (7.15).

# Disgraceful behaviour

By Nicholas Harling

Birmingham City 2 West Ham 2

The man from *The Guardian* said he had suffered them on the train up. It was the misfortune of this one from *The Times* to behold the West Ham United supporters on their homeward journey, gleefully recalling the mayhem they had created during their pitch invasion, making no reference whatsoever to the match, a fine one at that, which they had done their level best to disrupt.

They preferred to talk about the boots they had put in, the punches they had thrown, the food and treatment they had sampled in cells and detention centres throughout the country—and to display the blood on the knuckles, the evidence it seemed, of just another awayday following the claret and blues.

As the only provocation came from the Birmingham team which had committed the barely cardinal sin of equalizing, this latest episode of crowd trouble emphasized that it was not violence on the field that incites spectators; if anything, in this case, the opposite happened with tempers subsequently flaring, but the more likely cause was the pedantic refereeing of Derek Webb. He and a linesman got their lines so badly crossed when Pike and Dennis had a set-to, that Pike was exonerated and Cross, who had acted as peacemaker, was cautioned together with the Birmingham player.

Cross, a sportsman to the last, proceeded to earn applause for retrieving the ball for Birmingham's free kicks, which cannot have endeared him to his team's more pugnacious devotees. For his two goals however he must have gained aceptance. He tapped in the first after 11 minutes when unaccountably left Brooking's cross to each other and he volleyed the second 50 minutes later after Stewart and Goddard had exposed Birmingham's offside trap.

Parity came quickly for Birmingham the first time, Langan driving a thunderous shot past Parkes's deputy McAlister. Birmingham had to wait much longer for their second equalizer. Less than half a minute remained when Dillon received the ball near the touchline, jinked this way and that before finding himself within range and the ball on his right foot. Again McAlister, who had done all that was asked of him stood no chance.

For their refusal to accept defeat, Birmingham deserved their point as they had forced West Ham to defend for long periods. Their Dutch wingers and Dillon, fast adapting to the demands of midfield, particularly looked the part. Among the West Ham players putting up the stoutest resistance, with an uncharacteristic display of determined tackling was Brooking, another gentleman, who must have wished his own return and his team's reputation had not been soiled by the outburst of such unnecessary aggravation.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: J Wealands; D Langan, M Dennis, K Dillon, K Broadhurst, C Todd, B Brocken, N Whatmore, F Worthington, A Gemmill, A van Mierlo (sub. I Handysides).
WEST HAM UNITED: T McAlister; R Stewart, F Lampard, W Bonds, A Martin, A Devonshire, J Neighbour, P Goddard, D Cross, T Brooking, G Pike.

# Best included in Bingham's World Cup 22

George Best's invitation to make a comeback for Northern Ireland in the World Cup has the full backing of Billy Bingham's Irish players. They greeted with delight the news that Mr Bingham has included Best, aged 35, in his 22-man squad for the qualifying match against Scotland in Belfast on October 14.

O'Neill, of Manchester City, the Irish captain, said: "If George can produce any of his old form and help us progress in the World Cup, it will be just great."

McIlroy, Best's former colleague for both Manchester United and Ireland, added: "It will be tremendous to have him around because it is such a vital game—our qualification hinges on the result."

Mr Bingham said: "I have opened the door and it up to Best to walk through it."

SQUAD: P Jennings (Arsenal), J Platt (Middlesbrough), E McManus (Stoke), C Nicholl (Southampton), J Nicholl (Man Utd), S Nelson (Brighton), M Donaghy (Luton), G Mullen (Everton), J Nicholl (Leicester), J McLelland (Rangers), T Sloan (Man Utd), G Best (San Jose), D McCreery (Tulsa), M O'Neill (Man City), S McIlroy (Man Utd), T Anderson (Linfield), T Finney (Cambridge), G McElhinney (Bolton), D Spence (Southend), G Armstrong (Watford), N Brotherston (Blackburn), W Hamilton (Burnley).

## Herbert cracks China

Auckland, Oct 4.—New Zealand beat China 1—0 in their Asia-Oceania group qualifying game for the World Cup yesterday. Herbert headed the winning goal in a game where tempers became frayed

# Robson the spark to ignite dormant talents

By Martin Tyler

Manchester U 5 Wolverhampton 0

Without yet kicking a ball for the club which has made him the costliest player in domestic football, Bryan Robson has already made an important contribution to Manchester United.

Robson's formal signing on the Old Trafford pitch, completed incidentally with the pen with which Andy Gray had put his name to the former record, created a carnival pre-match atmosphere. More significantly, the shadow of Robson's impending arrival in the team stimulated the most threatened incumbents to vintage levels.

McIlroy, regularly criticized in this phase of his career for a paucity of goals, responded most spectacularly, scoring his first hat-trick at this level with three rifling shots from the edge of the penalty area. The input from Wilkins was scarcely less satisfying, a rich assortment of visionary passes and a reawakening of an appetite to break into more threatening positions.

Wolves, it must be said, offered paper-thin opposition, of the type, as John Barnwell pointed out, that loses managers their jobs. Gray, his most saleable asset, is certain to be sacrificed to raise funds for signing players who will stiffen their resistance. On Saturday that ended effectively as early as the ninth minute, when Wilkins and McIlroy set the tone for the afternoon with two incisive thrusts which set Stapleton sprinting free to score.

Twelve minutes later McIlroy's gala began when, with his weaker left foot, he punished an inept attempt at a clearance by Daniel. His second arrived in more controversial circumstances. Coppell, busily effective in his 200th consecutive league appearance, chased through the soft centre of the defence, and was clearly flagged offside before Berry's late tackle brought a halt to the run.

Mr Bridges's attention, though, became preoccupied with cautioning the defender and placing the ball for a free kick to United, throughout which the linesman continued to signal. When the referee's attention was finally attracted, he overruled the flag.

After a short debate with Gidman, McIlroy swerved the ball around the defensive wall. Gray felt the sense of injustice so keenly that he was cautioned for his comments. The third shot in McIlroy's locker, however, provoked no argument, only admiration; it was a strike in the 76th minute of such velocity that Bradshaw could barely raise a hand in defiance.

The final moments confirmed the understanding which is emerging between Stapleton and Birtles, and has shaken the latter from his nightmares in front of goal. Stapleton's lofted pass had a touch of Brady about it, and Birtles happily savoured the sensation of scoring for the third time this season.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; J Gidman, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, M Buchan, S Coppell, G Birtles, F Stapleton, S McIlroy, R Moses.
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P Bradshaw; G Palmer, D Parkin, P Daniel, J Gallagher, G Berry, K Hibbitt, A Birch (sub. H Atkinson), A Gray, J Richards, M Matthews.
Referee: R Bridges (Deeside).

# Hoddle the jewel in Spurs' glittering progress

By Vince Wright

Tottenham 3 Nottingham F 0

Glenn Hoddle gave possibly the greatest performance of his career on Saturday to inspire Tottenham Hotspur to their second sweeping victory in five days. Last Tuesday Ajax were sent packing; this time it was Nottingham Forest's turn to suffer from the newly acquired confidence which is flooding through the Tottenham side.

The result reflected Tottenham's superior teamwork and Hoddle's display was the icing on the cake. It proved that individualism is not yet dead and that not all the most talented players are to be found in Europe. Hoddle did all the things he does not do when playing for England. His supreme artistry in midfield made the gap between the teams seem bigger than it actually was.

In the past Hoddle has frequently been criticized, not least by his manager Keith Burkinshaw, for a lack of involvement when the chips are down; but nobody could complain about his workrate against Forest. His genius came drenched in sweat, and in an interesting rather than fascinating match Forest had no one remotely in his class.

Tottenham have a reputation for imaginative attacking, but their climb to fifth place in the first division has been due in no small measure to a marked improvement in their defence. Gone, it seems, are the days when they had to score two or three goals to win. On Saturday Clemence was so well protected that he did not have to make a demanding save. His only moment of anxiety came midway through the second half when Wallace wriggled clear to drive a foot wide.

Because Miller and Roberts were unyielding at the back, Ardiles felt completely free to express his delightful skills in midfield. Galvin gave Tottenham width, and Anderson a chasing, with fast, penetrating runs down the left flank; Hazard, deputizing for the injured Villa, capped a marvellous afternoon's work in the seventy-second minute with a splendid second goal that made the points safe.

Falco, a youth team product, scored Tottenham's other goals to take his tally to nine in 11 matches. After 27 minutes he finished off a criss-cross move between Hazard and Hoddle, and with nine minutes remaining he pounced on Robertson's sloppy mistake to make it 3—0. He takes his chances with an aplomb which suggests that Crook's return might not be automatic.

Contrast Falco's striking rate with that of Fashanu, Forest's £1m signing from Norwich City. Fashanu has not scored for his new club and never looked like ending the sequence here. Along with Burns and Proctor he showed flashes of ill-temper as a ragged Forest vented their frustration at being second best. Robertson was substituted in the dying seconds, but Brian Clough could have taken off any one of his outfield players. He will hardly need reminding that White Hart Lane is not one of Forest's happy hunting grounds.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, G Roberts, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, M Falco.
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P Shilton; V Anderson, S Gray, J McGovern, K Burns, B Gunn, G Mills, I Wallace, J Fashanu, M Proctor, J Robertson (sub. C Walsh).
Referee: D Hutchinson (Harrogate).

# England's strength on trial

From Gerry Harrison
Sydney, Oct 4

England go into their second match in the World Youth championship leading their group, but well down the field of potential favourites among the 16 nations.

All the football talk here is of Australia's last-minute win over Argentina, the holders, after being a goal down from a disputed penalty. Yet the dominating impression so far is of the different physical development between England and the three others in their group.

Australia's victory was a success for their strength and fitness as much as for their long-term planning. They first of all stopped the Argentine's playing and then outfought them, revelling in the tremendous vocal support from the 15,000 spectators at the Sydney Sports Ground.

England, the youngest and least experienced of the countries competing, were at full stretch against the powerful, speedy unknowns of Cameroon, who hit the bar twice and missed three easy chances. Yet England rode their luck, slowed the game down intelligently when they were faced by a storm force wind and then took two second half chances well. First Finnegan, of Fulham, scored from 30 yards, using the wind to his advantage. Then, from a corner by Webb, of Reading, Day (Sheffield United) backheaded the ball in by the near post.

Cameroon were bigger and better than expected, with a number of exciting attacking players who went for goal at every opportunity. England's cause was well served by Allen of West Ham, and Kendall, the Aston Villa third-choice goalkeeper. But they do not look to be in a position to match some of the sides for skill and certainly they are going to be left short in physical battles.

John Cartwright, England's manager, still refuses to blame the domestic system which has left him with a weakened squad in a highly competitive group. He will make changes for tomorrow's crucial game against Argentina on the Labour Day bank holiday.

The early indications are that a number of international reputations are in jeopardy here. Poland's defeat by Qatar, South Korea's 4—1 hammering of Italy and Egypt's draw with Spain cannot all be put down to jet lag. Uruguay, the top of the travellers league, having spent 48 hours in flights to get here, had a comfortable enough 3—0 victory over the United States.

Australians are slowly awakening to the event and there is no doubt that the dramatic victory by the "Socceroos" has helped the tournament immensely. But there are problems too. The invasion of the pitch before 90 minutes had been played will not please FIFA, the organizing body. So when they take on Cameroon in Newcastle tomorrow it is suddenly not only Australian players who are on trial. Shades of the old country.

RESULTS: Australia 2, Argentina 1; England 2, Cameroon 0 (in Sydney); Qatar 1, Poland 0; South Korea 4, Italy 1 (in Brisbane); Egypt 2, Spain 2; West Germany 1, Mexico 0 (in Adelaide); Uruguay 3, United States 0; Brazil 1, Romania 1 (in Melbourne).

## Weekend results and tables







Rugby League

# Barrow just refuse to lie down and die

By Keith Macklin

Barrow's refusal to lie down and be swamped presented Widnes with a formidable threat to their 100 per cent League record. In a thrillingly competitive match at Naughton Park yesterday which produced 51 points and continuous excitement, Barrow pulled back to 27—24 with two minutes to go. Although Widnes were always in front, Barrow never gave up the fight and vied with their illustrious opponents move for move.

Myler, deputizing for Burke, had an excellent game for Widnes with six goals and a try and Basnett, the former New Brighton Rugby Union winger, scored his second try in successive games. Moran, Hughes and Bentley scored the other Widnes tries and Gregory was outstanding at scrum half. Barrow scored tries through Melling, who crossed the Widnes line twice after signing from Wigan on Friday, Moore and Cairns, and Ball kicked six goals.

Warrington, who played Ken Kelly, their international stand-off half at scrum half, beat St Helens 13—11 in a match in which both hookers, Webb and Liptrot, were sent off near the end for a series of scrum offences. For Warrington, Mike Kelly, Webb and Duane scored tries and Hesford kicked two goals. Peters scored a try for St Helens and Glynn kicked four goals.

A player in marvellous form is Hartley, the Hull Kingston Rovers stand-off half. He scored three times in eight minutes against Wakefield Trinity and the Rovers full back, Fairbairn, reached 100 points for the season in only 10 games by scoring 16 points.

Leigh continued the form which last week won them the Lancashire Cup by winning the local derby at Wigan 9—5. Leigh did it with a late solo try by Martyn and the goal added by Mills.

The three new clubs based on football grounds, Fulham, Cardiff City and Carlisle, won fairly comfortably, Cardiff's victory at Doncaster being their fourth in a row.

Castleford produced two spells of typical attacking skill to break down the tenacious and dour Bradford Northern defence in a 10—5 victory in the Yorkshire Cup Final at Headingley on Saturday.

Hyde scored the first try and Joyner, the international centre, justified his move to stand-off half by backing up Beardmore for the second. Finch kicked two goals for Castleford and in a late rally Parker scored a try for Bradford to add to Hanley's early penalty goal.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Yorkshire cup final: Bradford Northern 5, Castleford 10.

### Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Fulham 33, York 10; Hull KR 32, Wakefield Trinity 6; Warrington 13, St Helens 11; Whitehaven 13, Featherstone Rovers 23; Widnes 27, Barrow 24; Wigan 5, Leigh 9.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 9, Huddersfield 11; Carlisle 30, Batley 2; Dewsbury 9, Keighley 19; Doncaster 12, Cardiff City 19; Halifax 15, Oldham 9; Hunslet 37, Huyton 13; Rochdale Hornets 7, Bramley 5.

### First division

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hull KR | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 145 | 70 | 12 |
| Widnes | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 78 | 12 |
| Hull | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 131 | 62 | 11 |
| Warrington | 7 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 115 | 56 | 10 |
| St Helens | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 139 | 92 | 8 |
| Leigh | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 80 | 59 | 7 |
| Fulham | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 140 | 117 | 6 |
| Featherstone | 7 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 139 | 138 | 6 |
| Bradford N | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 85 | 60 | 4 |
| Wigan | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 80 | 97 | 4 |
| Barrow | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 82 | 94 | 4 |
| Leeds | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 96 | 131 | 4 |
| Castleford | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 86 | 131 | 4 |
| York | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 50 | 107 | 2 |
| Wakefield T | 6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 63 | 131 | 2 |
| Whitehaven | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 47 | 111 | 0 |

### Second division

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salford | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 189 | 72 | 12 |
| Oldham | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 153 | 63 | 12 |
| Workington | 7 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 162 | 42 | 10 |
| Keighley | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 101 | 59 | 10 |
| Halifax | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 81 | 58 | 10 |
| Carlisle | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 95 | 51 | 8 |
| Hunslet | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 131 | 110 | 8 |
| Cardiff | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 117 | 104 | 8 |
| Swinton | 7 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 97 | 77 | 6 |
| Huddersfield | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 64 | 47 | 6 |
| Blackpool B | 7 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 67 | 87 | 4 |
| Rochdale H | 7 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 63 | 104 | 4 |
| Batley | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 62 | 105 | 4 |
| Bramley | 8 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 65 | 142 | 4 |
| Doncaster | 7 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 92 | 191 | 4 |
| Dewsbury | 7 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 47 | 143 | 2 |
| Huyton | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 57 | 124 | 0 |

# Diamond inspires purple patch

Fulham 33 York 0

A majestic display from Steve Diamond at centre inspired Fulham to a 33—10 victory over their fellow strugglers York at Craven Cottage yesterday. Diamond was irrepressible, scoring one try, making three others, kicking five goals and continually outwitting the York defence with his sharp turns and devastating acceleration.

Fulham's win, their biggest in the first division, was guaranteed after a purple patch midway through the first half in which they ran in four tries in 13 minutes. The pick was Diamond's—a magnificent effort in the left corner after a thrilling 50-yard surge.

Yachting

# Flyer poised for first-leg record

From a Special Correspondent
Cape Town, Oct 4

The Dutch yachtsman, Cornelis van Rietschoten, last night looked set to break the sailing record of 37 days and 15 hours between England and Cape Town by a margin of 24 hours. Approaching the finish line of the first leg in the 27,000 mile Whitbread round the world race last night, his 76-foot sloop Flyer appeared to have a two-day lead over her nearest rival in this 29-strong fleet. Second is the 65-foot French yacht, Charles Heidsieck, skippered by Alain Gabbay, which is leading the race on handicap.

In a radio telephone call to Cape Town, the Dutch skipper of the 52-foot Italian sloop, Rolly Go, reported that she had been dismasted on Saturday, but after setting up a jury rig her crew intended to continue towards Cape Town.

COWES: ISC Nab Tower race: Class I: 1, Victory (P D Savary); 2, Loujaine (Sir M Laing); 3, Dragon (B and Mrs P Saffery-Cooper). Class II: 1, Flamboyant (H G Jago); 2, Creamcracker (D Hopkins); 3, Rakau (G M Lowson and B Ferris). Class III: 1, Tessandal III (A G Lambert and E M Dent); 2, Savage (G Kaye); 3, Framboise (G C Thomson). Class IV: 1, Smokey Bear (B and T Taylor); 2, Smiffy (A and J Smith); 3, Pomelo (J C Bailey-Wildmot). Class V: 1, Cohoe IV (R M Kramers); 2, Pacifist (D P Peace); 3, Star-born II (P G and Mrs Dickson). Class VI: 1, Top Dog (J McIntosh); 2, Red Time (T Pountain); 3, Inigma (R J Hogg and A J Mitchell). Overall: Victory. Contessas: 1, Camellion (N Frey); 2, Moongirl (R W Burley); 3, Binkie II (C Wetherall).
BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH: Royal Corinthian YC: Sailing: Cocksparrow (A Clare). Dragon: Storm (R Melville).

# Rifle shooting

BISLEY: English VIII Club autumn meeting: 1200 club salver (1,000 to 1,200 yards): 1, R Pizer, 412; 2, G Goodall, 401; 3, Mrs P Schroder, 401. Stamford Young Trophy: J Behringer, 401. Donegall Badge, D Kent, 387. London Scottish Old Comrades match (200yd): 1, J A Boyden, 46; 2, D A G Horton-Smith, 44.

Tennis

# Britons lose their way in a swirling cloud of shale dust

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Buenos Aires, Oct 4

Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc, affectionately if disrespectfully known here as "Willie" and "Sweet Potato", have taken Argentina to the finals of the Davis Cup competition for the first time. The draw did not ask much of them and their progress became progressively easier. In Germany they were taken to the fifth match, in Romania they had a winning lead after four, and they have just celebrated a return to the shale courts of their homeland by crushing Britain.

The final, against the United States, will be played early in December at Madison Square Garden, New York, or in Cincinnati. Argentina will have to compete on a surface too quick for their liking. Clerc and Vilas will again play singles but their new captain, a heavily bearded young man called Carlos Junquet, is hoping that fast-court practice will justify a changed and potentially more effective doubles team.

Today Clerc and Vilas took two hours and 25 minutes to beat Andrew Jarrett and Jonathan Smith 8—6, 8—6, 6—2. The Argentines are acquaintances whose relationship falls far short of friendship. They seldom play doubles together and when they do, always look vulnerable—two fine singles players sharing the same end of the court, rather than a complementary team. In short they do not add up to the sum of their parts.

In this respect Jarrett and Smith had an advantage but they lack the necessary skills, specially those needed on shale, to seize the fleeting chances they made. In the first set Jarrett was serving for a 5—2 lead but Britain were frustrated by three winning lobs from Vilas. A run of four consecutive games gave the Argentines the first set and a break in the second. Britain then played their best tennis of the match and went to 5—2. Jarrett served for the set at 5—3 but Smith played a bad game, and Clerc and Vilas grew in confidence to win 12 games out of 15 for the match.

The day was cold and windy. The players often had to pause until swirling clouds of grit subsided. Yet although the conditions almost defied them to do it, Argentina were remarkably adept with top-spun lobs, most of them from the Vilas forehand. "They play those lobs unbelievably well", Britain's captain, Paul Hutchins, said. "It was a very important shot. We had chances to get right into the match. Those two are not a great pair, but if there is going to be any rift between them, you have to take every chance you are given".

Britain's relatively modest team arrived here with some cause to expect that they would keep the tie alive until the last day. By their own standards they played as well as could reasonably have been expected and to go 3—0 down without even winning a set was therefore a crushing experience. The embarrassing thing was that Britain's maximum effort was so inadequate. "We tried our best and lost," Hutchins said. "To be realistic, they're better than us. The upsets we have caused in the past have not been on this type of surface in these conditions. But at least we reached the semi-final".

Such a defeat obviously hurts. Perhaps that explains why the admirable Hutchins, usually discreet in hitting all the right notes in his public relations work, made an uncharacteristic speech at a formal dinner last evening. His words often seemed to be flavoured by sour grapes, by the ungracious cavilling of a bad loser—which he is not. But after the stress and disappointment of the last few days perhaps it was inevitable that the captain in turn would have a bad match.

Today's irrelevant reverse singles were shortened to two out of three sets. Clerc beat Christopher Mottram 7—5, 6—4 and Vilas beat Richard Lewis 6—0, 6—3.

## Controversy mars US win

From John Hiscock, Portland, Oct 4

Australia were dismissed from the Davis Cup yesterday amid another controversy over the behaviour of John McEnroe. McEnroe and his doubles partner, Peter Fleming, held up play for five minutes while they argued over a disputed line call in their semi-final round match against Peter McNamara and Phil Dent.

Only after the American captain, Arthur Ashe, came on court and his team received two public warnings did the pair continue. Warnings are unusual in Davis Cup matches and the United States would have forfeited the match if one more had been issued. McEnroe and Fleming won 8—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4 but afterwards Ashe said: "I'm glad we won but I could feel better about the victory. I felt very embarrassed and it casts a bad light on America. It is very important to me how the players deport themselves because they are not playing for themselves, they are playing for their country." The United States won the opening two singles the previous day to qualify for the final.

The disagreement arose when Australia were leading 3—2 in the third set. A linesman initially called a return from Dent out but hurriedly changed his mind. Fleming, hearing the first call, did not attempt to return the shot. When the point was given to Australia, Fleming and McEnroe protested loudly. They appealed to the umpire and to the referee and then refused to resume play.

Dent said afterwards: "They played well but they are no gentlemen. I have been playing in the Davis Cup since 1968 and it is the first time I have heard of anybody ever being warned. It's terrible. I have been told to be polite about this so I don't want to say anything bad, but it is a very poor show when someone gets two warnings while playing for his country."

In the singles matches, McEnroe beat Mark Edmondson 6—3, 6—4, 6—2 and Roscoe Tanner beat McNamara 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2.

## Open rematch welcomed

Bloomington (Minnesota), Oct 4.—Tracy Austin needed three rugged sets to defeat the unseeded Candy Reynolds in the semi-final round of $125,000 United States women's indoor championships yesterday. The champion, Miss Austin, won 6—2, 4—6, 6—0 to take her match-winning streak run to 28 anud advance to the final against Martina Navratilova.

The second seed, Miss Navratilova 6—1, 7—6 to produce a rematch of last months' United States Open final, which Miss Austin won.

Miss Navratilova said she would welcome the quick rematch with Miss Austin, who beat her 1—6, 7—6, 7—6 at Flushing Meadow three weeks ago. "I wanted to play her the next day after the Open', she said. "It couldn't be toon soon." To which the 18-year-old Mis Austin responded: "I'm anxious to play her, too."

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: M Navratilova beat W Turnbull (Australia) 6—1, 7—6; T Austin beat C Reynolds, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0; Miss Navratilova and P Shriver beat B Stove (Netherlands) and S Walsh, 6—3, 7—5.

Olympic Games

# IOC open the club doors

By Norman Fox

After their surprisingly constructive congress, which ended in Baden-Baden on Friday, the International Olympic Committee will release funds both to assist athletes to form their own affiliated association and to make it easier for people without private means or government support to be members.

The IOC is still an exclusive organization and will remain so, but under the guidance of the new president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the club doors are certain to open sufficiently for a whiff of fresh thinking. Not long ago it would have been shocking to entertain the thought of women as *members*; *now there are two*. The prospect of a young athlete telling the members how to alter their rules, however politely, would have been a disgraceful insult. But Sebastian Coe has been asked back.

Coe's well-rehearsed speech was hardly galvanic but immediately endeared him to the majority of members. Many said they would welcome him as their youngest fellow, but that must wait at least until the next Olympic Games. At that stage Coe may be tempted to consider the chance of IOC responsibilities, and by then, if the eligibility rules continue to be amended, he could be rich enough to qualify in the old style.

As well *as promising Coe and* the group of athletes the right to speak at future meetings, Mr Samaranch said money would be made available to assist them in whatever way was necessary. The fact that the IOC have announced that they have a "personal fortune" of £5.5m is in itself a sign of a more open attitude.

Mr Samaranch is also aware that if athletes are to be compensated for the time they spend in pursuit of their sport, the IOC itself must make it possible for younger, less wealthy people to contribute as members. He said the impression of being a "rich man's club" was beginning to be overcome. The past fortnight has shown that under *diplomatic* guidance this self-recruiting body can still arrive at the right conclusions.

**Koreans think again**: A leading South Korean sports official has implied that his country may reconsider its earlier claim to host the 1986 Asian Games, AP reports. The IOC picked Seoul to host the 1988 summer Olympic Games last week.

Rugby Union

# Orrell find justice in the boot of Langford

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Orrell 12 Rosslyn Park 6

For more than half the course of this fixture on Orrell's marvellously verdant pastures on Saturday, both teams manoevred forces with the suspicion of Greek meeting Greek, and the end product was an uninspiring scoreline of four penalty goals to two.

In all but perfect conditions—there was just a touch of damp in the grass on a dry and windless afternoon—it was curious to see Orrell so long inhibited from playing the enterprising game that had destroyed Moseley at the Reddings a week earlier.

Once they had repaired a six-point deficit the home side found the confidence to spread things wider, and to set up the positions for Langford, a big and aggressive full back, to double his returns with a powerful left boot. They could not quite penetrate a staunch defence, but there can be no doubt that justice overall was done.

Shorn of both their first-choice locks—not to mention theinimitable Ripley—Park found themselves under pressure at the set pieces and denied England's chairman of selectors his chance to witness a confrontation at forward between Ackford and Cusani, a young Lancastrian who played for his country against the Midlands last Wednesday.

The line of support for Beaumont and Colclough in the national XV is not exactly clear-cut, so Budge Rogers and his fellow selectors must be shopping around for uncapped players at lock in the B international against France at Leicester on October 31. On present evidence Cusani may have been marked down as a promising candidate for the under-23 side.

Mr Rogers, at least, should have been encouraged to observe the form of Phil Moss, a hard, mobile blind-side flanker with a good *physical presence at the lineout* who came close to a senior cap last season. Moss is a strong constructive player, pursuing the loose ball with relentless purpose. On the other Orrell flank Webster also won handsome marks.

A pedestrian first half with little flow or pattern was lit occasionally by t he elusive running of Phillips, a centre with a refreshing bent for taking on the opposition. Park's difficulties at scrummage and lineout were not improved by an uneven performance at half back, where Greenhalgh, who normally plays centre, too often looked miscast at stand-off. Nor was the quality of their distribution good under pressure.

On the day, however, Greenhalgh's strong running offered his side their best chance of penetration and he soon confirmed his goal-kicking skills with a penalty from 30 metres on the right and then another, landed from just inside Orrell's half. These scores scarcely reflected the run of play, but before half time Langford acquired three points for Orrell with a thumping long kick himself.

Eric Smith, one of Orrell's "alickadoos", was heard to observe that his side looked unrecognizable from the one that had let its hair down against Moseley. At this point Langford landed another penalty after being obstructed by Archer, the former Gosforth wing who is enjoying his rugby with Park but on this occasion spent a frustrating afternoon.

Suddenly, the adrenalin flowed for Orrell. Langford and Webster were at the heart of several promising attacks which all but produced that elusive try. Yet, although the home side spent most of the second period camped in their opponents' half, it was a late run by Greenhalgh which threatened to save a game that Park knew they had not deserved to win.

ORRELL: S Langford; J Heaton, P Clough, P Phillips, I Wilkinson; P Williams, B Hennessey; K Fletcher, N Hitchen, M Florey, P Moss, D Balmer, D Cusani, M Webster, B Lundy (captain).
ROSSLYN PARK: P Bate; S Archer, N Anderson (captain), S Fluskey, D Migotti; M Greenhalgh, P Dewey; P Curtis, I Smith, P Binton, B Bazelle, P de Lacy, N Shaumerton, G Edmonds, D Starling.
Referee: B Riley (Liverpool).

## Donald for Donaldson

Wellington, Oct 4.—Andrew Donald, aged 24 and uncapped, has been named as Mark Donaldson's half-back replacement in the New Zealand Rugby Union team to tour France and Romania later this month. Donaldson withdrew from the team yesterday for family reasons.—Reuter.



An Irish shield Bristol could not dent: Hennessy feeds back from a lineout.

# Bristol bring the best out of Irish

By Gordon Allan

London Irish 19 Bristol 6

We saw some of the best of *London Irish and some of the* worst of Bristol at Sunbury on Saturday. The Irish, in spite of the absence of a number of leading players, won by two goals, a try and a dropped goal to two penalties, and played well enough in the second half to deserve another 10 points.

There was scarcely a hint in the first half of what was to follow. Bristol had first use of the wind and led 3—0 at the interval, with a penalty by Cue in injury-time after he and Sorrell between them had missed four kicks.

Granted Bristol pressed for most of the time, yet they failed to score a try. Granted the Irish parried every thrust and nearly scored when Smythe was held up just outside the Bristol line. Still, we thought, Bristol being Bristol, the delicate balance of the match would surely be disturbed in their favour in the second half.

No, said the Irish, who proceeded *to score three excellent* tries and to threaten even more by harassing Bristol into every sort of trouble. Condon put up a Garryowen, regained the ball, the Irish won two rucks, and an overhead pass from Watkinson left Bates to run round Cue for a try in the corner, which Meanwell converted. Cue was at fault again when he dithered in his own 22, the Irish smothered him, and Barry Murphy darted through from the ruck. Meanwell converted.

Cue kicked another penalty for Bristol, but the Irish responded with another try by Bates. Neil Murphy made it possible with a clean break through a massed defence such as you rarely see in these days of midfield elaboration. Finally, Hennessy won a lineout on the Bristol 22 and Condon dropped a goal. Meanwell missed two comparatively easy penalties in the last quarter and, with Bristol at panic stations, a try or *two went begging as well.*

The Irish are unbeaten this season. Their forwards, among whom Smythe, Crotty and McCarthy were outstanding, played with national fervour, and the whole team tackled in the same spirit. Bristol were nonplussed. Their big centre, Carr, a Bristol University student, showed promise. He was one of the few to cause the Irish any trouble.

LONDON IRISH: D Walsh; J Bates, A Watkinson, N Murphy, C Meanwell; H Condon, B Murphy; T Hennessy, G Beringer, P Enevoldson, P Crotty, D Travers, G McCarthy, W Jones, M Smythe (captain).
BRISTOL: P Cue; J Lane, C Williams, J Carr, A Morley (captain); D Sorrell, R Harding; J Doubleday, K Bogira, A Sheppard, P Polledri, N Pomphrey, P Stiff, M Rafter, R Hesford.
Referee: J Trigg (London).

# Revised laws cast shadows of conflict

By David Hands

Leicester 28 Coventry 6

*Three Leicester tries*, like shafts of adult wit amid a babble of petulant children, illuminated a game at Welford Road on Saturday which was in severe danger of becoming almost a parody of the real thing. The tries helped to bring victory by two goals, a try and four penalty goals against two penalties, and restored sanity when a degree of hysteria seemed likely to take over.

The main problem was the revised tackle law and, more particularly, the revision to law 19 relating to how the ball may be played on the ground. *Players* are finding the habits of years difficult to shrug off while referees are still seeking uniformity of interpretation; until both sides meet with success we are in for more games such as this, with players finding increasing difficulty identifying their own offences and frustration the consequence.

Add this to the circumstances of a long-standing local derby and there is a recipe for trouble; but there was also a degree of indiscipline about Coventry's play which must have saddened their many long-standing admirers. Any side which is awarded a penalty and then finds that decision reversed because of a subsequent indiscretion must examine its collective conscience; that happened four times to Coventry on Saturday,twice for taking the law into their own hands and twice for abusing the referee.

In the end any kind of systematic approach which Coventry might pack and, in the first quarter, looked quite capable of taking the game to Leicester. Stokes, at stand-off, showed a refreshing *desire to run the ball and* Eaton on the wing had his moments; but acrimony grew—in the second half there were two altercations—leaving Leicester with no real need to play well at all, since Hare was having as much goal-kicking practice as he required.

Happily the Leicester back-division maintained their dignity. Hare put over three penalties and Thomas one for Coventry (a total of 45 penalties was given in the match) before Merriman dummied downthe middle of the field and flipped the ball to Cusworth, who dispatched Woodward to the line. Hare's fourth penalty made the interval score 16—3.

Jackson left the field with a broken rib shortly afterwards, but it made little apparent difference to the Leicester pack. Thomas kicked another penalty, but it was sandwiched by two delightful tries from Barnwell both converted by Hare. The first owed its origins to a pick-up by Black, helped by Joyce before the international midfield trio tookover. The second came from Dodge's splendid break down the touchline; as the cover converged, he slipped a short pass *inside to his wing. These* were moments when timing was vital and the ball allowed to work; too frequently the ball seemed the least important article on the field.

LEICESTER: W Hare; K Williams, P Dodge, C Woodward, R Barnwell; L Cusworth, M Merriman; J Deacon, P Wheeler, S Redfern, S Johnson (captain), N Joyce, N Jackson (rep. R Needham), I Smith, D Black.
COVENTRY: P Rossborough; J Eaton, T Buttimore, D Foulks (captain), S Maisey; I Stockes, S Thomas; T Dingley, S Brain, S Wilkes, R Sadler, A Gulliver, R Fardoe, B Clarke, G Robbins.
Referee: E Church (Cornwall).

# Smith provides Sale with inspiration

By Tom Cooban

Sale 24 Moseley 6

Sale were delighted to beat Moseley for the first time in 10 years at Brooklands on Saturday. Recovering from a halting start, they led by eleven points at half time and coasted home by a goal, three tries and two penalties to a goal.

Sixteen of their points were scored by Spaven, who joined them from Waterloo this season. Usually a wing, he was replacing the injured Lowden at full back. His kicking gained him two penalties and a conversion, but equally valuable was his effectiveness in three-quarter moves which brought him two tries.

Smith, Sale's international scrum half, also played a leading part in their victory. Zestful as ever, he was staunch in adversity and inspiring in attack. His long and accurate passes from the scrums gave Phillips, the stand-off, and the Sale three-quarters time for manoeuvre while Moseley floundered.

The Sale pack quickly overcame the advantage which Moseley had in weight and height and in the lineouts their lock, Thomas, was unrivalled. Attempting to improve on their poor start to the season, Moseley included the youthful Holman and Lawrence in their backs but hard though Morley and Akenhead, the halves, tried they only once set up a move which brought a try, scored by Cooper after fluent passing in the first few minutes. Akenhead converted.

Spaven then succeeded with a penalty which he followed with a try, scored when he charged through the Moseley defence. Sale's next try, scored by their centre, Wright, and converted by Spaven, also resulted from exciting running. Equally spectacular was a try-scoring run which Spaven made from his own half just before half time.

The only second-half scores were a penalty by Spaven and a try by Stansfield, who ran on to the ball after Spaven kicked over the line when rounding off more Sale passing. Imaginative moves by both sides produced near misses, but Sale, it seemed, could do little wrong.

SALE: N Spaven; P Stansfield, A Wright, A Bond, B Oldham; A Phillips, S Smith; T Simon (captain), A Simpson, M Higgs, D Davidson, D Higgs, M Thomas, R Stevenson, A Lawson.
MOSELEY: I Metcalfe; M Cooper, M Parry, R Holman, M Lawrence; R Akenhead, S Morley; T Corless, G Cox, S Arester, D Warren, A Ricardo, R Tuckwood, J Beale, D Nutt (captain).
Referee: C High (Barrow-in-Furness).

# Victory but little glory against weakened Selkirk

By Iain Mackenzie

Selkirk 10 Hawick 38

One of these days the Scottish Rugby Union and those of its affiliated clubs who still insist on no-replacements in all club matches will come to their senses. On Saturday, the first day of the *season's national league programme*, there was the all too familiar sight of a potentially good match reduced to a nin-eyent because 15 men were playing against (in this instance) 13.

It can be argued that the clubs themselves are at fault because, if enough of them voted for replacements, at least in the national league first and second division matches and in the Border League, the SRU would step into line with the other home unions. Certainly the manner of Hawick's win by three goals, two tries, a drop goal and three penalty goals to a try and two penalties came close enough to farce for even the keenest player and most partisan supporter to take little pleasure in it.

Selkirk, who won the second division championship last season without losing a game, have been quoted as possible first division title-contenders while Hawick, who have been pulling themselves back to something approaching their former greatness, are always either contenders or likely to upset those who are. At Philiphaugh there were British Lions, Scottish internationals, and other representative players on the field (at the start) and an interesting time should have been had by all. Indeed it was, until halfway through. Hawick's total command of the forward play in the opening quarter, which produced a conveyor-belt flow of ball for the backs, resulted in just a single penalty by Renwick. An astonishing comeback led to Hunter kicking two penalties for Selkirk and Paxton going over for a try, before a further burst by Hawick brought a drop goal from Gass and a penalty by Renwick.

Then an innocent enough clash between Renwick and Rutherford led to the Scotland fly half limping off with a recurrence of the knee injury which kept him out of the South of Scotland's match against Romania and the international. The club doctor took one glance, told the player to stay off, and warned that he might be ut for some weeks. At that point the score was 10—9 to Selkirk and everyone was enjoying a thrilling encounter being played with tremendous verve and enthusiasm.

Ramage, a South prop, followed Rutherford to the dressing room with an injured back midway through the second half, and he too was instructed not to reappear. The reshuffled, although hardly reassembled, Selkirk XIII did its best, but the fire had gone and, *Hawick scored five tries via* Keith Murray, Bill Murray, Paterson-Brown, Hogg, and Froud. Renwick converted three of them and added a penalty. It was all rather sad,

SELKIRK: A Elliott; W Rutherford, K Johnstone, J Holliday, B Walker; J Rutherford (captain), G Hunter; K Gordon, C Anderson, T Ramage, N Bihel, E Johnston, D Bell, M Craig, I Paxton.
HAWICK: J Hogg; T Paterson-Brown, J Renwick (captain), A Cranston, K Murray; C Gass, D Whillans; J Rae, C Deans, T Froud, W Murray, A Tomes, A Campbell, T Scott, K Campbell.
Referee: J I Campbell (Kilmarnock).

Golf

# Ballesteros gathers in his 'own' open title

From Lewine Mair
El Prat, Oct 4

Five shots behind at the start of the day, Severiano Ballesteros came tearing through the field with a last round 65—seven under par—to win his first Spanish Open championship. Now the only European open championships he has not won are those of Italy and Portugal and, as he himself said, the fact that the Portuguese championship is no more, means that he has only one left.

The Spaniard's four-round aggregate here was 273. A tally which left him just one shot ahead of Steve Martin of Scotland. Ballesteros may be moody and his fellow professionals will tell you that he is not the good ambassador that he was. But, to the Spanish galleries, he is very much a favourite son. They are most indignant if anyone should move as he is about to play, while they get completely carried away by every holed putt.

Ballesteros first went into the lead—*alongside Martin—when* Vicente Fernandez dropped a shot at the 491-yards twelfth. Then, at the long fifteenth, he made his birdie from just off the edge of the green to go ahead on his own.

At the 16th, the low shot he hit under branches from the left rough ran through the back of the temporary green and his ball was trodden into the grass by a spectator. A Spanish official gave him leave to drop the ball over his shoulder—and he duly went on to save his par.

While Tommy Horton was busy explaining to the official that he had given the wrong ruling—Ballesteros should simply have been told to repair the hole and replace the ball—the Spaniard hit the most glorious eight iron to within four and a half feet of the pin at the seventeenth and collected his two to go 15 under the card.

Now, though Martin was still very much in the picture, the top trio of Martin, Canizares and Fernandez were left entirely to themselves as everyone swarmed down the 18th after Ballesteros. Just through the left-hand edge of the green in two, he got down in two more—and his victory was more or less sealed when Martin, who neede a birdie at the last to tie, hit his second through the green.

Ballesteros pointed to the fours he had made at all four of the par fives as the key to his win. Down the 545-yards fifteenth, for example, he was 80 yards past Tony Johnstone and Billy Longmuir off the tee and needed only a five iron for his second. By the same token, it was the fact that he was having to hit in much more club to the par fives which cost Martin the championship. *Indeed, he made only one birdie* over those four holes.

Looking forward to next week's match with Hale Irwin, Ballesteros suggested that, while Irwin was the better striker, he was the more aggressive: "All I need", he said, simply, "is for the putts to go down like they did today."

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 273: S Ballesteros (Spain), 71, 67, 70, 65. 274: S Martin (GB), 67, 72, 67, 68. 275: V Fernandez (Argentina), 67, 67, 69, 72. 277: A Garrido (Spain), 69, 69, 71, 68; W Longmuir (GB), 69, 70, 68, 70. 278: S Torrance (GB), 65, 72, 75, 66; T Johnstone (Zimbabwe), 68, 67, 71, 72; J-M Canizares (Spain), 67, 69, 67, 75. 279: E Polland (Ireland), 72, 68, 69, 70; M Pinero (Spain), 70, 71, 70, 68. 280: M James (GB), 68, 67, 73, 72; N Coles (GB), 68, 69, 71, 72. 281: C O'Connor jnr (Ireland), 72, 69, 70, 70.

## Surrey win their sixth county title

By Peter Ryde

Surrey retained their title of county champions at Ferandown yesterday defeating Nottinghamshire by 7½—1½ in the final. It was Nottinghamshire's first final and Surrey's sixth title.

Reinforced by Iaian Carslaw, who won all his matches for Scotland recently in the Home Internationals but is now living in the South, and with four of last year's victorious team, Surrey did not have to struggle as they had done a year ago. Leading 2—1 in the foursomes, they were unbeaten in the six singles, although it was only towards the end that their opponents' resistance began to weaken.

SCORES: Foursomes (Surrey names first): R Boxall and P Garner beat P Baxter and T Leigh 2 and 1; S Keppler and Mr Johnson lost to P Shaw and I Simpson 19th; S Robson and I Carslaw beat T Clarke and C Banks 4 and 3. Foursomes result: Surrey 2, Notts 1. Singles: Robson beat Baxter 4 and 3; Keppler beat Banks 2 and 1; Garner halved with Clarke; Boxall beat Simpson 3 and 2; Johnson beat Shaw 2 and 1; Carslaw beat Leigh 3 and 2. Singles result: Surrey 5½, Nottinghamshire ½. Match result: Surrey 7½, Nottinghamshire 1½.

Athletics

# Koskei departs as Kenya order his return

Brisbane, Oct 4.—Kip Koskei, the Kenyan athlete who is in trouble at home because he raced against a New Zealand runner in yesterday's 5,000 metres at the Pre-Commonwealth Invitation Games, today withdrew from the 1,500 metres event.

Unconfirmed reports said that Koskei had been recalled by Kenyan authorities, angry that he had defied a Kenyan ban on competition with New Zealand athletes which was imposed after the South African Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand.

The Kenyan Amateur Athletics Association chairman, Professor Sam Ongeri, demanded Koskei's immediate return home when he learnt that the New Zealander, John Bowden, was among the field. "He had no authority from us to take part in those games and we are takin gthe organizers and Koskei himself to task on this embarrassing incident. As far as we are concerned, Kenya turned down the invitation from the organizers to send a squad of 12 athletes, because of the anticipated participation of New Zealand," Professor Ongeri said. ıultoundoo

Steve Ovett, who won yesterday's 800 metres, said that he would not capitalize on his athletic fame by accepting sponsorship, now allowed by the International Olympic Committee. "I won't do this", Ovett said. "Offers have come along in the past and I've never accepted them Any money from this source would be better if it went to the younger competitors," Ovett said after his victory in 1min 49.13sec.

Other British winners in the three-day meeting were Steve Cram, Keith Stock, Colin Reitz, Mike McFarlane and Mike Winch. Cram, aged20, had a decisive win i nthe 1,500 metres, beating Mike McLeod, his compatriot, in a close finish. But the time of 3min 47.68sec was slow.

Reitz took the 3,000 metres steeplechase, Winch the shot putt, McFarlane the 200 metres and Stock the pole vault.

Hockey

# English clubs wielding the fibre-glass stick

By Sydney Friskin

Kent 2 Oxfordshire 1

County hockey is gradually adjusting itself to the new experimental rules which prohibit, among other things, the stopping of the ball with the hand. It was in a mood of experimentation, too, that Kent and Oxfordshire tested relative strengths at Tulse Hill yesterday *while preparing for the* championship which starts on October 25. Kent won a somewhat patchy game.

In the purely physical sense the strength lay in the stick with the fibreglass wrapping which has already revolutionized the game at international level. It helps ball control, provides more stability in the tackles and generates extra speed in the hit. Nine of the 24 players —(including substitutes) used this type of stick yesterday, sometimes with devastating effect.

This stick, however, is no innovation; it came to this country in 1978. It was introduced into West Germany in the early seventies and the Germans, probably unnoticed, used it to win the Olympic gold medal at Munich in 1972—not that there was anything illegal about it. It is growing in popularity among English club players, though it is sometimes discarded as an expensive luxury.

If more and more players use it, extra burdens will be imposed on the umpires to detect and suppress the element of danger. Neither of the two at yesterday's match was under strain as Kent Kent can call on only four members of the victorious 1978-79 side —Smith, the goalkeeper, Copus, Marshall and Crosbie.

KENT: D Smith (Bromley); M Richards (Bromley, captain), A King (Bromley, sub., G Marshall), M Bishop (Bromley), C Biddlecombe (Gravesend), J Shipley (Tulse Hill), J Cows (Tulse Hill), P Abreo (Blackheath), M Copus (Tulse Hill), N Berry (Beckenham), N Khalsi (Blackheath).
OXFORDSHIRE: I Blundell (Maidenhead); P Elbro (Oxford Hawks, captain), P Singh (Banbury), P Dunhill (Oxford Hawks), M East (Oxford Hawks), P Bennett (Oxford Hawks), C Stewart (Oxford Hawks, sub J Watson, Hounslow), S Singh (Banbury), T Adby (Maidenhead), G Waller (Radley).
Umpires: B Miller and D Ramsey (Southern Counties).

Cycling

# Wreghitt takes the spoils

By John Wilcockson

Chris Wreghitt, four times British open champion, started the *cyclo-cross season* yesterday the way he means to continue it. He won convincingly a 10-lap, 15-miles race at Stockport, the first event of the Halfords national trophy series, defeating Chris Ledger, aged 19, from Sheffield, by one minute, with Dieter Uebing (West Germany) in third place.

Bright sunshine did not dry the puddles from the smooth grassland of Woodbank Park, nor make less slippery a clamber up a neat verticle bank from the river Goyt, but Wreghitt made light of these difficulties: "I had no sparkle", he reflected, but he was pleased to take the winner's spoils with him back to his winter training base near Zurich in Switzerland.

Another youngster to show well was Steve Douce, aged 17, from South London, who opted out of the junior race to compete aginst the seniors. His reward was a most creditable sixth place.

RESULTS: 1, C Wreghitt (GS Strada) 1hr 12min 32sec; 2, C Ledger (Chesterfield) 1:13.31; 3, D Uebing (WG) 1:14.13; 4, E Vervaete (Belgium) 1:14.33; 5, A van Paris (Belgium) 1:14.46; 6, S Douce (CC Basingstoke) 1:14.56; 7, P Watson (Anglia Sport) 1:15.28; 8, M Springer (Bournemouth) 1:16.35.

# For the record

## Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 46, Bath 9; Bedford 9, Gloucester 19; Bridgend 30, Ebbw Vale 10; Broughton Park 12, Liverpool 18; Cambridge University 72, Cambridge City 0; Cheltenham 30, Vale of Lune 28; Cross Keys 27, South Glamorgan Institute 7; Durham City 13, Morley 12; Exeter 23, Esher 0; Fylde 6, Gosforth 35; Harlequins 14, Swansea 24; Henley 6, Oxford University 7; Huddersfield 13, Birmingham 3; Leicester 28, Coventry 6; Llanelli 21, Neath 13; London Irish 19, Bristol 6; London Scottish 37, Northampton 13; London Welsh 14, Richmond 10; Maesteg 9, Pontypool 12; Metropolitan Police 6, Roundhay 8; Middlesbrough 24, Harrogate 18; New Brighton 29, Manchester 6; Newport 6, Cardiff 15; Northern 9, Nottingham 9; Orrell 12, Rosslyn Park 6; Otley 25, Morpeth 12; Penarth 6, South Wales Police 17; Plymouth Albion 15, Abertillery 6; Rugby 6, Nuneaton 9; Sale 24, Moseley 6; Saracens 3, Newbridge 20; Sheffield 12, Headingley 13; Wakefield 20, Pontypridd 15; Wasps 18, Blackheath 3; Waterloo 20, Wanderers 13; Wilmslow 9, Hartlepool Rovers 0.

SCOTTISH DIVISION ONE: Boroughmuir 13, Stewarts-Melville FP 11; Gala 36, Jedforest 0; Gordonians 7, Heriots FP 12; Melrose 10, West of Scotland 15; Selkirk 10, Hawick 38; Watsonians 12, Kelso 13.

### Yesterday

CLUB MATCHES: Stroud 10, Vale of Lune 13; Torquay Athletic 11, Abertillery 6.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Netherlands 9, Poland 19 (at Hilversum).

## Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Cheam 2, Mid-Surrey 3; Guildford 1, Teddington 1; Hawks 1, Richmond 3; Old Kingstonians 1, Hampstead 4; Slough 6, Dulwich 1; Spencer 0, Blackheath 2; Surbiton 2, Maidenhead 5; Tulse Hill 1, Hounslow 2.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Blueharts 1, Chelmsford 1; Cambridge City 3, Broxbourne 0; Norfolk Wands 0, Bedford 1; Norwich Grasshoppers 0, Westcliffe 0; Norwich Union 0, Beds Eagles 3; Pelicans 3, Ipswich 2; West Herts 1, Bishop's Stortford 2.

WOMEN: Anchorians 0, Thames Polytechnic 0; Cheam 3, Poly 1; NPL 0, Ashford (Middx) 2; Redwings 1, Lensbury 2; Waltham 6, Ariel 1.

### Yesterday

CLUB MATCHES: *Northern Festival*: Purley 1, Shadows (England under-21) 3; St George's 0, Hightown 3; Wimbledon 3, Norton 0; Northern 3, Cliftonville (N Ireland) 1; Corinthians (N Ireland) 0, Firebrands 5; St George's 0, Wimbledon 2; Hightown 1, Shadows 0; Purley 4, Norton 3; Cliftonville 2, Firebrands 3; Northern 4, Corinthians 0; Norton 0, Shadows 6; Cliftonville 4, St George's 3; Purley 3, Hightown 2; Northern 2, Firebrands 4; Wimbledon 2, Corinthians 2; Lancashire President's XI 3, Shadows 1. Essex club championship, first round: Brentwood 2, Westcliff 2 (after extra time, Westcliff won on penalty strokes).

COUNTY MATCHES: Sussex 2, Old England XI 2; Hampshire 2, London Indians 2.

## Road walking

VALENCIA (Spain): World championship: Men's 20km: 1, E Canto (Mexico) 1hr 23min 53.47sec; 2, R Weiser (WG) 1:24:12.23; 3, A Pezzarini (Italy) 1:24:24.15; 4, E Ustokov (USSR) 1:24:51.56; 5, J Marin (Spain) 1:25:00.93; 6, M Da Milano (Italy) 1:25:06.53. Men's 50km: 1, R Gonzalez (Mexico) 3:48:30; 2, H Gauder (EG) 3:52:18; 3, S Bellucci (Italy) 3:54:57; 4, D Meisch (EG) 3:56:27; 5, A Bravo (Mexico) 3:58:04; 6, M Bermudez (Mexico) 3:58:16.

## Basketball

NATIONAL CUP: First round: Brunel Uxbridge 68, Solent 128. National League: First division: Fiat Birmingham 101, Club Cantabrica Kingston 96. Manchester 91, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 104; Talbot Guildford 87, Liverpool 98; TCB Brighton 90, Birchwood 107; Crystal Palace 96, Birchwood 66; Sunderland 78, John Carr Doncaster 81. Second division: Milton Keynes 76, Bradford Mythbreakers 92; Colchester 63, Nottingham 93; Bolton Wanderers 95, Camden and Hampstead 104. Women: First division: Colchester *Tigers* 47, *Crystal Palace Toppy's 43*; Sheffield Hatters 47, London YMCA 69; Crystal Palace Toppy's 63, Avon Cosfetics Northants 59. National Cup: First round: Slough 61, Elecktra Beckum Frome 63 (after extra time); TCB Brighton 51, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 55; Waltham Abbey 43, Islington 37; Charnos Ilkeston 56, Stockport Thorogiaze 51.

## Tennis

JOHANNESBURG: International match: South Africa lead United States 8—6. Results (South African names first): B Mitton beat E Dibbs 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; K Curren lost to J Sadri 6—7, 7—5, 5—7; Mitton and B Edwards beat Dibbs and M Purcell 6—2, 7—5.

VLAARDINGEN (Netherlands): Roxy tournament, final round: T Tulasne beat G Mayer 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

MADRID: Madrid Grand Prix, semi-final round: I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat A Gomez (Ecuador) 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; P Arraya (Peru) beat J Lopez-Maeso (Spain) 3—6, 6—3, 8—6. Final: Lendl beat Arraya 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Doubles semi-final round: T Smid (Czechoslovakia) and H Gunthard (Switzerland) beat G Aubone (Argentina) and B Martin (US) 6—1, 6—4; H Gildemeister (Chile) and A Gomez (Ecuador) beat A and J Fillol (Chile) 6—7, 7—5, 6—0. Final round: Gildemeister and Gomez beat Smid and Gunthard 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

SAN REMO: Davis Cup, qualifying round: Italy 3, South Korea 0 (A. Panatta and P Bertolucci beat Choon Ho Kim and Dong Wook Song 6—3, 7—5, 6—4).

## Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 4, Cleveland Indians 0; Milwaukee Brewers 2, Detroit Tigers 1; Chicago White Sox 5, Minnesota Twins 4; Baltimore Orioles 3, New York Yankees 0; Texas Rangers 1, California Angels 0; Oakland Athletics 8, Kansas City Royals 4; Toronto Blue Jays 4, Seattle Mariners 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 4, Cincinnati Reds 3; St Louis Cardinals 8, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; Montreal Expos 5, New York Mets 4; Los Angeles Dodgers 7, Houston Astros 2; Chicago Cubs 8, Philadelphia Phillies 4; San Diego Padres 4, San Francisco Giants 3 (13 innings) and 7—2.

## Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle 13, South Manchester & Wythenshawe 6; Heaton Mersey 7, Sheffield Univ. 16; Old Hulmeians 7, Ashton 7; Old Stopfordians 7, Mellor 18; Stockport 12, Old Waconians 6; Timperley 19, Urmston 6.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND: First division: Croydon 3, Kenton 21; Purley 5, Hampstead 28.

## Clay pigeon shooting

HOLBEACH: 1, W Sykes (Suffolk) 196 (after shoot-off); 2, C Jary (Norfolk) 196; 3, B Bentley (Middlesex) 194 (after shoot-off).

# Racing results

## Newmarket

1.45: 1, Vaigly Star (16-1); 2, Blue Emmanuelle (9-2); 3, Wicked Wave (14-1). Prima Voce 9-4 fav. 17 ran.

2.20: 1, Home On The Range (2-1 fav); 2, Star Pastures (3-1); 3, Boathouses (13-1). 10 ran.

3.0 (3.7) CAMBRIDGESHIRE HANDICAP (£29,500: 1m 1f)

BRAUGHING b c by Martinmas—Lucasta (W Gredley) 4-8-4 ........ S Cauthen (50-1) 1

Baronet b g by Huntercombe-Chagrin Falls ...... B Rouse (16-1) 2

Lelay br g by Prince Regent-Scarletta ...... S Salmon (50-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 fav Bunter, 11-1 Buzzards Bay, 12-1 Galveston, 14-1 Commodore Blake, Easter Sun (4th), 16-1 Indian Trail, 18-1 Teamwork, 20-1 Atlantic Boy, Big Pal and Paterno, 22-1 Von Erlach, 25-1, 26-1, Fine Sun 28-1, Hillsdown Gold, Norfolk Flight, Playboy Jubilee, Tugoflove, Reside, 33-1 Amber Vale, Cracking Form, Silver Season, 40-1 Junia, 50-1 Morayshire, Lafontaine, Jim's Trick, Jondale. 28 ran.

TOTE: Win, £6.69; places: £1.09, 24p, £1.25, 23p. Dual forecast: £32.83. C.S.F.: £55.15. C Brittain at Newmarket, 2½l, 1½l. 1min. 52.18sec.

3.35: 1, Centreline (6-4 fav); 2, Capstan (11-2); 3, Donegal Prince (8-1). 9 ran.

4.05: 1, Swinging Rebel (15-3); 2, Norman Style (14-1); 3, Ring Moylan (13-1). 7-2 fav. 15 ran. NR: Ame to Kill.

4.35: 1, Simply Great (Evens fav); 2, Century City (10-1); 3, Master Boatman (12-1). 23 ran.

5.05: 1, Count Pahlen (3-1); 2, Noble Gift (6-4 fav); 3, Risk (16-1). 22 ran.

5.35: 1, Rocamadour (12-1); 2, Musical Score (6-1); 3, Sir Blessed (6-1). Silk Screen 3-1 fav. 22 ran.

## Haydock Park

1.30: 1, Wild Rosie (5-2 fav); 2, Royal and Loyal (11-2); 3, Angelo Salvini (7-1). 11 ran.

2.0: 1, Friendly Fun (12-1); 2, Crofthall (9-2 jt fav); 3, Maryland Cookie (6-1). Overtrick (9-2 jt fav). 11 ran. NR: Russian Winter.

2.35: 1, Commonty (8-1); 2, Priestcroft Boy (9-1); 3, Ray Charles (3-1 fav). 17 ran.

3.5: 1, Knight Security (11-2); 2, Time to Reflect (12-1); 3, Strath of Orchy (3-1 jt fav). Master Cawston (3-1 jt fav). 9 ran.

3.35: 1, Whangarei (3-1 fav); 2, Irrawaddy (6-1); 3, The Beginning (7-1). 14 ran.

4.5: 1, Turn Back The Time (7-4 fav); 2, Frogtown (8-1); 3, Attached (7-1). 12 ran.

## Kelso NH

2.15: 1, Strike Action (12-1); 2, Anglepoise (7-2 jt fav); 3, Sam Carmedy (8-1). 22 ran. Arctic Tribune. 7-2 jt fav.

2.45: equal 1, Misty Rascal (20-1); Twice Times (9-2); 3, Twilight (9-2). Glenbour 2-1 fav. 10 ran.

3.15: 1, Highway Dual (3-1); 2, Boblob (10-1); 3, Another Captain (11-1). Clever General 9-4 fav. 9 ran.

3.45: 1, Suzy Mandel (11-4 fav); 2, Poundpies (3-1); 3, Flameproof (10-1). 12 ran. NR: Newgale.

4.15: 1, Arkengarthdale (25-1); 2, Go Jack (9-1); 3, Who's Free (5-1). Dear Octopus 5-2 fav. 13 ran.

4.45: 1, Breckle Law (2-1 fav); 2, Bean Boy (3-1); 3, Jubilee King (100-30).

## Chepstow NH

1.30: 1, British Crown (15-2); 2, Virgin Soldier (5-2 fav); 3, Haver (10-1). 11 ran.

2.0: 1, Mayotte (12-1); 2, Cabin Boy (8-1); 3, Glamour Show (13-2). Hill of Slane 9-4 fav. 13 ran.

2.30: 1, Good Prospect (30-1); 2, Hobo (13-2); 3, Jocks Bond (7-1). Tommy Joe 9-4 fav. 9 ran.

3.0: 1, York Cottage (3-1 fav); 2, Franciscus (9-1); 3, King Hustler (7-2). 11 ran.

3.30: 1, Conna Valley (2-1 fav); 2, Wandana (20-1); 3, Pembi Chase (12-1). 12 ran.

4.0: 1, Baron Pallas (15-2); 2, Up And Down (11-1); 3, Ballacorey (9-1). Another Generation 11-8 fav. 16 ran.

## Towcester NH

2.15: 1, Waldock (7-1); 2, Powder Horn (3-1 jt fav); 3, Manawa (3-1 jt fav). 13 ran. NR: Doadeal.

2.45: 1, Spinning Saint (7-2); 2, Fast Reactor (4-1); 3, Egbert (6-1). Walking Cane (9-4 fav). 12 ran.

3.15: 1, Milan Major (5-2 fav); 2, Physicist (7-2); 3, Blue Brues (20-1). 7 ran. NR: Twilight Gold.

3.45: 1, Rogairo (5-2 fav); 2, Critical Times (14-1); 3, Ashbury Lad (13-2). 12 ran. NR: Full Value, Wissington Joy and Calypso Joe.

4.15: 1, Fury Boy (8-1); 2, Tarzan (4-1); 3, Remrod (9-4 fav). 6 ran.

4.45: 1, Quillery (16-1); 2, Haverhill Lad (13-8 fav); 3, Darling Bow (4-1). 15 ran. NR: All Of You, Master Sport and John Hampden.

## Longchamp

PRIX SAINT-ROMAN (Group III: 2-y-o: £14,815: 1m 1f)

TRIGONOME, b c, by Trio—Gondolys (P Sangster), 8-11 ........ F Head 1

Empery Card ........ P Paquet 2

Bell Tempo ........ J C Desaint 3

PARI-MUTUEL: 23.50fr; places 4.30, 1.80, 3.10. Jumile, 48.90. Sh. nose, 1l. R Collet. Majestic Guard 4th. 9 ran.

## Yesterday

PRIX MARCEL BOUSSAC (Group I): 2-y-o fillies: £27,778: 1m)

PLAY IT SAFE, ch f, by Red Alert—Prudent Girl (Mrs B R Firestone), 8-9 ........ L Piggott 1

River Lady ........ P Paquet 2

Perlee ........ G Doleuze 3

PARI-MUTUEL: 3.20fr; places, 1.10, 1.10, 1.50. Dual F: 2.00. F Boutin. Head, 2l. First Water 4th. 8 ran.

PRIX DE L'ABBAYE (Group I: 2-y-o: £27,778: 5f)

MARWELL, b f, by Habitat—Lady Seymour (E Loder), 3-9-8 ........ W R Swinburn 1

Sharpo ........ P Eddery 2

Rabdan ........ L Piggott 3

PARI MUTUEL: 5.20fr; places, 1.70, 1.20, 1.40. Dual F: 5.90. Mr Stoute. Nock, 1l. Ancient Regime 4th. 10 ran.

PRIX DE L'OPERA (Group 2: £21,297: 1m 1f 50yd)

KILMONA, b f Bold Bidder—Shiah Princess (L Givaudan), 3-8-12 ........ Y Saint-Martin 1

Rixe ........ G W Moore 2

Votre Altesse ........ A Gilbert 3

Dacitown ........ L Piggott 4

PARI-MUTUEL: 17.40fr, pl 3.50, Dacitown 3.70, Votre Altesse 2.30. Dual F: 88.00fr. G Sauque. Neck, 1l. 18 ran.

Racing

# East to West, Moore rides best

From Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
Longchamp, Oct 4

One person's bad luck is inevitably another's good fortune and that was precisely the case here today when Gary Moore won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe for Alec Head and Jacques Wertheimer on Gold River. This four-year-old filly by Riverman could so easily have been ridden by Head's son Freddie, who is under contract to the stable.

However, when given the choice of partnering either Gold River or Detroit, Head chose Detroit, who had not only won the same race 12 months earlier but had also shown herself to be in excellent fettle by beating among others, Gold River in the Prix Foy over the same course and distance early in the month.

By all accounts Alec Head was not particularly pleased with his son's decision but he accepted it and promptly cabled Moore in Hongkong and offered him the ride. The 29-year-old Australian son of George Moore, who himself won the Arc for Head in 1959 on St Crispin III, was delighted to accept even though he knew it would entail a travel schedule that the most hardened jet-setter would have second thoughts about. "I just wanted to do something that Lester had never done," Moore remarked this afternoon, his face bathed in smiles.

After riding the winner of the last race in Hongkong the previous day Moore rushed to the airport and caught a 14-hour flight to Paris that was not exactly improved by a bomb scare on board the aircraft which finally touched down at Charles de Gaulle Airport just before 6 am today. If he did feel travel-worn after his exertions it certainly did not show either in his demeanour or in his style. He rode a gem of a race.

After spending tonight and tomorrow relaxing in Paris staying with his sister, Michelle, who is married to the crack French jockey, Philippe Paquet, Moore will be returning on Tuesday to Hongkong to fulfil pre-arranged commitments on Wednesday.

For father and son to have ridden the winner of this of all races is an achievement indeed, one that few will ever be able to boast. The Arc is won more often than not by a horse capable of taking a good position initially, then holding on to that position before finally capitalizing upon it. That is precisely what Gold River did today.

She was never further back than eighth and as a result Moore enjoyed a lovely run around the rails until he decided that the moment was ripe; early in the straight to ease out from behind Bikala, Ardross and Perrault and begin his assault in earnest on France's biggest prize. Bikala had been in the lead from the start and when you analyse the tactics what a mighty race he ran to finish second.

When the field came into sight again after being temporarily obscured from our view by the Petit Bois, Piggott had taken Ardross up on the outside into second place behind Bikala and just in front of Detroit. Although Beldale Flutter, Akarad and the New Zealand challenger, Ring the Bell, threatened momentarily the order among the leading group remained virtually unchanged as they swung right-handed down the hill toward the relatively short straight.

Ardross was poised all the while on Bikala's heels turning for home, but no sooner had they straightened than Piggott and his numerous backers knew that he would not be aboard the winner of the Arc this time. Being the out-and-out stayer that he is, Ardross simply could not quicken and it was Bikala, the winner of the French Derby, who continued to force the issue.

However, no sooner had he disposed of one particular problem than he was faced by a fresh danger—one that emerged in the shape of the blinkered Perrault. Perrault having got to grips with Bikala, could do no more, and then he dropped back. By now Serge Gorli, who is the rising star amid the French weighing room, must have thought that he and Bikala had done just about enough to deserve to win. But if he did, he had not bargained on Moore producing Gold River with a superbly judged run to snatch the spoils from right under his nose. Third, less than a length away, came April Run, ridden by Moore's brother-in-law, Paquet.

Perrault, who looked so dangerous at one moment, weakened but still finished fourth in front of Ardross and Argument. Jockey apart, this result represented a great feat of training by Alec Head, who has now won the race four times.

Quite what the French punter thought of Gold River's victory is anyone's guess. Judged by the comparative silence that greeted her triumph it did not go down well. Gold River started at 53-1 and I suspect that many a combination on the Tiercé, the bet that entails forecasting the first three in the correct order here went awry.

This, incidentally, was the sixth time in the last 10 years that a filly has won this great race, a statistic which makes me blush with embarrassment when I recall the day that I once said on the BBC that the Arc was not a fillies' race. However, at the time I did at least know that it had not been won by one of the female sex for 19 years. How times have changed.

"Will you run her next in America?" I asked Head after the race. "Why not? She's as tough as old boots" was his reply. His options are the Turf Classic at Aqueduct later this month, and the Washington DC International for which she was immediately invited to run by Laurel's president, John D. Shapiro. As for Ardross, who did best of the Anglo-Irish contingent, he is likely to be back at Longchamp later this month in an attempt to win the Prix Royal Oak over a distance that is far more in keeping with both his pedigree and demeanour.

As for another of the English challengers, Pelerin, he has run his last race in Europe at any rate. It may not have been his best but that was not his fault because he was the meat in a sandwich behind the Bois and as the result of that barging match he did not take kindly to things.

As far as the other Anglo-Irish runners are concerned my selection, Kingslake, included, the least said the better. On this occasion the French held the sway.



Like father, like son: Gary Moore repeats the performance of George Moore in the Arc.

**PRIX DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE** (Group I: £185,185: 1½m)

GOLD RIVER, ch f, by Riverman—Glaneuse (J Wertheimer), 4-9-1 ... G W Moore 1
Bikala, b c, by Kalamoun—Irish Bird (J Ouaki), 3-8-12 ... S Gorli 2
April Run, b f, by Run The Gantlet—April Fancy (Mrs B R Firestone), 3-8-8 ... P Paquet 3

ALSO RAN: Perrault (4th), Ardross (5th), Argument (6th), Akarad (7th), Tootens (8th), Leandra (9th), Snow Day (10th), Pelerin, Lancastrian, Prince Bee, Ring the Bell, Gilded Vanity, Detroit, Cut Above, Kings Lake, Gap of Dunloe, Beldale Flutter, Rahotep, Blue Wind, Condessa, Action Man. 24 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL: 54.00fr; places, 11.90, 4.50, 3.80. Dual F: 483.80. Trio 686.10. A Head. ¾l, nose. 2min 35.2sec.

## Irish winner in US

New York, Oct 4.—Galaxy Libra, an Irish five-year-old, trained in California and ridden by Willie Shoemaker, won the $150,000 Man o' War Stakes at Belmont here yesterday.—Agence France-Presse.

# Cosmopolitan clients pay record prices

By Michael Seely

Judged by any standards the October Premier yearling sales at Newmarket were an immense success. In the midst of a recession, rising unemployment and falling stock markets, only the thoroughbred racehorse seems to increase in value. During the four days of the sales a total of 378 lots were sold for 15,949,550 guineas, an average of 42,195 guineas.

This average represented an increase of 57.6 per cent over the sales of 1980, which is higher than that recorded at any previous international yearling auction in 1981. The 640,000 guineas paid by the British Bloodstock Agency (Ireland) for the yearling by Mill Reef out of Arkadina was a new European record for a colt and the 260,000 guineas given by the Curragh Bloodstock Agency for George Spann's filly by Ballymore out of Demare was also a record for a yearling of her sex.

Captain Kenneth Watt, Tattersall's senior partner, said: "It was a fine, all-round market for good horses and especially for those of international class. There was a noticeably larger representation of buyers from America, thanks to our promotional drive over there, and buyers from the Middle East were also here in force."

The selling arena is an exotic place, particularly under floodlights in the evening. Captain Watt's brother, Michael, seems a benign and avuncular figure in his immaculate tweed suit as he coaxes further bids from his cosmopolitan clientele. "Just one more. You've come all this way. It would be a pity to lose him now." Mill Reef was the leading stallion, his produce averaging 259,333 guineas, and it would take a great deal more than that to buy his son, Simply Great, who made such an impressive first appearance in the first division of the Westley Maiden Stakes at Newmarket on Saturday.

Simply Great is owned by his breeder, Daniel Wildenstein, and is trained by Henry Cecil. There can be no doubt at all about the colt's potential. Lester Piggott rode the two-year-old with enormous confidence, being in no hurry to make his move. The maestro had the situation well in hand when glancing over his left shoulder, before going away up the final hill.

Cecil has done a fine job of training Simply Great who was extremely nervous when entering the unsaddling enclosure after the race. "His original objective was the Granville Stakes at Ascot in July, but he then developed spots and did little work for about a month. I virtually had to start again from scratch." Cecil refused to commit himself whether Simply Great's next race would be in the Dewhurst Stakes or the William Hill Futurity. The 10-1 that is the top price on offer for the Two Thousand Guineas may seem a trifle short at present, but a victory in either of these pattern races would see a drastic reduction in this price.

It was a magnificent day's racing. Baronet's heroic attempt to win a third Cambridgeshire was only foiled by Braughing, who was superbly ridden by Steve Cauthen. "Willie Carson advised me to run Braughing in a good-class handicap," Clive Brittain said. "He said that the horse's heart was being broken by being asked to carry such big weights against more moderate opposition."

In the Jockey Club Cup, Centroline showed himself to be a much improved stayer when storming home well clear of Capstan. This is the sixth time that the Barnett colours have been carried to victory in this long-established race. Finally the Sun Chariot Stakes saw a magnificent duel which resulted in Home on the Range beating Star Pastures. Both fillies gave their all in a driving finish.

STATE OF GOING (official): Bath, soft; Wolverhampton, good to soft; Edinburgh, good; Southwell, good. Tomorrow: Newcastle, good to soft; Brighton, good; Devon and Exeter, good.

# Marwell retires in triumph

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Longchamp, Oct 4

The finish of the Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp was dominated as expected by English horses. Marwell came right back to her best form and held off the furious late finish of Sharpo by a neck. Rabdan was a length farther back in third place, two lengths ahead of Ancient Regime, one of only two French runners in the race.

The Danish colt, Music Streak, was very fast away and still led after four furlongs. Walter Swinburn, though, was always going well and he sent Marwell to the front at that stage. Sharpo, who had easily beaten Marwell in the William Hill Sprint Championship on similar ground, was not quickly away and it was obvious that Pat Eddery was going to have his work cut out to catch the filly.

Sharpo challenged Marwell on the far side but he never quite looked like succeeding. Lester Piggott produced Rabdan on Marwell's inside but the Robert Armstrong colt was slightly impeded as Marwell jinxed to her right.

Marwell retires to stud but Sharpo, who had been second to Moorestyle in last year's race, may try his Longchamp luck again in the Prix de la Foret over seven furlongs on October 25.

Rabdan does not race again, either. He has been bought by Stavros Niarchos and will stand at his Fresnay-le-Buffard stud in Normandy.

The Françoise Boutin-trained dominated the Prix Marcel Boussac but it was not the more strongly fancied River Lady who took the prize; victory went instead to Play it Safe and Piggott, who made virtually all the running on the rails.

River Lady pulled hard in the early stages and her jockey, Phillipe Paquet, had to restrain her. Perhaps he overdid it, for she still had two or three lengths to make up on her stable companion in the last furlong. Try as he might, Paquet could not close the gap and at the line there was still a head between them. Play it Safe may be seen in England next year for a crack at the 1,000 Guineas.

## Wolverhampton card

2.0 BUSHBURY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 1m)

2.30 SEDGELEY STAKES (Selling: Div I: 3-y-o: £735: 1m 1f)

3.0 STAFFORDSHIRE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,010: 5f)

3.30 DUDLEY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 5f)

4.0 OLDBURY HANDICAP (£1,338: 5f)

4.30 WEST MIDLAND HANDICAP (£1,371: 1m)

5.0 SEDGELEY STAKES (Selling: Div II: 3-y-o: £606: 1m 1f)

5.30 BUSHBURY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 1m)

## Edinburgh programme

2.15 MONTROSE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £913: 5f)

2.45 PINKIE HANDICAP (Selling: £555: 5f)

3.15 DIRLETON HANDICAP (£1,415: 1m)

3.45 BUCCLEUCH STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £862: 1m)

4.15 BASS ROCK STAKES (Maidens: £813: 1m)

4.45 BARNBOUGLE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,006: 7f)

7 00 Raisingsha, W Guest, 8-6 ... — 11
9 4312 High Port, G Toft, 8-6 ... Connorton 5 6
11 0000 Coley, Denys Smith, 8-4 ... Kelleher 12
13 0002 Done Good (B), R Whitaker, 7-10 Carlisle 5 5
15 4230 Trade High, G Richards, 7-10 ... Carroll 7 4
16 0000 Camorata (B), S Norton, 7-9 ... Lowe 7
17 0104 Scottish Boy (B), J Berry, 7-9 ... — 10
18 0000 Mountaineer (B), G Bell, 7-8 ... B Jones 5 1
21 0000 Westwood Dancer, T Fairhurst, 7-8 ... Fry 7 6
22 4000 Whitby High Light, J Calver, 7-7 ... Carlisle 8
23 1002 Golden Lisle (D, B), J Etherington, 7-7 — 3

100-30 Double Vie, 4-1 High Port, 5-1 Danish Express, 6-1 Golden Lisle, 8-1 Scottish Boy, 10-1 Done Good, 12-1 Trade High, 16-1 others.

## Edinburgh selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Be Quiet. 2.45 Sky Walk. 3.15 Hay Ride. 3.45 Sent For You. 4.15 Breghou Belle. 4.45 Double Vie.
By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Vital Spirit. 2.45 Christines Folly. 3.15 Bertram Personnel. 3.45 Pokerfayes. 4.15 Battalion. 4.45 Double Vie.

## Bath programme

2.0 CHEDDAR STAKES (Apprentices: £741; 1m)

2.30 DONNINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £869: 1m)

3.0 WESTMORLAND HANDICAP (£1,928: 2m 1f)

3.30 BLATHWAYT STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,302: 5f)

4.0 KELSTON HANDICAP (3-y-o; £1,982; 1m)

4.30 COUNTY HANDICAP (3-y-o; £2,012; 1m 3f 150yd)

5.0 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £867: 1m)

5.30 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div III: 2-y-o maidens: £867: 1m)

5 044 Boukayr, R Houghton, 9-0 ... Reid 9
7 0 Charlie Kilgour, H Candy, 9-0 ... Fox 17
9 043 Free Press, I Balding, 9-0 ... Matthias 5
10 0000 Golden Knoll, S Mellor, 9-0 ... Fox 1
17 040 Isom Dart, B Hills, 9-0 ... — 4
18 00 Jazz Band, G H Bharwood, 9-0 Raymond 2
25 0 No Sale, W Hern, 9-0 ... Rouse 16
27 00 Ransom, P Walwyn, 9-0 ... J Mercer 10
28 30 Retsel, R Baker, 9-0 ... — 12
32 0 Saffar, R Smyth, 9-0 ... — 7
39 043 The Nub, F Durr, 9-0 ... Robinson 14
47 0 Vidingo (B), C Brittain, 9-0 ... — 8
45 0 Blow My Top, P Cundell, 8-11 ... — 6
49 *Daisy Treadlight, C Nelson, 8-11 ... — 11
53 00 Great Brianna, J Bradley, 8-11 ... — 13
58 00 Listen To Me, J Winter, 8-11 ... Weaver 3
62 004 Quellinoy, D Gandolfo, 8-11 ... Cauthen 15

5-2 Free Press, 3-1 Jazz Band, 9-2 Boukayr, 5-1 No Sale, 6-1 Isom Dart, 10-1 Ransom, 12-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

## Bath selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Rocket Song. 2.30 Glenside Lady. 3.0 Something Special. 3.30 One Degree. 4.30 Garter Star. 5.0 Portette. 5.30 The Nub.
By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Rocket Song. 2.30 Mailman. 3.0 Tea-Pot. 3.30 Falakh. 4.0 Sharp End. 4.30 Super Service. 5.0 Saenredam. 5.30 Jazz Band.

## Wolverhampton selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Sunny Look. 3.0 Countach. 3.30 Sea Havoc. 4.0 Humble Blue. 4.30 Prince Nono. 5.30 Nigoletty.
By Our Racing Staff
2.0 All Risks. 2.30 Scottish Green. 3.0 Will George. 3.30 Avonmore Wind. 4.0 Marmagoa. 4.30 Ski's Double. 5.0 Albuquerque. 5.30 Princess Virginia.

## Southwell NH

2.15 GUNTHORPE CHASE (Novices)

3.15 COLONEL THOMPSON HANDICAP CHASE (£1,609: 3m 110yd)

0u1 Don't Forget, 7-11-10 ... Lamb
0-11 Twopenny Blue, 9-11-0 ... Amanda Gray 4
02?1 River Sirene, 8-10-13 ... Barry

3.45 JACK LEVY HURDLE (Handicap)

... Reformina, 8-11-0 ... Mr Thompson 7
... Retainer, 7-11-0 ... Coopan
... Scottish Sovereign, 10-11-0 ... Gray
0-40 Scrilla, 6-11-0 ... Tuck
... Tidy Work, 6-11-0 ... —
02-f Spiders Web, 6-11-0 ... Webber
1 Whittington, 9-11-0 ... —
000- Yankee Ballad, 5-11-0 ... Shaw 7

6-4 Commander Bond, 3-1 Cornard, 6-1 Retainer, 15-2 Reformina.

4.45 UPTON SELLING HURDLE (£62?: 2m)

010- Ratumba, 5-11-12 ... Harris 4
00-0 The Downs, 6-11-12 ... Grimes 4
2 Pallis Shenell, 5-11-8 ... Graham
un-2 Pendle's Secret, 5-11-5 ... Goulding
0fu Regal Village, 5-11-5 ... Sharon James
05- Sallord, 5-11-5 ... Hanson 7
... Berdeno, 4-11-0 ... Murphy
00 Lucky Mistake, 4-11-0 ... —
0 My Danny Boy, 4-11-0 ... O'Connor 7
... Queens Aglo, 4-11-0 ... —
... Slow Bird, 4-11-0 ... Pearce
00-0 Theseus, 4-11-0 ... Brown
0-0 Under the Counter, 4-11-0 ... —
p-0r Vaudeville Queen, 4-11-0 ... Mr Castell 14

5-1 Pendle's Secret, 100-30 Theseus, 4-1 Lucky Mistake, 6-1 Fallig Schnell.

4.15 OXTON CHASE (Handicap: £990: 2m 74yd)

10-0 Grand Trianon, 9-11-11 ... —
n5-0 Wily Talke, 11-10-5 ... —
0-04 Pipe Band, 7-10-3 ... Webber
-400 Merchant Tubbs, 7-10-2 ... Pearce
32-3 Pampered Sovereign, 10-10-0 ... Mr Thompson 7
5?4- Fighting Cock, 9-10-0 ... McNeill
-020 Nevada Prince, 11-10-0 ... Scudamore
-400 Liquidation, 7-10-0 ... Gracey

Boxing

# Hagler stops Hamsho in eleventh round

Marvin Hagler scored an emphatic victory over the Syrian-born Mustafa Hamsho at Rosemont, Illinois, on Saturday to retain his undisputed world middleweight championship. In the eleventh round the referee intervened to save the challenger from further, unnecessary punishment.

The brawling 27-year-old Hamsho who scored a disputed points win over Alan Minter, of Britain, in June, was never able to move inside Hagler's painful right jab in this battle of southpaws and a clash of heads in the third left him with a deep cut over his right eye. The Mexican referee, Octavio Meyrant, consulted the ringside doctor before allowing the bout to continue.

In the top of the bill contest the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, Mike Weaver, had to struggle to beat James Tillis on points The first 10 rounds were dull, with the crowd of 12,000 frequently booing. Weaver stalked the 24-year-old challenger relentlessly but Tillis danced out of range.

The bout did not come to life until the eleventh round when Weaver hurt Tillis with a left hook and the Chicago boxer was for the first time jolted out of his defensive stance. In the 12th round, Tillis switched to a southpaw style and hurt the champion with a right hook. In the final three rounds Tillis began trading punches and again caught the champion with left and right hooks.

The World Boxing Council lightweight champion, Alexis Arguello, of Nicaragua, retained his title when he stopped the challenger, Ray Mancini, in the fourteenth round at Atlantic City. It was the sixteenth consecutive championship victory for the Nicaraguan.

Arguello, previous a world weight champion, had floored Mancini two seconds before the bell rang in the 12th round. Arguello was in complete control throughout, using his two-inch reach advantage to fire stinging jabs to the face and body of the 20-year-old American. Arguello made the inexperienced Mancini miss his combination shots while he himself, counterpunching beautifully, raked his opponent's head and body with vicious shots.

Sergio Palma, of Argentina, retained his World Boxing Association junior featherweight title in Buenos Aires, scoring a unanimous decision victory over the challenger, Wilchit Muangroi-Et of Thailand.—Agencies.

Kirkland Laing's British welterweight title eliminator at the Midland Sporting Club, Solihull, on Wednesday is postponed because Billy Waith has injured his back in training. The matchmaker Mal Phillips now hopes to stage the eliminator on November 18.



Gardner: biggest problems were caused by gambling

# Gardner retires from ring

John L Gardner, Britain's European heavyweight champion, has announced his retirement from boxing. Gardner, who says he is quitting while he is in front, draws his last big purse from a Sunday newspaper in which he admitted yesterday that he was really fit for only three of his 35 professional bouts.

Gardner also revealed that the biggest problems of his life were caused not by boxing, but by gambling. He leaves the scene at the age of 28 as the acknowledged best in Europe. He is also undefeated as British champion. He gave that title up last year to concentrate on Europe and the hope of winning the world heavyweight championship.

Any prospects in that direction, however, were dismissed by the American, Mike Dokes, who knocked him out last June in what proved to be the last bout of Gardner's career. He was due to defend his European championship in Paris this month, but instead informed the authorities last Tuesday that he was giving it up.

Ironically, the best purse Gardner received in an eight-year career was for a contest that never took place. He signed to meet Muhammad Ali last March and when the promoters failed to go through with the contest, he received damages reputed to be in the region of £100,000.

Gardner had a successful career, as long as he stayed in his own class. He was a good British and European champion but he had a bad time against Americans. Both Ibar Arrington and Dokes knocked him out, and the veteran Jimmy Young outclassed him. Gardner had enormous natural strength and stamina but lacked the punch or the class to back it up at top level.

Equestrianism

# Broome leads for defence

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The Horse of the Year Show, which started at Haringey in 1949 and moved to Wembley 10 years later, opens in the Empire Pool this evening with the traditional gala charity performance. After the Schroder Life Jockeys and Jumpers Stakes, the first international competition sponsored by Butlins, will bring out the visiting showjumpers.

They are, from Austria, Hugo Simon (with Gladstone, Answer and Sorry) and Thomas Fruhmann (Donau, Daphne and Alcazar); from the Netherlands, the former European champion, Johan Heins, brings Laramy, Socrates and Silver Shadow and from West Germany Achaz von Buchwaldt brings Pimms II, Fairplay and Wendy. Ferdi Tyteca was already in this country in time to compete at the Everest Show last week, and now Edgar Cuepper has come to join him from Belgium, and the list of overseas riders is complete with Paul Darragh from Ireland.

David Broome leads the defending side and, when he won the Everest Double Glazing championships last Thursday, said that he felt in great form on his brilliant young Irish horse, Mister Ross, which he elected to ride in preference to the German-bred Queensway Big Q in the European championships in Munich last month.

Dressage enthusiasts are catered for on Tuesday and children's ponies will be judged on Wednesday before the hunters take the stage on Thursday; hacks and Lloyds Bank in-hand championships occupy Friday and working hunters and cobs are scheduled for Saturday.

The Waterford Crystal championship for hunters has been won by David Tatlow with Zatopec from Fin Toulson on the South Essex Insurance Group's Assurance, last year's winner. The 1980 holder of the Waterford Crystal Show Hunter of the Year title has become top working hunter and is entered in that capacity, where he may well underline his victory at the Royal, leaving the show title wide open.

We are promised a modification to the controversial system of judging by points, which is unique to this show, but what form they will take has yet to be revealed.

# Captain Phillips in charge

Mark Phillips dominated the international open class at the Wylye horse trials yesterday, winning on the Range Rover team's Going Places and finishing second on his own former show hunter, Blizzard II, Pamela Macgregor-Morris writes. Blizzard was equal on points with Jane Starkey's Buckley but faster across country. Crown of Crowns, the leader in dressage on Friday, finished fourth above Polly Schwerdt's Dylan II and Mark Todd (New Zealand) on Genesis.

The first of the novice classes was won by Richard Walker on Baroneska from Lucinda Muir on The Osprey, who was formerly owned by Lord and Lady Hugh Russell. Lucinda Prior-Palmer finished out of the hunt with time and jumping penalties on Tokyo Bay.

The first three in the junior class had nothing to add to their dressage scores and Jonquil Sainsbury was the winner on Mr Moon, who competed as an individual in the European junior championships in France.

INTERNATIONAL OPEN CLASS: 1, Captain M Phillips's Going Places, 63 pts; 2, Captain Phillips's Blizzard II, 64; 3, Miss J Starkey's Buckley, 59.

NOVICE: Class I: 1, R Walker's Baroneska, 30; 2, Miss L Muir's The Osprey, 34.8; 3, Miss F Sutton's Barnaby Barnacle, 37. Class II: 1, R Powell's Welton Wee Guy, 37; 2, Mrs Kershaw's Just The Thing, 39; 3, H Wiegersma's Ruskin, 39.2.

INTERNATIONAL JUNIORS: 1, Miss J Sainsbury's Mr Moon, 55.85; 2, Miss F Fawcus's Blue Max II, 56.40; 3, D Weymouth's Captain Greer.

Badminton

# World Cup saved by reduced fee

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 4.—The inaugural World Badminton Cup due to start here next Wednesday will go ahead despite an earlier threat to call it off because of financial problems. The Badminton Association of Malaysia (BAM) had threatened to call it off because of poor ticket sales due to the absence of a number of top Indonesian and Chinese players, together with high promotion fees charged by the Hongkong-based promoters, the International Management Group (IMG). The IMG has now agreed to lower the $67,500 contract fee. The new fee was not disclosed.

Several leading world players, including the Danish champion Morten Frost, India's former all-England champion Prakash Padukone and the Chinese number two Han Jian will take part in the five-day tournament.

Frost thought the biggest threat to his chances of making the last four would be the Indonesian Hadiyanto. Padukone rates his chances as fair. He refused to comment on his opponents.

Other players who have arrived are Steen Fladberg and Rikke von Sorensen of Denmark, with Nick Yates, Jane Webster and Karen Bridge from England.

## Squash rackets

NORTHAMPTON: British senior championships, semi-finals: J Easter (Hampshire) beat M Knight (Merseyside), 9—6, 9—5, 9—6; B Patterson (Hampshire) beat M Thurgur (Devon), 9—6, 9—2, 3—9, 9—0.

Gymnastics

# Champion keeps her title

By a Special Correspondent

As expected the British champion, Mandy Gornall (Preston) won the Speedo championships at Crystal Palace on Saturday but strangely it proved her most nerve-racking contest in 12 months. Since winning this event at Crystal Palace last November, Miss Gornall has not failed. But despite her successes, she was clearly feeling tense on Saturday.

She under-rotated her Tsukahara vault for 8.90 marks and then failed to reach a handstand on the bars for 8.85. After those two pieces Miss Gornall was in fourth position. A fall from the beam would have cost her the match, but she regained her nerve for a steady, if unadventurous routine, with a back somersault, an aerial cartwheel and a back semi-dismount. Her 9.20 marks gave her victory despite a fall on the floor exercises.

Hailey Price, from Wolverhampton, came a good second just 0.2 marks behind—it was as close as that—and Denise Jones of Huddersfield won bronze. The first six qualify for the champions' cup at the Albert Hall in January.

RESULTS: 1, M Gornall (Fylde Coast), 35.60; 2, H Price (Redditch and Bromsgrove), 35.40; 3, D Jones (Huddersfield), 35.35; 4, J Ben (Telford), 35.25; 5, D Wren (Thamesiders), 35.05; 6, M Goodwin (Avril Lennox GC, Leicester), 34.80.

## Darts

NELSON (New Zealand): World Cup singles championship (best of seven): J Lowe (England) beat J Wilson (Scotland), 4—3.

Stock Exchange Prices

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 28. Dealings End, Oct 9. § Contago Day, Oct 12. Settlement Day, Oct 19
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

## BRITISH FUNDS

| Stock outstanding £ | Stock | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Int only Yield | Gross Red Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHORTS** | | | | | |
| 600m | Exch 12¼% 1981 | 99 21/32 | -⅛ | 12.835 | 16.377 |
| 861m | Treas 8¾% 1980-82 | 97¾ | -⅛ | 8.698 | 16.267 |
| 400m | Treas 3% 1982 | 96½ | +¼ | 3.121 | 13.849 |
| 600m | Treas 14% 1982 | 99 9/16 | -7/16 | 14.087 | 15.660 |
| 800m | Treas 8¼% 1982 | 94½ | -⅛ | 8.730 | 16.203 |
| 1600m | Exch 9¼% 1982 | 94¼ | -⅛ | 9.813 | 15.857 |
| 600m | Exch 8¾% 1983 | 93¾ | -¼ | 9.371 | 14.636 |
| 600m | Exch 3% 1983 | 88½ | -½ | 3.391 | 12.238 |
| 2580m | Treas. 12% 1983 | 95⅛ | -½ | 12.615 | 15.914 |
| 800m | Treas 9½% 1983 | 90⅛ | -1 | 10.263 | 15.766 |
| 800m | Exch 13½% 1983 | 95⅞ | -1 | 14.191 | 16.246 |
| 200m | Exch 10% 1983 | 89⅛ | -1 | 11.221 | 16.051 |
| 500m | Fund 5½% 1982-84 | 83½ | -1 | 6.567 | 14.162 |
| 1100m | Exch 11¼% 1984 | 90⅛ | -¾ | 12.466 | 16.316 |
| 1100m | Exch 14% 1984 | 95⅛ | -1 | 14.718 | 16.321 |
| 1000m | Exch 3% 1984 | 77⅜ | -⅜ | 3.877 | 13.176 |
| 1050m | Treas 12% 1984 | 90⅝ | -1 | 13.241 | 16.080 |
| 1000m | Treas 15% 1985 | 97⅜ | -⅛ | 15.385 | 15.901 |
| 1000m | Exch Cv 12% 1985 | 89¼ | -¾ | 13.445 | 16.184 |
| 600m | Treas 3% 1985 | 71⅛ | -⅜ | 4.217 | 13.264 |
| 1100m | Treas 11½% 1985 | 86¾ | -¾ | 13.254 | 16.280 |
| 1300m | Exch 12¼% 1985 | 86⅝ | -⅞ | 13.862 | 16.190 |
| 1150m | Exch 11¾% 1986 | 86⅝ | -⅞ | 13.565 | 16.090 |
| 500m | Treas 3% 1986 | 66 | -⅜ | 4.547 | 13.001 |
| 1150m | Treas 12% 1986 | 86⅝ | -⅞ | 13.853 | 16.164 |
| **MEDIUMS** | | | | | |
| 600m | Treas 8¼% 1984-86 | 79¼ | -⅜ | 10.736 | 14.692 |
| 500m | Exch 13¼% 1987 | 94⅝ | -½ | 14.401 | 15.481 |
| 550m | Fund 6½% 1985-87 | 71⅝ | • .. | 9.008 | 13.837 |
| 1000m | Treas 12% 1987 | 84 | • .. | 14.109 | 15.946 |
| 300m | Treas 7¾% 1985-88 | 73¼ | -¾ | 10.718 | 14.592 |
| 1052m | Trans 3% 1978-88 | 59 | -⅜ | 5.150 | 12.280 |
| 600m | *Treas 11½% 1989* | *80* | -⅜ | *14.613* | *15.583* |
| 600m | Treas 5% 1986-89 | 60 | •-⅜ | 8.310 | 13.187 |
| 600m | Treas 13% 1990 | 89⅛ | -⅜ | 15.062 | 16.013 |
| 1000m | Exch 12½% 1990 | 82 | -¾ | 15.309 | 16.620 |
| 600m | Treas 8¼% 1987-90 | 71½ | -¾ | 11.951 | 14.651 |
| 900m | Treas 11¾% 1991 | 80 | -⅜ | 15.201 | 16.610 |
| 400m | Fund 5¾% 1987-91 | 57½ | •-⅜ | 9.982 | 13.947 |
| 800m | Exch 11% 1991 | 73¾ | •-⅜ | 14.877 | 16.377 |
| 600m | Treas 12¾% 1992 | 84¼ | -¾ | 15.589 | 16.467 |
| 600m | Treas 10% 1992 | 70⅝ | -⅜ | 14.394 | 16.138 |
| 800m | Exch 12¼% 1992 | 79½ | -⅜ | 15.660 | 16.624 |
| 1000m | Exch 13½% 1992 | 84⅝ | -⅝ | 15.999 | 16.650 |
| 1100m | Treas 12½% 1993 | 82¾ | -⅝ | 15.730 | 16.472 |
| 600m | Fund 6% 1993 | 54¼ | -⅝ | 11.117 | 14.083 |
| 1250m | Treas 13¾% 1993 | 90¼ | -⅞ | 16.124 | 16.582 |
| 600m | Treas 14½% 1994 | 90⅛ | -¾ | 16.197 | 16.515 |
| 1000m | Exch 13½% 1994 | 83½ | •-⅜ | 15.990 | 16.484 |
| 1000m | Exch 12½% 1994 | 80⅛ | -⅜ | 15.880 | 16.520 |
| 900m | Treas 9% 1994 | 67⅛ | -1 | 14.071 | 15.485 |
| 1000m | Treas 12% 1995 | 78¼ | -⅝ | 15.793 | 16.488 |
| 214m | Gas 3% 1990-95 | 42⅜ | • .. | 7.080 | 11.482 |
| 800m | Exch 10¼% 1995 | 69⅜ | -⅜ | 15.115 | 16.109 |
| 900m | Treas 12¾% 1995 | 85¼ | -⅜ | 15.866 | 16.333 |
| 800m | Treas 14% 1996 | 88⅞ | -⅜ | 16.258 | 16.537 |
| 600m | Treas 9% 1992-96 | 63¼ | -⅜ | 14.211 | 15.402 |
| 1250m | Treas 15¼% 1996 | 92⅞ | • .. | 16.317 | 16.467 |
| 800m | Exch 13¼% 1996 | 88⅛ | -⅜ | 15.956 | 16.309 |
| **LONGS** | | | | | |
| 1000m | Treas IL 2% 1996 | 90½ | -1½ | 2.210 | 2.160 |
| 41m | Rdmptn 3% 1986-96 | 42⅝ | -⅜ | 7.039 | 10.819 |
| 1500m | Treas 13¼% 1997 | 85⅜ | -⅜ | 15.962 | 16.271 |
| 300m | Exch 10½% 1997 | 70⅛ | -⅜ | 15.237 | 15.964 |
| 600m | Treas 8¾% 1997 | 62½ | -⅜ | 14.168 | 15.184 |
| 1000m | Treas 6¾% 1995-98 | 51¾ | • .. | 12.905 | 14.378 |
| 1100m | Treas 15½% 1998 | 95 | -¾ | 16.331 | 16.404 |
| 600m | Exch 12% 1998 | 73⅛ | -⅜ | 15.907 | 16.276 |
| 600m | Treas 9½% 1999 | 67 | -½ | 14.628 | 15.308 |
| 1600m | Exch 12¼% 1999 | 77⅛ | -⅝ | 15.925 | 16.274 |
| 800m | Treas 10½% 1999 | 72⅜ | -½ | 15.337 | 15.851 |
| 1050m | Treas 13% 2000 | 83⅞ | -⅜ | 16.043 | 16.236 |
| 1000m | Treas 14% 1998-01 | 91⅛ | -⅞ | 16.275 | 16.378 |
| 1300m | Exch 12% 1999-02 | 77⅜ | -⅜ | 15.892 | 16.105 |
| 1800m | Treas 13¾% 2000-03 | 87⅜ | -⅜ | 16.172 | 16.246 |
| 800m | Treas 11½% 2001-04 | 73⅞ | -½ | 15.653 | 15.851 |
| 443m | Fund 3½% 1999-04 | 33½ | -⅜ | 10.692 | 12.431 |
| 1500m | Treas 12½% 2003-05 | 83¼ | -⅜ | 15.892 | 15.980 |
| *1000m* | *Treas IL 2% 2006* | *87½* | -1½ | *2.291* | *2.712* |
| 630m | Treas 8% 2002-06 | 56⅝ | •-⅜ | 14.111 | 14.461 |
| 1500m | Treas 11¾% 2003-07 | 76⅛ | -⅜ | 15.759 | 15.854 |
| 1000m | Treas 13½% 2004-08 | 85¼ | -⅝ | 15.878 | 15.935 |
| 1000m | Treas 5½% 2008-12 | 41½ | -½ | 13.359 | 13.695 |
| 600m | Treas 7¾% 2012-15 | 56 | -½ | 14.205 | 14.309 |
| 1000m | Exch 12% 2013-17 | 82⅛ | -⅜ | 15.297 | 15.304 |
| 361m | Consols 4% | 27½ | -⅜ | 14.914 | .. |
| 1909m | War Ln 3½% | 25¼ | -½ | 14.315 | .. |
| 216m | Conv 3½% | 30⅝ | -⅜ | 11.432 | .. |
| 58m | Treas 3% | 20⅛ | •-⅛ | 14.889 | .. |
| 273m | Consols 2½% | 17½ | •-⅛ | 14.165 | .. |
| 476m | Treas. 2½% Aft 75 | 17 | -¼ | 14.487 | .. |

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

| Stock outstanding £ | Stock | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Int only Yield | Gross Red Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20m | Aust 5½% 81-82 | 95⅜ | +⅛ | 5.763 | 15.725 |
| 10m | Aust 6% 81-83 | 86 | +¼ | 7.137 | 14.947 |
| 8m | E Africa 5¾% 77-83 | 86 | -½ | 6.815 | 16.728 |
| — | Hungary 4½% 1924 | 38 | -2 | .. | .. |
| — | Ireland 7½% 81-83 | 87½ | +¼ | .. | .. |
| — | Japan Ass 4% 1910 | 208 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Japan 6% 83-88 | 63 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4m | Kenya 5% 78-82 | 95¼ | +¼ | 5.238 | 17.406 |
| 7m | Malaya 7½% 78-82 | 93 | +½ | 8.145 | 16.076 |
| 14m | N Z 7½% 88-92 | 59 | .. | 12.659 | 15.590 |
| 12m | N Z 7½% 83-86 | 74⅜ | .. | 10.326 | 16.529 |
| — | Peru 6% Ass | 150 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5m | S Africa 9½% 79-81 | 102½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 20m | S Rhd 2½% 65-70 | 135 | -4 | .. | .. |
| 8m | S Rhd 4½% 87-92 | 81 | -10 | .. | .. |
| — | Spanish 4% | 40½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 4m | Tang 5½% 78-82 | 95¼ | +¼ | 6.033 | 18.063 |
| — | Uruguay 3½% | 94 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Zimbabwe Ann 81-88 | 328 | •-10 | .. | 22.569 |

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| Stock outstanding £ | Stock | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Int only Yield | Gross Red Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26m | L C C 3% 1920 | 19 | .. | 16.262 | .. |
| 25m | L C C 5% 80-83 | 86¼ | -¼ | 5.794 | 15.577 |
| 30m | L C C 5½% 82-84 | 78½ | -¼ | 7.004 | 15.216 |
| 25m | L C C 5½% 85-87 | 64½ | -⅜ | 8.757 | 15.363 |
| 25m | L C C 6¾% 88-90 | 59½ | -⅜ | 11.626 | 15.735 |
| 40m | G L C 6¾% 90-92 | 54½ | -⅜ | 12.584 | 16.057 |
| 25m | G L C 9½% 80-82 | 93½ | •-⅜ | 10.171 | 16.572 |
| 75m | G L C 12½% 1982 | 97½ | -½ | 12.811 | 16.632 |
| 100m | G L C 12½% 1983 | 93¾ | -1 | 13.328 | 16.489 |
| 16m | C of L 6¾% 80-83 | 93 | -⅜ | 6.989 | 16.290 |
| 17m | Ag Mt 7¼% 81-84 | 79½ | -½ | 9.722 | 16.608 |
| 20m | Ag Mt 7½% 91-93 | 55 | -⅜ | 14.133 | 16.560 |
| 12m | Ag Mt 6½% 85-90 | 55¼ | -⅜ | 12.049 | 16.419 |
| 15m | Croydon 6¾% 78-81 | 98⅜ | +¼ | 6.841 | 16.984 |
| 20m | Glasgow 9¼% 80-82 | 93⅞ | -⅜ | 9.973 | 16.669 |
| 27m | Met Water B 34-03 | 24¼ | .. | 12.483 | 14.651 |
| 20m | N I 7% 82-84 | 81 | +¼ | 9.580 | 16.157 |
| 8m | N I Elec 6½% 81-83 | 87¼ | -¼ | 7.443 | 17.007 |
| 10m | Swark 6¾% 83-86 | 70 | -½ | 10.013 | 16.412 |

## DOLLAR STOCKS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 308.0m | Brascan | £11 11/16 | -⅛ | 66.2g | 5.7 | 22.6 |
| — | BP Canada | £16⅞ | +5/16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,415.3m | Can Pac Ord | £19¾ | .. | 78.9 | 4.0 | 6.3 |
| 347.4m | El Paso | £13 5/16 | +5/16 | 41.7 | 3.2 | 24.7 |
| — | Exxon Corp | £16⅞ | -⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,324.9m | Fluor | £16⅛ | +¼ | 34.6 | 2.1 | 13.5 |
| — | Hollinger | £13 11/16 | -⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| 329.2m | Hud Bay Oil | £18 | +7/16 | 28.9 | 1.6 | 33.9 |
| — | Husky Oil | 555 | +8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 621.3m | INCO | £9⅛ | -¼ | 30.8 | 3.8 | 6.9 |
| 258.3m | IU Int | £6 25/32 | -1/32 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 2.2 |
| 419.2m | Kaiser Alum | £9⅞ | -¼ | 56.4 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| 32.0m | Massey-Ferg | 117 | -3 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Norton Simon | 798 | -18 | 60.5 | 0.1 | .. |
| — | Pan Canadian | £33 | -1 1/16 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Steep Rock | 190 | -5 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Trans Can P | £8 27/32 | -3/32 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | US Steel | £14¼ | +⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| 402.6m | Zapata Corp | £14 5/16 | +1/16 | 16.6 | 1.1 | .. |

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,764,000 | Alexs Discount | 198 | -15 | 24.3 | 12.2 | 7.9 |
| 6,033,000 | Allen H & Ross | 260 | -33 | 35.7 | 13.7 | 9.9 |
| 143.1m | Allied Irish | 103 | .. | 8.7 | 8.5 | 3.5 |
| 12.0m | Ansbacher H | 13¾ | -1½ | 0.2 | 1.6 | 17.2 |
| 20.8m | Arb-Latham | 280 | -10 | 17.1 | 6.1 | 12.7 |
| 529.0m | ANZ Grp | 306 | -6 | 15.2 | 5.0 | 9.9 |
| 1,882.5m | Bank America | £12⅞ | -¾ | 70.1 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| 120.0m | Bk of Ireland | 288 | .. | 12.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| 402.7m | Bk Leumi Israel | 5 | .. | 0.1 | 1.2 | 15.6 |
| 7,200,000 | Bk Leumi UK | 240 | -10 | 14.5 | 6.0 | 14.0 |
| 131.6m | Bk of Scotland | 404 | • -15 | 27.9 | 6.9 | 3.3 |
| 1,153.4m | Barclays Bank | 408 | +10 | 28.2 | 6.9 | 3.3 |
| 21.7m | Brown Shipley | 185 | -16 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 13.5 |
| 12.1m | Cater Ryder | 280 | -20 | 33.0 | 11.8 | .. |
| 107.9m | Charterhse Grp | 71 | .. | 6.7 | 9.4 | 8.0 |
| 891.6m | Chase Man | £27½ | -1¼ | 129 | 4.7 | 7.5 |
| 1,694.9m | Citicorp | £13 | -1 | 69.3 | 5.3 | 7.2 |
| 5,587,000 | Clive Discount | 26 | -2 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 5.0 |
| — | *Commerzbank* | *£30½* | *-1½* | *37.0* | *1.2* | *40.2* |
| 264.9m | Cp Fn Paris | £20 | +2 | 223 | 11.2 | 8.1 |
| 174.2m | CC De France | £13½ | .. | 149 | 11.0 | 12.2 |
| 4,930,000 | Dunbar Grp | 495 | -15 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 18.1 |
| 29.7m | First Nat Fin | 24 | +½ | .. | .. | 3.7 |
| 35.9m | Gerrard & Nat | 240 | -16 | 20.0 | 8.3 | 6.2 |
| 5,510,000 | Gillett Bros | 202 | -12 | 25.3 | 12.5 | 9.7 |
| 63.2m | Grindlays Hldgs | 186 | +16 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 8.3 |
| 55.4m | Guinness Peat | 83 | • +3 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 47.7 |
| 26.0m | Hambros £2 | £13 | -1 | 64.3 | 4.9 | 9.0 |
| 120.0m | Do Ord | 140 | +7 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 9.7 |
| 86.2m | Hill Samuel | 126 | -2 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 7.3 |
| *1,667.0m* | *Hong K & Shang* | *118* | *-10* | *5.6b* | *4.8* | *10.5* |
| 8,573,000 | Jessel Toynbee | 65 | +1 | 7.1 | 11.0 | .. |
| 6,255,000 | Joseph L. | 238 | -5 | .. | .. | 10.3 |
| 75.6m | King & Shaxson | 84 | .. | 8.2 | 9.8 | 8.6 |
| 100.1m | Kleinwort Ben | 202 | • -22 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| 677.1m | Lloyds Bank | 381 | +16 | 26.0 | 6.8 | 2.8 |
| 89.1m | Mercury Secs | 208 | +6 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 7.2 |
| 509.8m | Midland | 303 | +3 | 31.4 | 10.3 | 3.3 |
| 21.2m | Minster Assets | 62 | -6½ | 5.7 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| 251.7m | Nat of Aust | 169 | .. | 11.1 | 6.6 | 8.7 |
| 872.3m | Nat W'minster | 368 | +13 | 31.3 | 8.5 | 2.7 |
| 22.5m | Ottoman | £45 | -6½ | 375 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| 14.1m | Rea Bros | 96 | -9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 19.9 |
| 967.3m | Royal of Can | £11¾ | -¼ | 54.3 | 4.6 | 7.0 |
| 332.6m | Ryl Bk Scot Grp | 149 | -2 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| 53.4m | Schroders | 330 | -45 | 15.0 | 3.9 | 7.6 |
| 2,940,000 | Seccombe Mar | 210 | -15 | 25.7 | 12.2 | 8.7 |
| 13.2m | Smith St Aubyn | 123 | -10 | 15.0 | 12.2 | .. |
| 517.4m | Standard Chart | 599 | -3 | 49.0 | 8.2 | 4.8 |
| 41.3m | Union Discount | 418 | -15 | 32.9 | 7.9 | 12.5 |
| 8,706,000 | Wintrust | 103 | -4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 7.5 |

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 436.6m | Allied | 69 | +1 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 6.6 |
| 617.7m | Bass | 193 | -1 | 12.6 | 6.5 | 7.9 |
| 90.8m | Bell A. | 130 | +16 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| 48.1m | Boddingtons | 143 | -3 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 16.8 |
| 25.8m | Brown M. | 152 | .. | 8.3 | 5.4 | 10.2 |
| 26.2m | Bulmer HP Hldgs | 253 | +8 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 7.4 |
| 22.5m | C of Ldn Dfd | 68 | -1 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 15.1 |
| 9,124,000 | Devenish | 248 | -18 | 10.7 | 4.3 | 11.1 |
| 630.1m | Distillers | 176 | -9 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 5.4 |
| 133.9m | Greenall | 129 | +1 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 12.6 |
| 52.7m | Greene King | 256 | +16 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 14.0 |
| 96.9m | Guinness | 55 | +1 | 7.0 | 12.7 | 4.3 |
| 14.3m | Hardys & H'sons | 358 | .. | 16.7 | 4.7 | 14.6 |
| 46.6m | Highland | 76 | +2 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 26.6 |
| 31.4m | Invergordon | 161 | -2 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 7.8 |
| 22.9m | Irish Distillers | 50 | +2 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 4.8 |
| 32.2m | Marston | 63 | +4 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 10.1 |
| 135.2m | Scot & Newcastle | 48 | +½ | 3.2 | 10.8 | 5.4 |
| 931.7m | Seagram | £26 9/16 | +7/16 | 63.8 | 2.4 | 17.3 |
| 433.6m | SA Breweries | 195 | -9 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 6.1 |
| 4,320,000 | Tomatin | 64 | -2 | 0.1e | 0.2 | .. |
| 40.6m | Vaux | 125 | +3 | 10.2 | 8.1 | 6.4 |
| 34.3m | Whitbread 'A' | 144 | +1 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| 18.0m | Do B | 145 | -2 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| 241.7m | Whitbread Inv | 100 | +2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 22.7 |
| 70.4m | Wolverhampton | 218 | +6 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 12.6 |

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### A—B

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 233.5m | AAH | 163 | .. | 13.4 | 8.2 | 7.4 |
| 3,876,000 | AB Electronics | 109 | -6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | .. |
| 39.2m | AE PLC | 40 | -½ | ..e | .. | .. |
| 49.5m | AGB Research | 297 | +13 | 7.9b | 3.8 | 21.1 |
| 1,170,000 | AI Ind Prod | 12 | +1 | 0.0e | 0.1 | .. |
| 60.3m | APV Hldgs | 218 | • +2 | 12.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| 11.0m | Aaronson Bros | 40 | +1 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 14.7 |
| 22.7m | Acrow 'A' | 37 | +2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | .. |
| 16.9m | Advance Serv | 57 | +2 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| 27.7m | Adwest Group | 136 | +2 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| 9,530,000 | Aeron't & Gen. | 238 | +8 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 16.1 |
| 1,026,000 | Aero Needles | 24 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| — | AKZO | 450 | -25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,636,000 | Allen W. G. | 44 | .. | 4.4 | 10.1 | 9.8 |
| 53.3m | Allied Colloids | 124 | +6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 20.8 |
| 3,900,000 | Allied Plant | 26 | +1 | 2.7 | 10.4 | 5.2 |
| 23.4m | Amal Metal | 373 | • -10 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 8.0 |
| *24.8m* | *Amal Power* | *136* | *h ..* | *7.1b* | *5.3* | *15.9* |
| 2,314,000 | Amber Day | 15 | +1 | 4.1 | 27.3 | 4.1 |
| 14.2m | Amstrad | 153 | .. | 2.9 | 1.9 | 13.5 |
| 32.2m | Anderson Strath | 68 | -6 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 7.6 |
| 10.2m | Anglia TV 'A' | 79 | -2 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 2.9 |
| 195.0m | Anglo Amer Ind | £11½ | .. | 85.3 | 7.4 | 3.7 |
| 3,688,000 | Aquascutum 'A' | 22 | +1 | 2.9 | 13.3 | 7.3 |
| 37.0m | Argyll Foods | 88 | -5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 25.2 |
| 9,572,000 | Ash & Lacy | 230 | -8 | 17.9 | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| 40.7m | Ass Biscuit | 60 | +2 | 6.3 | 10.6 | 8.0 |
| 10.6m | Ass Book | 298 | -5 | 10.7 | 3.7 | 19.1 |
| 456.5m | Ass Brit Food | 127 | +4 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 6.6 |
| 23.8m | Ass Comm 'A' | 44 | +2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12.3m | Ass Fisheries | 70 | +6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 25.5 |
| 23.0m | Ass Leisure | 88 | +12 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| 56.5m | Ass News | 186 | +8 | 14.9 | 8.0 | 5.2 |
| 6,454,000 | Ass Paper | 42 | +1 | 2.9b | 6.8 | 9.2 |
| 1,696,000 | Atkins Bros | 53 | +5 | 6.6 | 12.5 | 6.5 |
| 466,000 | Audiotronic | 4 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 487,000 | Do Pref | 3¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5,108,000 | Ault & Wiborg | 26 | +1 | 1.7 | 6.6 | .. |
| 4,040,000 | Aurora Hldgs | 19 | -2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 1,528,000 | Austin E. | 36 | +6 | 1.9 | 5.2 | .. |
| 29.2m | Automotive Pd | 52 | -1 | 2.9 | 5.5 | .. |
| 7,168,000 | Avon Rubber | 108 | +6 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 1,272.2m | B.A.T. Ind | 350 | +2 | 30.0 | 8.6 | 5.4 |
| 17.8m | BBA Grp | 31 | -2 | 2.5 | 8.0 | .. |
| 189.5m | BET Dfd | 127 | +9 | 10.8a | 8.5 | 6.2 |
| 426.8m | BICC | 227 | r -1 | 14.8b | 6.5 | 9.5 |
| 529.7m | BL Ltd | 17 | -1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 464.1m | BOC Int | 141 | • +10 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 10.5 |
| 232.0m | BPB Ind | 238 | -5 | 12.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| 25.0m | BPC | 21 | +½ | ..e | .. | .. |
| 1,260,000 | BPM Hldgs 'A' | 90 | -5 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 3.2 |
| 9,208,000 | BSG Int | 14 | +1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 77.1m | BSR Ltd | 67 | • +5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | .. |
| 762.6m | BTR Ltd | 318 | +22 | 11.3 | 3.6 | 16.8 |
| 97.4m | Babcock Int | 89 | +3 | 10.0 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| 2,250,000 | Baggeridge Brk | 57 | .. | 5.4 | 9.4 | 3.9 |
| 3,395,000 | Bailey C.H. Ord | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 46.2 |
| 27.5m | Baird W. | 167 | -4 | 18.5b | 11.1 | 4.3 |
| 26.2m | Baker Perkins | 79 | .. | 7.3 | 9.2 | 25.9 |
| 20.4m | Bambers Stores | 57 | +4 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 7.8 |
| 3,440,000 | Banro Cons | 64 | -4 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 8.2 |
| 8,603,000 | Barker & Dbson | 8 | +½ | ..e | .. | 61.5 |
| 541.2m | Barlow Rand | 425 | -18 | 32.4 | 7.6 | 4.4 |
| 102.9m | Barratt Devs | 217 | • -15 | 17.6 | 8.1 | 3.9 |
| 7,740,000 | Barrow Hepbn | 32 | • .. | 3.1 | 9.8 | 13.2 |
| 6,001,000 | Barton Grp PLC | 25 | • -½ | 3.4b | 13.7 | 10.5 |
| 9,188,000 | Bath & P'land | 48 | .. | 4.3 | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| 1,335.5m | Bayer | £22½ | -1½ | 146 | 5.1 | 14.6 |
| 8,370,000 | Beatson Clark | 146 | -6 | 11.4 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| *877,000* | *Beauford Grp* | *27* | *+5* | .. | .. | *28.4* |
| 7,945,000 | Beckman A. | 78 | +7 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 17.9 |
| 1,239.7m | Beecham Grp | 190 | +9 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 14.0 |
| 88.3m | Bejam Grp | 122 | +7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 12.6 |
| 8,036,000 | Bellway Ltd | 62 | -1 | 10.0b | 16.1 | 2.6 |
| 4,834,000 | Bemrose Corp | 43 | • -4 | 4.3b | 10.0 | 7.4 |
| 5,364,000 | Benn Bros | 80 | .. | 5.4 | 6.8 | 11.2 |
| 180.8m | Berisf'ds S. & W. | 108 | +3 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 5.8 |
| 2,551,000 | Berisfords | 63 | .. | 5.4 | 8.6 | 11.0 |
| 62.0m | Bestobell | 385 | +12 | 17.9 | 4.6 | 33.6 |
| 6,750,000 | Bett Bros | 45 | -1 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 6.3 |
| 61.3m | Bibby J. | 240 | +4 | 10.5 | 4.4 | 7.7 |
| 10.1m | Black & Edg'tn | 54 | +2 | 1.4e | 2.6 | .. |
| 18.0m | Blackwd Hodge | 22¾ | -1 | 1.8 | 7.9 | .. |
| 800,000 | Blackwood Mt | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10.9m | Blagden & N | 103 | -2 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 6.2 |
| 469.6m | Blue Circle Ind | 442 | -16 | 22.5 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| 5,796,000 | Blundell Perm | 91 | -4 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 12.2 |
| 4,658,000 | Bodycote | 59 | -2 | 5.7 | 9.7 | 6.7 |
| 67.4m | Booker McCon | 54 | +1 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 6.5 |
| 740.5m | Boots | 204 | -1 | 10.7 | 5.3 | 10.3 |
| 8,738,000 | Borthwick T. | 17 | +5 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 2,889,000 | Boulton W. | 7 | -1¼ | 0.1 | 2.0 | .. |
| 321.9m | Bowater Corp | 204 | +2 | 16.4 | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| 70.4m | Bowthrpe Hldgs | 176 | +13 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 15.4 |
| 4,343,000 | Braby Leslie | 43 | +7 | 3.6 | 8.3 | .. |
| 1,620,000 | Braid Grp | 27 | +2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 2,970,000 | Braithwaite | 110 | -3 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 6.8 |
| 2,484,000 | Bremner | 45 | -2 | 6.1 | 13.6 | 8.5 |
| 38.5m | Brent Chem Int | 101 | +1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 21.4 |
| 3,290,000 | Brent Walker | 47 | -3 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 14.4 |
| 6,742,000 | Brickhouse Dud | 45 | +1 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 5.1 |
| 34.2m | Bridon | 63 | • +3 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 10.3 |
| 385.9m | Brit Aerospace | 183 | • +5 | 11.1b | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| 14.4m | Brit Car Auctn | 66 | +5½ | 4.6b | 6.9 | 9.0 |
| 254.9m | Brit Home Strs | 124 | -1 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 9.5 |
| 183.0m | Brit Sugar | 305 | -5 | 31.4 | 10.3 | 4.2 |
| 3,243,000 | Brit Syphon | 32 | -4 | 3.7 | 11.6 | 5.4 |
| 5,141,000 | Brit Tar Prod | 26 | .. | 3.0 | 11.5 | 12.7 |
| 38.1m | Brit Vita | 143 | +4 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 7.7 |
| 4,658,000 | Brockhouse Ltd | 27 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 2,187.6m | Broken Hill | 660 | -40 | 21.3 | 3.2 | 6.4 |
| 3,412,000 | Brook St Bur | 33 | -2 | 3.1 | 9.2 | 4.4 |
| 139.4m | Brooke Bond | 45½ | +1½ | 5.6b | 12.3 | 6.2 |
| 3,359,000 | Brooke Tool | 31 | +1 | 2.6 | 8.4 | 3.8 |
| 6,774,000 | Brotherhood P. | 150 | -8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 10.3 |
| 11.7m | Brown & Tawse | 113 | -1 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 9.6 |
| 9,228,000 | BBK (B) | 17 | -2 | .. | .. | 32.1 |
| 12.8m | Brown Bros Cp | 28 | +5 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 92.9m | Brown J. | 71 | r -1 | 6.1b | 8.5 | 7.4 |
| 23.9m | Bryant Hldgs | 60 | +7 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 8.1 |
| 31.9m | Bunzl Pulp | 122 | • -3 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 4.8 |
| 838,000 | Burgess Prod | 39 | .. | 2.9 | 7.3 | 2.1 |
| 113.3m | Burnett H'shire | £10 | +1¼ | 16.1 | 1.6 | 19.5 |
| 2,671,000 | Burt Boulton | 175 | -5 | 7.1 | 4.1 | .. |
| 88.0m | Burton Grp | 111 | -1 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 9.9 |
| 3,107,000 | Butterfld-Harvy | 21½ | +1½ | 1.4 | 6.7 | .. |

### C—E

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 346.2m | Cadbury Sch | 78 | -1½ | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.2 |
| 4,017,000 | Caffyns | 124 | +17 | 6.4 | 5.2 | .. |
| 660,000 | C'bread Robey | 88 | +3 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 9.7 |
| 29.8m | Cambridge Elec | 83 | +6 | 5.3b | 6.4 | 13.6 |
| 6,781,000 | Canning W. | 49 | +1 | 5.7 | 11.6 | 4.6 |
| 44.4m | Cape Ind | 148 | -10 | 16.0 | 10.8 | 7.3 |
| 15.8m | Capper Neill | 55 | .. | 6.0 | 10.9 | 4.4 |
| 1,819,000 | Caravans Int | 21½ | .. | 0.1e | 0.7 | .. |
| 1,879,000 | Carclo Eng | 47 | -1 | 3.7 | 7.9 | .. |
| 5,801,000 | Carpets Int | 24½ | -1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16.5m | Carr J. (Don) | 50 | -1 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 8.3 |
| 20.8m | Carr'ton Viy | 11½ | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 2,896,000 | Causton Sir J. | 25 | .. | 2.9 | 11.5 | 5.8 |
| 90.7m | Cawoods | 188 | +14 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 9.3 |
| 8,963,000 | Cen & Sheer | 14 | +½ | 1.5 | 10.7 | 4.9 |
| 1,583,000 | Centreway Ltd | 90 | -5 | 7.1 | 7.9 | .. |
| 1,470,000 | Ch'mbn & Hill | 43 | -3 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 3.4 |
| 1,087,000 | Change Wares | 33 | +5 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 26.6m | Chloride Grp | 21 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 19.1m | Christies Int | 158 | +22 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 |
| 50.3m | Chubb & Sons | 83 | +3 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 16.2 |
| 7,982,000 | Church & Co | 153 | -10 | 11.4 | 7.5 | 5.4 |
| 3,237,000 | Cliffords Ord | 185 | -5 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 10.3 |
| 13.2m | Do A NV | 118 | .. | 5.7 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| 86.8m | Coalite Grp | 101 | +1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| 172.9m | Coats Patons | 63½ | -2 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 5.9 |
| 8,363,000 | Collins W. | 203 | -3 | 10.7b | 5.3 | 10.2 |
| 13.3m | Do A | 138 | -5 | 10.7b | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| 15.0m | Comben Grp | 37 | +1 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 2.9 |
| 17.4m | Comb Eng Strs | 36 | +7 | 4.5 | 12.5 | 24.5 |
| 8,505,000 | Comb Tech | 14 | +2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 42.0m | Comet Radiov'n | 104 | -3 | 5.6b | 5.4 | 7.7 |
| 3,760,000 | Concord R'Flex | 34 | .. | 0.9 | 2.5 | .. |
| *6,180,000* | *Conder Int* | *75* | *+7* | *5.0* | *6.7* | *5.7* |
| 15.4m | Cope Allman | 39 | +5 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 576,000 | Copson F. | 16 | .. | 2.0 | 12.5 | 4.2 |
| 3,080,000 | Cornell Dresses | 183 | -7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,599,000 | Cosalt | 26 | +2 | 5.0 | 19.2 | 6.8 |
| 124.5m | Costain Grp | 224 | +6 | 15.0b | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| 27.5m | Do Dfd | 196 | +2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 144.6m | Courtaulds | 53 | -1 | 1.4 | 2.7 | .. |
| 4,381,000 | C'wan de Groot | 32 | -1 | 5.0 | 15.6 | 11.6 |
| 3,191,000 | Cowie T. | 26½ | +½ | 4.3 | 16.2 | .. |
| 25.2m | Crest Nicholson | 61 | .. | 3.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| 43.8m | Croda Int | 41½ | +½ | 4.4 | 10.7 | 11.3 |
| 2,322,000 | Do Dfd | 22 | -1 | .. | .. | 6.0 |
| 2,128,000 | Cropper J. | 133 | .. | 3.6 | 2.7 | 28.6 |
| 18.0m | Crouch D. | 145 | -1 | 7.2b | 5.0 | 26.5 |
| 4,160,000 | Crouch Grp | 104 | +7 | 6.3e | 6.0 | 19.0 |
| 13.0m | Crown House | 58 | -3 | 7.5 | 12.9 | 11.2 |
| 10.5m | Crystalate Hldgs | 71 | +2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 16.6 |
| 1,114,000 | Cum'ns En Cv | £73 | .. | 375 | 5.1 | .. |
| 7,703,000 | Dale Electric | 58 | .. | 3.6 | 6.2 | 28.2 |
| 226.1m | Dalgety | 305 | +9 | 31.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| 501.8m | Dana | £13¾ | -¾ | 79.8 | 5.9 | 11.8 |
| 4,993,000 | Davies & New | 88 | +2 | 13.2 | 15.0 | 3.1 |
| 12.6m | Davis G. (Hldgs) | 84 | +2 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 2.6 |
| 115.5m | Davy Corp | 153 | +2 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 9.6 |
| 206.2m | De Beers Ind | £15 | • -1 | 107 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| 93.5m | Debenhams | 70 | -3 | 9.1 | 13.0 | 5.7 |
| 249.3m | De La Rue | 655 | .. | 30.0 | 4.6 | 10.2 |
| 59.2m | Delta Grp | 41½ | +½ | 5.2 | 12.5 | 5.0 |
| 1,975,000 | Derritron | 11 | +2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15.0m | Dewhirst I. J. | 63 | -6 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 11.5 |
| 960,000 | Dewhurst Dent | 8½ | -½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,743,000 | Dixon D | 96 | • -4 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 6.7 |
| 68.3m | Dixons Photo | 136 | +8 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 8.4 |
| 69.8m | Dobson Park | 84½ | +3½ | 7.4 | 8.8 | 5.3 |
| 3,975,000 | Dom Hldgs | 53 | -3 | 6.1 | 11.5 | .. |
| 9,914,000 | Douglas R. M. | 98 | -2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 |
| 7,256,000 | Dow'd & Mills | 24 | • -2 | 2.4 | 9.8 | 10.5 |
| 14.5m | Downing G. H. | 242 | h .. | 15.0 | 6.2 | 8.6 |
| 289.8m | Dowty Grp | 215 | +4 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 9.7 |
| 6,774,000 | Drake & Scull | 57 | -2 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 6.8 |
| 7,586,000 | Dundonian | 51 | -1 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| 81.0m | Dunlop Hldgs | 57 | -11 | 4.3 | 7.6 | .. |
| 3,083,000 | Duple Int | 30 | +3 | 4.1 | 13.8 | .. |
| 4,469,000 | Duport | 16½ | +1½ | ..b | .. | .. |
| 3,538,000 | Durapipe Int | 36 | h -1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. |
| 133.5m | EBES | £14½ | .. | 343 | 23.7 | .. |
| 2,896,000 | ERF Hldgs | 40 | +4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. |
| 2,834,000 | E Lancs Paper | 52 | -3 | 5.0 | 9.6 | 5.3 |
| 19.1m | E Mid A Press'A' | 83 | +1 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.6 |
| 459.8m | Eaton Corp | £16 | -½ | 77.7 | 4.9 | 8.1 |
| *3,293,000* | *Eleco Hldgs* | *57* | *-6* | *4.7* | *8.3* | *7.3* |
| 17.7m | EIS | 120 | +12 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 7.1 |
| 128.0m | Electrocomps | 128 | +3 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 16.6 |
| 164.8m | Electrolux 'B' | £8½ | .. | 73.4 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| 155.6m | Electr'nic Rent | 86 | .. | 6.2 | 7.2 | 13.7 |
| 21.6m | Elliott B. | 126 | -9 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 6.2 |
| 8,009,000 | Ellis & Everard | 110 | -12 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 13.3 |
| 4,895,000 | Ellis & Gold | 21½ | -¼ | 3.1 | 14.3 | 6.5 |
| 1,782,000 | Elson & Robbins | 18 | +2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 23.5m | Empire Stores | 72 | +2 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 6.9 |
| 10.1m | Energy Serv | 27 | -1 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 10.3 |
| 183.1m | Eng China Clay | 113 | +1 | 8.9b | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| 446.7m | Ericsson | £17⅛ | -⅛ | 82.4 | 4.7 | 37.0 |
| 6,960,000 | Erith & Co. | 74 | -1 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| 15.3m | Esperanza | 130 | • -1 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 13.7 |
| 6,889,000 | Eucalyptus Pulp | 185 | -13 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| 178.3m | Euro Ferries | 73½ | +8½ | 4.4b | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| 29.8m | Eurotherm Int | 268 | -3 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 21.3 |
| 2,713,000 | Eva Industries | 29 | -2 | 1.0 | 3.4 | .. |
| 11.9m | Evode Hldgs | 75 | -1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 7.7 |
| 26.7m | Extel Grp | 215 | .. | 11.4 | 5.3 | 10.5 |
| 10.6m | Expand Metal | 49 | • -1 | 6.4 | 13.1 | .. |

### F—H

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,000,000 | FMC | 60 | -7 | 2.9 | 4.8 | .. |
| 30.0m | Fairview Est | 93 | +3 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 3.1 |
| 3,914,000 | Farmer S.W. | 155 | -1 | 13.1 | 8.5 | 7.2 |
| 4,184,000 | Feedex Ltd | 32 | +2 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 14.7 |
| 43.3m | Fenner J. H. | 141 | -3 | 12.9 | 9.1 | 6.7 |
| 14.2m | Ferguson Ind | 68 | +6 | 7.9 | 11.6 | 8.7 |
| 206.9m | Ferranti | 485 | +17 | 9.3 | 1.9 | 12.1 |
| 32.7m | Fine Art Dev | 56 | +2 | 4.3b | 7.7 | 7.1 |
| — | Finsider | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7,017,000 | First Castle | 88 | +9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 13.0 |
| 49.3m | Fisons | 133 | +2 | 8.3 | 6.2 | .. |
| 47.5m | Fitch Lovell | 74 | +17 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 7.8 |
| 8,611,000 | Fogarty E. | 86 | -2 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 12.7 |
| 5,629,000 | Folkes Hefo NV | 16 | -1½ | 2.0 | 12.5 | 7.4 |
| — | Ford Mtr BDR | 54 | .. | 2.5 | 4.6 | 1.9 |
| 4,000,000 | Forminster | 108 | +2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.7 |
| 124.1m | Foseco Min | 184 | -2 | 13.7b | 6.9 | 9.1 |
| 26.6m | Foster Bros | 58 | +5 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 5.6 |
| 15.7m | Fothergill & H | 128 | -13 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 10.4 |
| 7,893,000 | Francis Ind | 71 | -2 | 7.1b | 10.1 | 5.0 |
| 66.8m | Freemans Ldn | 96 | -4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 8.7 |
| 3,787,000 | French T. | 101 | -5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 4.3 |
| 36.1m | French Kier | 78 | +8 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| 5,206,000 | Friedland Doggt | 85 | • -9 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| 11.1m | Gallifd Brindley | 88 | +7 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 5.2 |
| 1,747,000 | Garford Lilley | 26½ | .. | 1.9 | 7.3 | 5.5 |
| 5,339,000 | Garnar Booth | 76 | • -5 | 8.9 | 11.8 | .. |
| 9,480,000 | Geers Gross | 114 | +4 | 5.7b | 5.0 | 14.4 |
| 3,698.2m | GEC | 674 | +17 | 14.8 | 2.2 | 13.6 |
| 132.0m | Do F Rate | £96¾ | -¼ | 1361 | 14.0 | .. |
| — | Gen Mtr BDR | 122 | -3 | 5.1 | 4.2 | .. |
| 25.7m | Gestetner 'A' | 56 | -4 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 4.3 |
| 1,644,000 | Gieves Grp | 28 | +7 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 127.6m | Gill & Duffus | 194 | -2 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 8.4 |
| 420,000 | Glasgow Pavilion | 35 | +2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5,006,000 | Glass Glover | 89 | -1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 16.6 |
| 629.7m | Glaxo Hldgs | 372 | +12 | 13.9 | 3.7 | 15.7 |
| 2,417,000 | Glossop Ltd | 52 | • -3 | 6.6 | 12.7 | 10.2 |
| 50.9m | Glynwed | 78 | .. | 10.5 | 13.5 | 4.7 |
| 3,611,000 | Gomme Hldgs | 28 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 5,484,000 | Gordon & Gotch | 120 | +9 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 12.3 |
| 1,728,000 | Gordon L. Grp | 32 | -5 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 38.6 |
| 5,076,000 | Grampian Hldgs | 50 | -5 | 6.4 | 12.9 | 25.3 |
| 303.9m | Granada 'A' | 196 | +6 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 15.1 |
| 867.6m | Grand Met Ltd | 167 | +3 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 7.6 |
| 37.8m | Grattan PLC | 86 | +4 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 10.3 |
| 20.5m | Gt Univ Stores | 378 | -12 | 17.9 | 4.7 | 9.3 |
| 906.9m | Do A | 373 | -13 | 17.9 | 4.8 | 9.2 |
| 2,451,000 | Gripperrods | 98 | • -4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 2.3 |
| 243.1m | GKN | 148 | • -1 | 11.4 | 7.7 | .. |
| 39.9m | H.A.T. Grp | 65 | .. | 3.9b | 6.0 | 9.6 |
| 9,760,000 | HTV | 96 | +14 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 4.1 |
| 30.6m | Haden | 198 | • +5 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 7.3 |
| 21.3m | Hall Eng | 156 | • -8 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 3.6 |
| 58.4m | Hall M. | 171 | +11 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 6.7 |
| 14.9m | Halma Ltd | 81 | -3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 20.5 |
| 4,533,000 | Halstead J. | 42 | +1 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 4.2 |
| 1,599,000 | Hampson Ind | 7¼ | -1¼ | 1.1 | 14.8 | 5.1 |
| 13.1m | Hanimex Corp | 53 | -17 | 5.8b | 10.8 | 3.0 |
| 645,000 | Hanover Inv | 43 | .. | 2.6 | 6.1 | 13.2 |
| 649,000 | Do NV | 42 | .. | 2.6 | 6.3 | 12.9 |
| 287.2m | Hanson Trust | 264 | +25 | 12.9 | 4.9 | 11.6 |
| 12.3m | Hargreaves Grp | 35 | .. | 3.9 | 11.2 | 13.9 |
| 61.7m | Harris Q'nsway | 106 | +2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 22.0 |
| 438.1m | Harrison Cros | 750 | -38 | 40.0b | 5.3 | 17.5 |
| 7,941,000 | Hartwells Grp | 67 | +2 | 7.7 | 11.4 | 6.4 |
| 535.9m | Hawker Sidd | 272 | -2 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 7.7 |
| 1,735,000 | Hawkins & T'son | 20 | .. | 1.4e | 7.2 | .. |
| 2,851,000 | Hawtin | 8¼ | -¼ | 0.4 | 4.4 | 11.8 |
| 6,650,000 | Haynes | 133 | • +8 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 16.5 |
| 933,000 | Headlam Sims | 32 | -1 | 3.4b | 10.6 | 4.8 |
| 3,836,000 | Helene of Ldn | 18½ | -½ | 2.1 | 11.4 | 6.5 |
| 667,000 | Helical Bar | 23 | +1 | 3.9 | 17.1 | 4.7 |
| 9,386,000 | Henly's | 67 | +5 | 8.6 | 12.8 | .. |
| 152.6m | Hepworth Cer | 97 | • .. | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.4 |
| 38.3m | Hepworth J. | 88 | -2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 13.2 |
| 1,737,000 | Herman Smith | 25 | -1 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 7.9 |
| 6,757,000 | Hestair | 37 | +3 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 10.3 |
| 25.5m | Hewden-Stuart | 29 | +3 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 10.5 |
| 1,080,000 | Hewitt J. | 48 | • -2 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 2.5 |
| 1,760,000 | Hicking P'cost | 69 | -3 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 9.8 |
| 31.1m | Hickson Welch | 161 | -2 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 9.5 |
| 9,676,000 | Higgs & Hill | 108 | .. | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| 2,993,000 | Hill & Smith | 40 | -1 | 4.7 | 11.7 | 3.5 |
| 1,323,000 | Hill C. Bristol | 113 | h -12 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 31.3m | Hillards | 260 | +14 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 10.8 |
| 6,864,000 | Hinton A. | 156 | -11 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 8.1 |
| — | Hoechst | 280 | -10 | 20.8 | 7.4 | 10.9 |
| 9,328,000 | Hollas Grp | 74 | +2 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 4.6 |
| 2,354,000 | Hollis Bros | 26 | -2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 18.7m | Holt Lloyd | 52 | -3 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 9.9 |
| 16.9m | Home Charm | 121 | • +3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 11.0 |
| 7,105,000 | Hoover | 93 | -12 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 10.6m | Do A | 87 | -10 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 9,408,000 | Hopkinsons | 84 | +1 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 7.1 |
| 42.4m | Horizon Travel | 201 | +3 | 7.1b | 3.6 | 11.1 |
| 210.6m | Hse of Fraser | 139 | -5 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 9.1 |
| 4,030,000 | Howard Mach | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8,268,000 | Howard Tenens | 52 | -3 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 29.1 |
| 233.8m | Hudsons Bay | £9¾ | -¼ | 42.8 | 4.4 | 13.3 |
| 2,694,000 | Hunt Moscrop | 11½ | .. | 1.3 | 11.3 | 15.1 |
| 14.9m | Huntleigh Grp | 104 | -8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 10.0 |
| — | Hutch Whamp | 122 | -20 | .. | .. | .. |

### I—L

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45.3m | ICL | 34 | +6 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 5,278,000 | IDC Grp | 78 | +6 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 14.2 |
| 134.2m | IMI | 50 | -1 | 6.4 | 12.9 | 5.0 |
| 17.8m | Ibstock Johns'n | 63 | .. | 6.4 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| 1,531.5m | Imp Chem Ind | 256 | +6 | 18.2 | 7.1 | .. |
| 411.2m | Imperial Grp | 57½ | +3½ | 10.4 | 18.0 | 6.0 |
| 2,516,000 | Ingall Ind | 39 | +1 | 3.6b | 9.2 | 10.7 |
| 660,000 | Ingram H. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 104.1m | Initial Services | 196 | +1 | 12.9 | 6.6 | 9.1 |
| 132.4m | Int Paint | 180 | -10 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 8.8 |
| 82.0m | Int Thomson | 229 | +2 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 16.2 |
| 249.4m | Do Conv Pref | 241 | -2 | 15.0 | 6.2 | .. |
| 19.8m | Int Timber | 69 | -4 | 5.7 | 8.3 | .. |
| 54.5m | Itoh BDR | £8 15/16 | -⅜ | 8.6 | 1.0 | .. |
| 7,100,000 | JB Hldgs | 71 | +3 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 4.7 |
| 974,000 | Jacks W. | 18 | -1 | ..e | .. | 17.1 |
| 2,646,000 | James M. Ind | 20 | -1½ | 1.4 | 7.2 | 4.9 |
| — | Jardine M'son | 122 | -26 | 6.5 | 5.3 | .. |
| 1,723,000 | Jarvis J. | 170 | -24 | 18.9 | 11.1 | 3.6 |
| 917,000 | Jessups Hldgs | 22 | -3 | 2.9 | 13.0 | .. |
| 16.9m | Johnson & F B | 16 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 21.0m | Johnson Grp | 194 | -5 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 7.3 |
| 338.9m | Johnson Matt | 255 | +7 | 13.6 | 5.3 | 9.2 |
| 8,300,900 | Jones (Ernest) | 83 | -10 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 |
| 5,822,000 | Jones Stroud | 63 | -9 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 9.6 |
| 2,768,000 | Jourdan T. | 68 | .. | 7.5 | 11.0 | 7.1 |
| 7,371,000 | Kalamazoo | 40 | -1 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| 5,222,000 | Kelsey Ind | 136 | .. | 11.4b | 8.4 | 3.8 |
| 18.0m | Kenning Mtr | 57 | -4 | 7.9 | 13.8 | .. |
| 9,798,000 | Kode Int | 220 | .. | 9.6 | 4.3 | 10.6 |
| 40.5m | Kwik Fit Hldgs | 81 | +2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 18.5 |
| 132.2m | Kwik Save Disc | 195 | +9 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 21.4 |
| 20.0m | LCP Hldgs | 58 | -1 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 12.7 |
| 37.6m | LRC Int | 42 | +½ | 3.6 | 8.5 | 9.4 |
| 15.6m | LWT Hldgs 'A' | 97 | +4 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 9.4 |
| 187.1m | Ladbroke | 132 | +8 | 10.6b | 8.0 | 6.1 |
| 12.1m | Laing J. Ord | 44 | +4 | 4.1 | 9.3 | 12.1 |
| 11.5m | Do 'A' | 44 | +4 | 4.1 | 9.3 | 12.1 |
| 85.5m | Laird Grp Ltd | 109 | -2 | 5.7b | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| 3,381,000 | Lake & Elliot | 33 | +4 | 2.9b | 8.7 | 10.6 |
| 1,320,000 | Lambert H'wth | 44 | -2 | 5.8 | 13.2 | 3.0 |
| 3,137,000 | Lane P. Grp | 47 | +3 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 7.5 |
| 60.7m | Laporte Ind | 105 | • -7 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 51.0 |
| 6,256,000 | Lawrence W. | 125 | +10 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 4.8 |
| 760,000 | Lawtex | 38 | +1 | 3.1 | 8.0 | 1.7 |
| 62.9m | Lead Industries | 151 | -6 | 13.8 | 9.1 | .. |
| 3,874,000 | Lee A. | 12½ | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 19.8m | Lee Cooper | 128 | +15 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 8.2 |
| 13.0m | Leigh Int | 130 | -6 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 11.3 |
| 20.6m | Lep Grp | 295 | -10 | 23.6 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| 4,960,000 | Lesney Ord | 17 | +2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 59.0m | Letraset | 138 | h +2 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 36.5 |
| 62.1m | Lex Services | 96 | +6 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 5.4 |
| 31.8m | Lilley F. J. C. | 137 | -3 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| 1,485,000 | Lincroft Kilg | 31 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 63.5m | Linfood Hldgs | 144 | +6 | 14.3 | 9.9 | 9.3 |
| 25.2m | Link House | 210 | .. | 14.3 | 6.8 | 8.7 |
| 8,784,000 | Lloyd F. H. | 36½ | +1½ | 0.7 | 1.9 | 9.9 |
| 16.6m | Ldn & M'land | 101 | .. | 11.1 | 11.0 | 9.6 |
| 19.3m | Ldn & N'thern | 34 | -1 | 5.4 | 15.8 | 4.0 |
| 40.1m | Ldn Brick Co | 64½ | -2½ | 6.2 | 9.7 | 4.0 |
| 2,761,000 | Longton Inds | 44 | -4 | 1.4 | 3.3 | .. |
| 195.5m | Lonrho | 74 | +4 | 12.9 | 17.4 | .. |
| 2,873,000 | Lonsdale Univ | 32 | +4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 5.3 |
| 3,558,000 | Lookers | 48 | .. | 5.5 | 11.5 | 6.0 |
| 15.2m | Lovell Hldgs | 222 | +2 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| 22.9m | Low & Bonar | 165 | -5 | 20.7 | 12.6 | 6.6 |
| 183.0m | Lucas Ind | 201 | +7 | 15.7 | 7.8 | .. |
| 2,143,000 | Lyles S. | 59 | -3 | 7.8 | 13.3 | 7.7 |

### M—N

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88.5m | MFI Furn | 52 | +8 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 9.6 |
| 28.9m | MK Electric | 190 | .. | 17.1 | 9.0 | 7.2 |
| 10.3m | ML Hldgs | 280 | +20 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 9.0 |
| 5,053,000 | MY Dart | 29 | +2 | 4.1 | 14.3 | 5.0 |
| 17.5m | McCorquodale | 108 | .. | 11.4 | 10.6 | 5.3 |
| 8,487,000 | Macfarlane | 70 | -2 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 8.4 |
| 3,038,000 | McInerney Prop | 24 | -1 | 2.2 | 9.3 | 5.6 |
| 1,929,000 | Mackay H. | 39 | • -4 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 14.2 |
| 45.6m | McKechnie Bros | 91 | +1 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 4.1 |
| 10.6m | Macpherson D. | 59 | +1 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 22.3 |
| 148.6m | Magnet & S'thns | 140 | +10 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 10.0 |
| 8,799,000 | Man Agcy Music | 117 | +17 | 12.5b | 10.7 | 4.1 |
| 4,320,000 | Man Ship Canal | 195 | -3 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 2,378,000 | Mang Bronze | 23 | .. | 3.1 | 13.5 | .. |
| 36.0m | Marchwiel | 106 | +8 | 8.6 | 8.1 | .. |
| 1,508.3m | Marks & Spencer | 115 | +5 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 15.7 |
| 71.4m | Marley Ltd | 35 | +1 | 3.2 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| 3,470,000 | Marling Ind | 23 | +1½ | 1.3 | 5.8 | 16.1 |
| 436,000 | Marshall T Lox | 38 | • -1 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 3.4 |
| 1,433,000 | Do A | 33 | • -3 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 2.9 |
| 13.5m | Martin-News | 207 | -16 | 13.9 | 6.7 | 4.9 |
| 29.9m | Martonair | 227 | -13 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 8.9 |
| 1,330,000 | Medminster | 68 | -4 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 7.6 |
| 54.3m | Menzies J. | 196 | -10 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 9.8 |
| 103.8m | Metal Box | 138 | -2 | 15.3 | 11.1 | 12.1 |
| 10.1m | Metalrax | 47 | +6 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 7.7 |
| 2,269,000 | Mettoy | 14 | +1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | .. |
| 33.2m | Meyer M. L. | 55 | -2 | 4.3 | 7.8 | .. |
| 3,772,000 | Midland Ind | 68 | • +10 | 3.7 | 5.5 | .. |
| 4,940,000 | Milletts Leis | 95 | +2 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 9.3 |
| 25.1m | Mining Supplies | 105 | +7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 11.8 |
| 27.3m | Mitchell Cotts Gp | 46 | +2½ | 5.2 | 11.2 | 7.2 |
| 6,704,000 | Mixconcrete | 72 | .. | 5.8 | 8.9 | .. |
| 6,037,000 | Moben Grp | 14 | +2 | ..a | .. | 6.7 |
| 739,000 | Modern Eng | 24 | .. | 4.3 | 17.9 | .. |
| 43.9m | Molins | 150 | +2 | 11.3 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| 5,292,000 | Monk A. | 49 | -1 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| — | Montecatini | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,266,000 | Montfort Knit | 42 | -3 | 2.9 | 6.8 | .. |
| 18.8m | More O'Ferrall | 115 | -6 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 9.3 |
| 53.4m | Morgan Cruc | 102 | .. | 10.7b | 10.5 | 6.6 |
| 3,528,000 | Moss Bros | 140 | -10 | 2.4 | 1.7 | .. |
| 185.7m | Mothercare | 164 | -6 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 12.5 |
| 30.4m | Mowlem J. | 154 | +18 | 12.5b | 8.1 | 5.8 |
| 8,653,000 | Muirhead | 102 | +2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | .. |
| 31.2m | NCC Energy | 96 | h +6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | .. |
| 24.5m | NSS News | 144 | -2 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 8.3 |
| 5,377,000 | Neill J. | 30 | +6 | .. | .. | 7.7 |
| 426,000 | Nelson David | 7½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8,523,000 | Newman Tonks | 47 | -2 | 7.3 | 15.5 | 6.4 |
| 9,196,000 | Newmark L. | 310 | -5 | 15.7 | 5.1 | 8.1 |
| 37.0m | News Int | 93 | .. | 5.0 | 5.4 | .. |
| 81.7m | Norcros | 84½ | +1 | 7.9b | 9.3 | 5.8 |
| 4,365,000 | Norfolk C Grp | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,340,000 | Normand Elec | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 5.6 |
| 148.4m | NEI | 69½ | • .. | 5.5 | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| 237.8m | Nthn Foods | 139 | +4 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 10.9 |
| 87.8m | Notts Mfg | 125 | +2 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 7.7 |
| 72.5m | Nurdin & P'cock | 124 | +28 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 11.7 |
| 5,700,000 | Nu-Swift Ind | 29½ | .. | 3.1 | 10.7 | 10.1 |

### O—S

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,527,000 | Ocean Wilsons | 36 | .. | 4.1 | 11.3 | 6.9 |
| 17.7m | Office & Elect | 296 | +2 | 10.0 | 3.4 | 11.1 |
| 63.4m | Ogilvy & M | £15 | -¼ | 58.0 | 3.9 | 9.5 |
| 16.7m | Owen Owen | 180 | • -20 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 6.3 |
| 1,020,000 | Oxley Printing | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7,740,000 | Parker Knoll 'A' | 115 | .. | 10.0 | 8.7 | 4.7 |
| 6,526,000 | Paterson R. | 69 | +5 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 12.6 |
| 29.3m | Paterson Zoch | 120 | .. | 5.2 | 4.3 | 6.2 |
| 26.6m | Do A NV | 116 | -2 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.9 |
| 41.0m | Pauls & Whites | 150 | +7 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 4.8 |
| 62.6m | Pearson Long | 152 | • -7 | 11.9 | 7.9 | 5.2 |
| 136.4m | Pearson & Son | 192 | • -7 | 14.3 | 7.4 | 4.9 |
| 61.5m | Do 4½% Ln | £26⅞ | -¼ | 400 | 15.0 | .. |
| 45.1m | Pegler-Hatt | 148 | +4 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 6.5 |
| 5,579,000 | Pentland Ind | 54 | • -4 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| 7,246,000 | Pentos | 16 | +2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 13.3m | Perry H. Mtrs | 74 | -6 | 5.0b | 6.8 | 7.3 |
| 9,883,000 | Phicom | 24 | • +4 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 8.5 |
| 6,924,000 | Philips Fin 5¾ | £43½ | -¼ | 575 | 13.3 | .. |
| 690.9m | Philips Lamps | 403 | -4 | 35.9 | 8.9 | .. |
| 4,950,000 | Pifco Hldgs | 198 | .. | 7.5 | 3.8 | 7.8 |
| 4,700,000 | Do A | 188 | +10 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 7.4 |
| 445.9m | Pilkington Bros | 266 | .. | 15.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| 1,539,000 | Platignum | 7 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6,402,000 | Plaxtons | 108 | -15 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 2.9 |
| 15.6m | Pleasurama | 240 | .. | 10.0 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| 694.8m | Plessey | 293 | -6 | 10.9 | 3.7 | 15.7 |
| 114.6m | Do ADR | £29½ | -2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 10.6m | Plysu | 88 | -1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 9.0 |
| 18.6m | Polly Peck | 256 | +31 | .. | .. | .. |
| 77.6m | Portals Hldgs | 430 | -40 | 18.2 | 4.2 | 8.1 |
| 11.4m | Portsmth News | 95 | -7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 7.4 |
| 73.4m | Powell Duffryn | 236 | +1 | 20.4 | 8.7 | 6.8 |
| 3,593,000 | Pratt F. Eng | 66 | +3 | 8.6 | 13.0 | .. |
| 5,096,000 | Preedy A. | 58 | -5 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 9.3 |
| 40.9m | Press W. | 68 | +1 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 8.5 |
| 24.4m | Prestige Grp | 135 | -7 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| 63.2m | Pretoria P Cem | 385 | -10 | 28.2 | 7.4 | 3.3 |
| 5,245,000 | Priest B. | 31 | +2 | 3.4 | 11.0 | .. |
| 42.7m | Pritchard Serv | 140 | +7 | 7.1b | 5.1 | 16.2 |
| 9,805,000 | Pullman R & J | 47 | • -1 | 5.4 | 11.6 | 6.0 |
| 380.5m | Quaker Oats | £18⅛ | +¼ | 97.6 | 5.4 | 9.1 |
| 9,682,000 | Queens Moat | 32 | .. | 1.6b | 4.9 | 10.9 |
| 1,035.3m | Racal Elect | 386 | +11 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 20.8 |
| 280.7m | Rank Org Ord | 139 | -1 | 15.4 | 11.1 | 5.0 |
| 131.6m | RHM | 48 | +1 | 5.2 | 10.9 | 5.9 |
| 18.6m | RHP | 53 | +1 | 7.0 | 13.2 | 2.8 |
| 13.3m | Ratners | 45 | -2 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 |
| 15.3m | Raybeck Ltd | 42 | -2 | 3.2 | 7.7 | .. |
| 139.2m | RMC | 173 | +2 | 12.9 | 7.4 | 6.0 |
| 306.1m | Reckitt & Colmn | 248 | +4 | 12.6 | 5.1 | 11.6 |
| 8,132,000 | Redfearn Nat | 134 | -4 | 8.6 | 6.4 | .. |
| 137.3m | Rediffusion | 159 | +11 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 14.0 |
| 190.6m | Redland | 156 | +2 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 9.9 |
| 8,188,000 | Redman Heenan | 44 | .. | 6.0 | 13.6 | .. |
| 1,632,000 | Reed A. | 65 | -3 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 9.0 |
| 8,735,000 | Do A NV | 58 | -2 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| 3,780,000 | Reed Exec | 36 | -1 | .. | .. | 18.8 |
| 251.4m | Reed Int | 225 | -7 | 18.6 | 8.3 | 4.3 |
| 40.6m | Rennies Cons | 190 | -5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16.1m | Renold Ltd | 40 | +1 | .. | .. | 15.1 |
| 126.8m | Rentokil Grp | 133 | • -7 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 17.2 |
| 9,093,000 | Renwick Grp | 83 | -1 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 4,333,000 | Restmor Grp | 84 | +2 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 6.2 |
| 14.2m | Ricardo Eng | 397 | • -3 | 12.1 | 3.1 | 17.6 |
| 862.7m | Rich'n Merrel | $18 15/16 | .. | 55.1 | 2.9 | 12.7 |
| 2,806,000 | Richardsons W. | 22 | -2 | 3.0 | 13.6 | 10.0 |
| 11.2m | Rockware Grp | 51 | -1 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| 607,000 | Rotaprint | 12 | • -1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | .. |
| 86.3m | Rothmns Int 'B' | 62½ | +1½ | 5.2 | 8.3 | 4.8 |
| 8,463,000 | Rotork Ltd | 45 | +3 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 4.7 |
| 1,345,000 | Routledge & K | 118 | -3 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 10.4 |
| 5,370,000 | Rowlinson Con | 43 | +1 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 7.7 |
| 221.0m | Rowntree Mac | 154 | .. | 10.6 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| 5,076,000 | Rowton Hotels | 134 | • -2 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 11.3 |
| *12.2m* | *Royal Worcs* | *185* | *+5* | *12.3* | *6.6* | *5.1* |
| 89.5m | Rugby Cement | 75 | +2 | 6.7 | 8.9 | 6.1 |
| 52.3m | SGB Grp | 126 | -6 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 4.4 |
| 95.5m | SKF 'B' | £12 | -½ | 68.6 | 5.7 | 15.8 |
| 21.7m | Saatchi | 270 | +7 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 23.8 |
| 733.5m | Sainsbury J. | 435 | +38 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 14.8 |
| 463.4m | St Gobain | £13½ | +3¼ | 157 | 11.8 | 37.7 |
| 2,212,000 | St Georges Grp | 80 | +2 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 9.0 |
| 8,715,000 | Sale Tilney | 163 | • -17 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| 49.2m | Samuel H. 'A' | 110 | -6 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| 4,267,000 | Sangers | 45 | -5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 41.5m | Scapa Grp | 130 | -5 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| 7,497,000 | Scholes G. H. | 175 | • -30 | 23.6 | 13.5 | 8.3 |
| 6,856,000 | Scotcros | 98 | -4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| 2,889,000 | S.E.E.T. | 72 | +3 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| 3,415,000 | Scottish TV 'A' | 66 | -4 | 8.5 | 12.9 | 8.4 |
| 90.0m | Sea Cont Inc | £10⅛ | • -¼ | 162 | 16.0 | 6.6 |
| 417.1m | Sears Hldgs | 45½ | -½ | 3.3 | 7.1 | 9.9 |
| 5,154,000 | Securicor Grp | 170 | +5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 15.7 |
| 28.1m | Do NV | 160 | -1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 14.8 |
| 44.1m | Security Serv | 165 | .. | 4.0 | 2.4 | 14.8 |
| 45.3m | Do A | 165 | -2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 14.8 |
| 1,566,000 | Sekers Int | 16 | .. | 0.1 | 0.9 | .. |
| 4,918,000 | Sellncourt | 9½ | -½ | 1.6 | 17.2 | 10.8 |
| 24.6m | Serck | 58 | h .. | ..e | .. | 10.6 |
| 3,474,000 | Shaw Carpets | 19½ | -½ | 2.9 | 14.7 | 34.2 |
| 19.6m | Siebe Gorman | 190 | +17 | 10.4 | 5.5 | 8.1 |
| — | Silentnight | 78 | -3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 89.7m | Simon Eng | 345 | +5 | 17.1 | 5.0 | 7.3 |
| 23.6m | Sirdar | 198 | • +19 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 6.9 |
| 26.3m | 600 Group | 58½ | +1 | 7.5 | 12.8 | 9.7 |
| 35.7m | Sketchley | 235 | +1 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 12.0 |
| 4,816,000 | Smith D. S. | 89 | -1 | 10.0 | 11.2 | 7.0 |
| 183.8m | Smith & Neph | 90 | +2 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 10.9 |
| 103.2m | Smith W. H. 'A' | 146 | -2 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 14.1 |
| 185.5m | Smiths Ind | 303 | -2 | 14.3 | 4.7 | 8.1 |
| 102.7m | Smurfit | 77 | -1 | 10.6b | 13.7 | 8.0 |
| 12.1m | Snia Viscosa | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,226,000 | Solicitors Law | 38 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 49.7m | Sotheby P.B. | 400 | +40 | 17.9 | 4.5 | 10.6 |
| 2,009,000 | Spencer Gears | 11 | .. | 1.0 | 9.3 | 3.3 |
| 48.5m | Spirax-Sarco | 130 | .. | 6.3b | 4.8 | 10.9 |
| 1,789,000 | Staffs Potts | 32 | -5 | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| 6,561,000 | Stag Furniture | 85 | -2 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| 24.1m | Stakis (Reo) | 44 | +2½ | 2.1 | 4.7 | 7.5 |
| 424.0m | Standard Tel | 424 | +40 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 12.9 |
| 13.4m | Stanley A. G. | 53 | +1 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 8.6 |
| 22.7m | Steel Bros | 205 | -6 | 11.4 | 5.6 | 7.9 |
| 107.5m | Steetley Co | 166 | • .. | 15.0 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| 2,740,000 | Steinberg | 21 | -1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5,432,000 | Stonehill | 97 | -1 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 33.3 |
| 5,251,000 | Stone Platt | 13 | +½ | 0.1e | 1.1 | .. |
| *1,407,000* | *Streeters* | *19* | *+2* | .. | .. | *8.5* |
| 3,620,000 | Strong & Fisher | 66 | -2 | 9.7 | 14.7 | .. |
| 10.2m | Sumlight Serv | 86 | • -1 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| 1,339,000 | Sutcliffe S'man | 41 | -4 | ..e | .. | .. |
| — | Swire Pacific 'A' | 98 | -7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5,693,000 | Syltone | 160 | +2 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 17.8 |

### T—Z

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 886,000 | TACE | 19 | .. | ..e | .. | 5.7 |
| 6,583,000 | TSL Therm Synd | 93 | +1 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 5.1 |
| 2,902,000 | Takeda BDR | £19½ | -2½ | 14.1 | 0.7 | 21.7 |
| 991,000 | Talbex Grp | 4 | +1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 198.0m | Tarmac Ltd | 336 | • -26 | 23.3 | 6.9 | 5.8 |
| 90.5m | Tate & Lyle | 166 | +8 | 15.0 | 9.0 | 6.8 |
| 147.6m | Taylor Woodrow | 500 | -8 | 19.0 | 3.8 | 8.9 |
| 112.9m | Telephone Rent. | 291 | -7 | 11.8 | 4.1 | 14.5 |
| 174.9m | Tesco | 52½ | +1½ | 3.6 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| 2,512,000 | Textured Jersey | 82 | -12 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 3.9 |
| 723.2m | Thorn EMI Ltd | 415 | +9 | 20.9 | 5.0 | 12.8 |
| 5,187,000 | Tilbury Cont. | 263 | +28 | 32.0 | 12.2 | .. |
| 414.5m | Tilling T. | 153 | -1 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 7.9 |
| 19.8m | Time Products | 40 | -2 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 7.2 |
| 656,000 | Titaghur Jute | 46 | -9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,871,000 | Tomkins F. H. | 15 | +1 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 6.4 |
| 49.6m | Tootal | 28 | +1½ | 3.4 | 12.0 | .. |
| 33.2m | Totzer Kemsley | 62 | .. | 3.4 | 5.5 | 22.8 |
| 213.3m | Trafalgar Hse | 89 | +7½ | 8.6b | 9.6 | 7.2 |
| 2,109,000 | Trans Paper | 29 | .. | 0.1 | 0.5 | .. |
| 82.3m | Transport Dev | 62 | -½ | 6.1 | 9.8 | 6.3 |
| 24.5m | Travis & Arnold | 144 | • +2 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 6.2 |
| 4,120,000 | Tricoville | 103 | h .. | 3.8 | 3.7 | 9.1 |
| 19.9m | Trident TV 'A' | 42 | -1 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 6.6 |
| 2,360,000 | Triefus & Co | 59 | +1 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| 2,355,000 | Triplex Found | 31 | +5 | 1.4 | 4.6 | .. |
| 418.0m | Trust Hse Forte | 109 | -2 | 8.6b | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| 68.3m | Tube Invest | 112 | -6 | 4.3 | 3.8 | .. |
| 78.4m | Tunnel Hldgs 'B' | 425 | .. | 22.1 | 5.2 | 9.5 |
| 84.7m | Turner Newall | 78 | • -4 | 8.6 | 11.0 | .. |
| 4,500,000 | Turriff | 103 | +3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| 31.9m | UBM | 34½ | -½ | 4.3 | 7.3 | 22.7 |
| 125.8m | UDS Grp | 66 | +2 | 8.9 | 13.4 | 20.1 |
| 6,604,000 | UKO Int | 47 | -2 | 7.1 | 15.2 | 7.5 |
| 193.9m | Unigate | 89 | +1 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 5.9 |
| 1,008.7m | Unilever | 551 | +13 | 32.7 | 5.9 | 8.8 |
| 949.6m | Do NV | £17¼ | +¾ | 129 | 7.3 | 6.1 |
| 38.6m | Unitech | 207 | +20 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 14.1 |
| 339.2m | Utd Biscuit | 110 | +8 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 9.2 |
| 8,724,000 | Utd Gas Ind | 60 | -7 | 7.0 | 11.7 | 7.5 |
| 23.4m | Utd News | 161 | • -15 | 17.1 | 10.6 | 10.2 |
| 118.4m | Utd Scientific | 440 | +46 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 29.1 |
| 5,708,000 | Valor | 47 | +2 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 5.8 |
| 21.6m | Vereeniging Ref | 425 | .. | 42.8 | 10.1 | 4.1 |
| 19.2m | Vibroplant | 170 | -19 | 20.8 | 12.2 | 11.2 |
| 107.1m | Vickers | 148 | +1 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 6.1 |
| — | Volkswagen | £31½ | -½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 7,098,000 | Vosper | 125 | +9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,866,000 | WGI | 73 | .. | 8.6 | 11.7 | .. |
| 3,577,000 | Wade Potteries | 35 | -1 | 2.9 | 8.2 | 3.9 |
| 3,094,000 | Wadkin | 63 | .. | 4.6b | 7.4 | 4.6 |
| 13.4m | Wagon Ind | 67 | -3 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 6.4 |
| 5,718,000 | Walker J. Gold | 64 | • -10 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 7.3 |
| 7,023,000 | Do NV | 62 | • -4 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 7.1 |
| 12.6m | Ward & Gold | 84 | +7 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 5.9 |
| 70.0m | Ward T. W. | 120 | +3 | 10.3b | 8.6 | 6.4 |
| 15.7m | Ward White | 51 | +5 | 6.0 | 11.8 | 5.0 |
| 2,525,000 | Warrington T. | 84 | +1 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 6.5 |
| 42.5m | Waterford Glass | 20 | +1 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 6.0 |
| 10.9m | Watmoughs | 175 | +6 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 6.8 |
| 28.1m | Watts Blake | 170 | -6 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 10.1 |
| 13.4m | Wearwell | 62 | -4 | 2.6a | 3.6 | 4.8 |
| 11.5m | Websters Grp | 46½ | -2½ | 3.6 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| 8,852,000 | Weir Grp | 35½ | +1½ | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1,903,000 | Welleo Hldgs | 16 | +1 | 1.4 | 8.9 | 5.4 |
| 6,307,000 | Wellman Eng | 48 | -1 | 4.8 | 10.0 | .. |
| 3,686,000 | Westbrick Pds | 86 | h .. | 7.1b | 8.3 | 18.8 |
| 59.3m | Westland Air | 90 | +4 | 8.6b | 9.5 | 3.7 |
| — | Wh'lock Mar | 48 | -8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,986,000 | Wheway Watson | 7 | -1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | .. |
| 8,996,000 | Whitecroft | 45 | -3 | 5.5 | 12.2 | 7.8 |
| 6,863,000 | Whittingham W. | 110 | • -10 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 3.4 |
| 25.8m | Wholesale Fit | 185 | .. | 5.9 | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| 6,766,000 | Wigfall H. | 130 | -10 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 13.6 |
| 4,003,600 | Wiggins Constr | 61 | +1 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 2.7 |
| 4,698,000 | Wills G. & Sons | 78 | • +3 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 6.2 |
| 227.8m | Wimpey G | 89 | -2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 13.8 |
| 38.5m | W'sley Hughes | 230 | .. | 17.9 | 7.8 | 3.9 |
| 220,600 | Wood & Sons | 8 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 2,182,000 | Wood S. W. | 20 | -2 | 1.4 | 7.2 | .. |
| 29.4m | Wood Hall Tst | 120 | -7 | 8.9b | 7.4 | .. |
| 174.0m | Woolworth | 46 | -1 | 6.9 | 14.9 | .. |
| 8,520,000 | Yarrow & Co | 213 | .. | 11.6 | 5.5 | 13.0 |
| 4,998,000 | Zetters | 76 | • -2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 7.2 |

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26.5m | Akroyd & Sm | 166 | +16 | 17.9 | 10.8 | 2.6 |
| 40.4m | Boustead | 121 | -10 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 72.0 |
| 33.9m | Brit Arrow | 42 | .. | 1.4 | 3.4 | 14.0 |
| 274.6m | C Fin de Suez | £29 | +5 | 298 | 10.3 | 8.6 |
| 18.1m | Daily Mail Tst | 363 | -8 | 37.1 | 10.2 | 5.3 |
| 17.8m | Do A | 358 | -8 | 37.1 | 10.4 | 5.2 |
| 74.3m | Electra Inv | 50 | +1 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 17.8 |
| 13.4m | Eng Assoc Grp | 295 | +6 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 13.5 |
| 4,339,000 | Exploration | 36 | +6 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 8.1 |
| 2,700,000 | First Charlotte | 9 | -½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 9,847,000 | Goode D & M Grp | 41 | .. | 1.1 | 2.6 | 8.6 |
| 233.1m | Inchcape | 275 | -1 | 25.9 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| 104.6m | Independent Inv | 128 | +6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | .. |
| 25.2m | M & G Grp PLC | 280 | -20 | 14.3b | 5.1 | 13.4 |
| 11.9m | Manson Fin | 62 | • -1 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 20.4 |
| 7,515,000 | Martin R.P. | 182 | .. | 11.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| 63.1m | Mercantile Hse | 355 | +5 | 25.0b | 7.0 | 16.7 |
| 483.3m | Sime Darby | 84 | -1 | 2.5b | 3.0 | 16.8 |
| 3,056,000 | Smith Bros | 35 | +6 | 4.3 | 12.3 | 3.5 |
| 3,228,000 | Tyndall O'seas | £23½ | .. | 25.0 | 1.1 | .. |
| 9,091,000 | Wagon Fin | 39 | -1 | 5.8 | 14.9 | 16.0 |
| 14.3m | Yule Catto | 76 | +5 | 3.1 | 4.1 | .. |

## INSURANCE

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49.5m | Britannic | 258 | -6 | 20.6 | 8.0 | .. |
| 587.7m | Com Union | 143 | • -7 | 16.1 | 11.2 | .. |
| 393.9m | Eagle Star | 288 | +3 | 17.9 | 6.2 | .. |
| 1,350,000 | Edinburgh Gen | 16 | -1 | 1.4 | 8.9 | 16.0 |
| 71.8m | Equity & Law | 358 | -16 | 18.6 | 5.2 | .. |
| 515.5m | Gen Accident | 314 | -4 | 21.1 | 6.7 | .. |
| 477.9m | GRE | 304 | +6 | 23.2 | 7.6 | .. |
| 361.0m | Hambro Life | 360 | +7 | 13.7 | 3.8 | .. |
| 84.4m | Heath C. E. | 273 | .. | 15.0 | 5.5 | 12.1 |
| 34.7m | Hogg Robinson | 102 | .. | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| 120.4m | Howden A. | 132 | • -4 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 10.1 |
| 333.7m | Legal & Gen | 223 | -4 | 14.3 | 6.4 | .. |
| 106.4m | Lib Life SA R1 | £9¾ | -¼ | 80.7b | 8.3 | 10.2 |
| 57.3m | London & Man | 250 | -10 | 15.6 | 6.2 | .. |
| 17.6m | Ldn Utd Inv | 200 | +2 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 11.2 |
| 660.7m | Marsh & McLen | £18 | -½ | 84.4 | 4.7 | 12.4 |
| 71.1m | Minet Hldgs | 140 | -1 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 15.3 |
| 3,643,000 | Moran C | 21 | f .. | .. | .. | 36.2 |
| 136.0m | Pearl | 378 | -6 | 30.7 | 8.1 | .. |
| 154.3m | Phoenix | 254 | +2 | 22.4 | 8.8 | .. |
| 15.6m | Prov Life | 330 | e -7 | 16.3 | 4.9 | .. |
| 665.4m | Prudential | 223 | +2 | 16.4 | 7.4 | .. |
| 46.7m | Refuge | 224 | -2 | 10.5 | 4.7 | .. |
| 674.9m | Royal | 358 | +3 | 35.0 | 9.8 | .. |
| 294.0m | Sedgwick | 138 | +5 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 13.6 |
| 36.8m | Stenhouse | 97 | +3 | 6.6 | 6.8 | .. |
| 37.1m | Stewart W'son | 203 | • -7 | 17.1 | 8.4 | 11.9 |
| 409.8m | Sun Alliance | £8⅝ | -⅛ | 53.6 | 6.4 | .. |
| 164.1m | Sun Life | 285 | -12 | 17.1 | 6.0 | .. |
| 12.6m | Trade Indem'ty | 175 | -20 | 9.3 | 5.3 | .. |
| 134.3m | Willis Faber | 333 | • -10 | 17.9 | 5.4 | 14.0 |

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38.2m | Alliance Inv | 91 | -2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | .. |
| 122.9m | Alliance Trust | 244 | -10 | 15.0b | 6.1 | .. |
| 49.6m | Amer Trust Ord | 61 | +1 | 3.0 | 4.9 | .. |
| 68.9m | Ang-Amer Secs | 121 | -5 | 7.1 | 5.8 | .. |
| 2,700,000 | Anglo Int Inv | 45 | -1 | 7.1 | 15.9 | .. |
| 3,680,000 | Do Ass | 184 | -18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 19.9m | Anglo Scot | 61 | -2 | 3.4 | 5.6 | .. |
| 18.5m | Ashdown Inv | 171 | -11 | 8.9 | 5.2 | .. |
| 2,040,000 | Atlanta Balt | 68 | -3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | .. |
| 67.9m | Atlantic Assets | 233 | .. | 1.4 | 0.6 | .. |
| 25.5m | Bankers Inv | 66 | -3 | 5.6b | 8.5 | .. |
| 76.5m | Border & Sthrn | 78 | -1½ | 3.7 | 4.8 | .. |
| 21.5m | Brit Am & Gen | 43 | .. | 3.4 | 7.8 | .. |
| 88.1m | Brit Assets Tst | 93 | +1 | 5.8b | 6.2 | .. |
| 13.1m | Brit Emp Sec | 13¾ | -¼ | 1.2 | 8.8 | .. |
| 108.5m | Brit Invest | 174 | -4 | 12.6 | 7.3 | .. |
| 26.4m | Broadstone | 194 | -6 | 10.1 | 5.2 | .. |
| 23.8m | Brunner | 74 | -1 | 4.0b | 5.5 | .. |
| 22.0m | Capital & Natl | 147 | -6 | 9.9 | 6.8 | .. |
| 353,000 | Do B | 142 | -8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18.8m | Cardinal 'Dfd' | 123 | -9 | 6.4 | 5.2 | .. |
| 26.7m | Cedar Inv | 81 | -1 | 6.6b | 8.1 | .. |
| 26.6m | Charter Trust | 66 | -3 | 4.6 | 6.9 | .. |
| 40.9m | Cont & Ind | 242 | -14 | 15.7 | 6.5 | .. |
| 21.4m | Cont Union | 134 | -6 | 8.9 | 6.7 | .. |
| 21.3m | Crescent Japan | 317 | +7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | .. |
| 10.2m | Crossfriars | 102 | -8 | 9.3 | 9.1 | .. |
| 43.7m | Delta Inv | 190 | -20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6,790,000 | Derby Tst 'Inc' | 230 | -12 | 29.3 | 12.8 | .. |
| 8,343,000 | Do Cap | 325 | -13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9,576,000 | Dom & Gen | 228 | -6 | 15.3 | 6.7 | .. |
| 36.3m | Drayton Com | 136 | -10 | 10.0 | 7.4 | .. |
| 48.0m | Drayton Cons | 148 | -7 | 10.0 | 6.8 | .. |
| 56.6m | Do Premier | 186 | -12 | 14.6 | 7.8 | .. |
| 35.3m | Edin Amer Ass | 96 | +1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .. |
| 108.1m | Edinburgh Inv | 65 | +2 | 2.8 | 4.3 | .. |
| 19.5m | Elec & Gen | 108 | -7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | .. |
| 10.1m | Eng & Int | 100 | -3 | 7.9 | 7.9 | .. |
| 32.8m | Eng & N York | 82 | -4 | 5.8 | 7.1 | .. |
| 70.6m | Estate Duties | 75 | -1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | .. |
| 87.9m | First Union Gen | 118 | .. | 8.1b | 6.9 | .. |
| 154.9m | Foreign & Colnl | 58 | +½ | 2.6b | 4.5 | .. |
| 15.9m | Gt Japan Inv | 318 | • -2 | 6.4 | 2.0 | .. |
| 17.5m | Gen Funds 'Ord' | 280 | -30 | 11.1 | 4.0 | .. |
| 1,487,000 | Do Conv | 265 | -85 | .. | .. | .. |
| 24.9m | Gen Inv & Tsts | 162 | • -12 | 9.0 | 5.6 | .. |
| 10.6m | Gen Scottish | 54 | -1 | 4.1 | 7.7 | .. |
| 217.7m | Globe Trust | 133½ | -6 | 10.7 | 8.0 | .. |
| 11.0m | Grange Trust | 115 | -15 | 5.3 | 4.6 | .. |
| 56.2m | Great Northern | 116 | +1 | 9.4b | 8.1 | .. |
| 6,240,000 | Greenfriar | 156 | -10 | 2.9 | 1.8 | .. |
| 8,001,000 | Gresham Hse | 194 | • -46 | 5.2 | 2.7 | .. |
| 46.3m | Guardian | 92 | -7 | 6.7 | 7.3 | .. |
| 43.7m | Hambros | 82 | • -6 | 4.3 | 5.2 | .. |
| 109.2m | Hill P. Inv | 113 | -5½ | 8.7 | 7.7 | .. |
| 150.9m | Indus & General | 70 | -2 | 4.3 | 6.1 | .. |
| 29.1m | Internat Inv | 85 | -2 | 5.9b | 7.0 | .. |
| 17.3m | Invest in Suc | 283 | -8 | 7.0 | 2.5 | .. |
| 67.4m | Inv Cap Trst | 109 | +1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | .. |
| 7,200,000 | Japan Assets | 24 | -½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 61.5m | Lake View Inv | 137 | -2 | 5.5 | 4.0 | .. |
| 30.8m | Law Deb Corp | 138 | -6 | 10.4 | 7.6 | .. |
| 30.0m | Ldn & Holyrood | 138 | • -7 | 8.2 | 5.9 | .. |
| 20.8m | Ldn & Montrose | 87 | -3 | 5.1b | 5.9 | .. |
| 39.8m | Ldn & Prov Tst | 128 | • -7 | 7.8 | 5.9 | .. |
| 94.2m | Ldn Merch Sec | 59 | • .. | 1.5 | 2.6 | .. |
| 35.1m | Do Dfd | 44 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6,000,000 | Ldn Pru Invest | 100 | -5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | .. |
| *61.4m* | *Ldn Trust Ord.* | *67* | *-1* | *5.0* | *7.5* | .. |
| 67.8m | Mercantile Inv | 50 | -1 | 3.6b | 7.2 | .. |
| 43.4m | Merchants Trust | 85 | • -3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | .. |
| 11.4m | Moorside Trust | 59 | -3 | 5.0 | 8.5 | .. |
| 37.7m | Murray Cal | 70 | .. | 5.7b | 8.2 | .. |
| 962,000 | Do 'B' | 65 | -3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 63.4m | Murray Clyde | 61 | +1 | 2.4 | 3.9 | .. |
| 1,086,000 | Do 'B' | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12.1m | Murray Glend | 121 | • -6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | .. |
| 28.9m | Murray N'thn | 76 | +1 | 2.6 | 3.5 | .. |
| 272,000 | Do 'B' | 73 | -2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 57.8m | Murray West | 73 | +2 | 3.4 | 4.6 | .. |
| 1,620,000 | Do 'B' | 72 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8,100,000 | New Darien Oil | 81 | +7 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 704,000 | New Throg Inc | 18 | -1 | 2.9 | 15.9 | .. |
| 8,600,000 | Do Cap | 172 | -13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11.6m | New Tokyo | 116 | +6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 22.4m | North Atlantic | 123 | -4 | 6.1 | 5.0 | .. |
| 6,399,000 | Oil & Associated | 64 | .. | 5.0 | 7.8 | .. |
| 24.5m | Pentland | 141 | -2 | 9.0 | 6.4 | .. |
| 36.3m | Raeburn | 136 | -1 | 9.1 | 6.7 | .. |
| 26.8m | River & Merc | 112 | -6 | 10.7b | 9.6 | .. |
| — | Robeco f15 | 452 | -10 | 21.1 | 4.7 | .. |
| — | Rolinco Subs f15 | 450 | -9 | 21.1 | 4.7 | .. |
| 31.5m | Romney Trust | 111 | -1 | 6.3 | 5.7 | .. |
| 84.0m | R.I.T. | 323 | +4 | 19.3 | 6.0 | .. |
| 10.6m | Safeguard | 97 | -5 | 8.3 | 8.5 | .. |
| 71.5m | Scot Amer | 128 | .. | 5.7 | 4.5 | .. |
| 77.0m | Scot Eastern | 73 | +1 | 4.6b | 6.4 | .. |
| 105.9m | Scot Invest | 125 | +2 | 6.1 | 4.9 | .. |
| 106.7m | Scot Mortgage | 148 | +3 | 7.6 | 5.1 | .. |
| 60.0m | Scot National | 190 | -8 | 9.8b | 5.2 | .. |
| 52.5m | Scot Northern | 91 | +3 | 4.9 | 5.4 | .. |
| 91.4m | Scot United | 55 | +4 | 2.2 | 4.0 | .. |
| 30.9m | Sec Alliance | 208 | .. | 13.1 | 6.3 | .. |
| 40.4m | Secs Tst Scot | 101 | +2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | .. |
| 30.4m | Sterling Trust | 185 | -13 | 13.6 | 7.3 | .. |
| 4,300,000 | Stewart Ent | 28 | -2 | 2.4 | 8.4 | .. |
| 53.2m | Stockholders | 134 | -5 | 5.0b | 3.7 | .. |
| 4,270,000 | Throg Sec 'Cap' | 122 | -2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 40.1m | Throgmtn Trust | 95 | -3 | 8.6b | 9.0 | .. |
| 26.6m | Trans Oceanic | 74 | +1 | 3.3 | 4.5 | .. |
| 22.5m | Tribune Inv | 88 | -3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | .. |
| 16.8m | Triplevest 'Inc' | 70 | -3½ | 10.1 | 14.5 | .. |
| 17.1m | Do Cap | 265 | -28 | .. | .. | .. |
| 54.7m | Trustees Corp | 61½ | -½ | 4.2 | 6.8 | .. |
| 62.8m | Utd Brit Secs | 142 | -5 | 10.8 | 7.9 | .. |
| 63.2m | Utd States Deb | 92 | • -3 | 8.0 | 8.7 | .. |
| 18.7m | Utd States Gen | 231 | -11 | 15.0 | 6.5 | .. |
| 32.4m | Viking Res | 81 | +5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | .. |
| 51.2m | Westpool Inv | 52 | • -1 | 1.4b | 2.8 | .. |
| 114.2m | Witan Inv | 67 | +2 | 2.7 | 4.0 | .. |
| 12.9m | Yeoman Tst. | 105 | -11 | 9.1 | 8.7 | .. |
| 1,360,000 | Yorks & Lancs | 28 | -2 | 2.9b | 11.0 | .. |
| 7,557,000 | Young Co Inv | 116 | -5 | 8.6 | 7.4 | .. |

## SHIPPING

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89.0m | Brit & Comm | 225 | -2 | 17.9 | 8.5 | 6.1 |
| 45.7m | Caledonia Inv | 260 | -3 | 19.3 | 7.4 | .. |
| 35.3m | Fisher J. | 153 | +3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 12.5 |
| 6,912,000 | Jacobs J. I. | 30 | +3 | 3.3 | 11.0 | 12.9 |
| 108.7m | Ocean Trans | 97 | .. | 12.9 | 13.3 | 4.5 |
| 146.0m | P & O 'Dfd' | 103 | +½ | 11.4 | 11.1 | 8.5 |

## MINES

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 378.8m | Anglo Am Coal | £15½ | -1½ | 62.6 | 4.0 | .. |
| 1,659.7m | Anglo Am Corp | 732 | -29 | 65.5 | 8.9 | .. |
| 1,061.9m | Ang Am Gold | £48⅛ | -1⅛ | 615 | 12.7 | .. |
| 410.0m | Anglo Am Inv | £41 | -1⅛ | 509 | 12.4 | .. |
| 39.2m | Anglo Transvl | £22 | +1 | 179 | 8.1 | .. |
| 39.2m | Do 'A' | £22 | +1 | 179 | 8.1 | .. |
| 491.8m | Asarco | £15⅛ | -1¼ | 60.0 | 3.8 | .. |
| 173.5m | Blyvoors | £7⅛ | +⅛ | 152 | 20.7 | .. |
| 22.1m | Bracken Mines | 158 | • -15 | 3.5 | 2.2 | .. |
| 246.1m | Buffelsfontein | £22⅛ | .. | 421 | 18.8 | .. |
| — | CRA | 215 | -2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 224.4m | Charter Cons | 218 | +8 | 14.3 | 6.6 | .. |
| *856.2m* | *Cons Gold Fields* | *460* | *• -21* | *35.0* | *7.6* | .. |
| 1,177.0m | De Beers 'Dfd' | 360 | • -17 | 43.2 | 12.0 | .. |
| 112.5m | Doornfontein | £11¼ | -⅛ | 196 | 17.5 | .. |
| 147.5m | Driefontein | £15 5/16 | +⅛ | 187 | 12.2 | .. |
| 28.6m | Durban Rood | £12 1/16 | -1⅛ | 143 | 11.6 | .. |
| 4,662,000 | East Dagga | 125 | -12 | 87.7 | 70.2 | .. |
| 45.3m | E. Rand Prop | £8⅛ | +⅛ | 62.0 | 7.6 | .. |
| 3,293,000 | El Oro M & Ex | 73 | +3 | 3.0 | 4.1 | .. |
| 55.8m | Elsburg Gold | 185 | -2 | 22.7 | 12.3 | .. |
| 233.5m | F S Geduld | £22⅝ | -⅛ | 414 | 18.3 | .. |
| 4,755,000 | Geevor Tin | 160 | +5 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 888.8m | Gencor | £11⅛ | -⅛ | 88.8 | 8.0 | .. |
| 59.3m | Grootvlei | 519 | +2 | 89.0 | 17.1 | .. |
| — | Hamersley | 245 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23.8m | Hampton Gold | 145 | -5 | 3.6b | 2.5 | .. |
| 215.0m | Harmony | £8 | • -⅛ | 126 | 15.8 | .. |
| 343.0m | Hartebeest | £30⅛ | -⅛ | 610 | 19.9 | .. |
| 280.0m | Jo'burg Cons | £36½ | • -3½ | 346 | 9.5 | .. |
| 132.6m | Kinross | 737 | • -74 | 97.4 | 13.2 | .. |
| 519.7m | Kloof | £17⅛ | -1⅛ | 227 | 12.2 | .. |
| 23.6m | Leslie | 144 | • -15 | 31.7 | 22.0 | .. |
| 89.2m | Libanon | £11¼ | -⅛ | 194 | 17.2 | .. |
| 26.3m | Lydenburg Plat | 183 | -12 | 20.1 | 11.0 | .. |
| 677.5m | MIM Hldgs | 237 | -10 | 3.2 | 1.4 | .. |
| 9,600,000 | MTD (Mangula) | 48 | -7 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 8,235,000 | Marievale Con | 193 | -18 | 31.6 | 17.3 | .. |
| — | Metals Explor | 44 | +3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 72.9m | Middle Wits | 745 | -70 | 50.6 | 6.9 | .. |
| 700.1m | Minorco | 440 | • -20 | 11.9 | 2.7 | .. |
| 20.6m | Nthgate Explor | 300 | -20 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Peko Wallsend | 390 | -15 | .. | .. | .. |
| *320.2m* | *Pres Brand* | *£22 5/16* | *-1⅛* | *363* | *15.9* | .. |
| 285.8m | Pres Steyn | £19⅛ | -1⅛ | 363 | 18.5 | .. |
| 41.9m | Rand Mine Prop | 338 | -15 | 13.4 | 4.0 | .. |
| 159.6m | Randfontein | £29½ | +⅛ | 580 | 19.0 | .. |
| 1,078.7m | Rio Tinto Zinc | 459 | -12 | 22.9 | 5.0 | .. |
| 313.3m | Rustenburg | 250 | -20 | 22.4 | 9.0 | .. |
| 7,350,000 | Saint Piran | 63 | fh .. | 2.9 | 4.5 | .. |
| 181.6m | St Helena | £18⅞ | • -1⅛ | 426 | 22.6 | .. |
| 76.1m | Sentrust | 423 | -16 | 54.8 | 13.0 | .. |
| 25.8m | SA Land | 281 | -15 | 13.5 | 4.8 | .. |
| 4,479,000 | South Crofty | 24 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 471.2m | Southvaal | £18⅛ | -⅛ | 230 | 12.7 | .. |
| — | SWCM | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6,416,000 | Sungei Besi | 188 | -10 | 70.7 | 37.6 | .. |
| 77.2m | Tanks Cons | 450 | +12 | 14.0 | 3.1 | .. |
| 1,501,000 | Tanjong Tin | 101 | .. | 5.0 | 5.0 | .. |
| 189.9m | Transvaal Cons | £26 | -1½ | 125b | 4.9 | .. |
| 125.1m | UC Invest | 642 | -29 | 85.4 | 13.3 | .. |
| 700.6m | Vaal Reefs | £36⅞ | -1⅛ | 549 | 14.9 | .. |
| 31.0m | Venterspost | £6 9/32 | -1/32 | 133 | 21.7 | .. |
| 6,333,000 | Wankie Colliery | 25 | -7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 195.6m | Welkom | £7⅛ | +5/32 | 173 | 23.2 | .. |
| 6,247,000 | W Rand Cons | 147 | -15 | 6.9 | 4.7 | .. |
| 106.8m | Western Areas | 265 | -28 | 35.0 | 13.2 | .. |
| 518.7m | Western Deep | £20⅛ | -⅛ | 229 | 11.0 | .. |
| 446.1m | Western Hldgs | £31⅞ | -1⅛ | 864 | 27.8 | .. |
| 738.5m | Western Mining | 288 | • -17 | 7.0 | 2.4 | .. |
| 176.6m | Winkelhaak | £14½ | • -2⅛ | 240 | 16.6 | .. |
| 25.7m | Zambia Copper | 22 | -1 | .. | .. | .. |

## OIL

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25.8m | Ampol Pet | 88 | -6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 22.5 |
| 5,418,000 | Anvil | 145 | -13 | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Atlantic Res | 220 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Berkeley Exp | 245 | -11 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10.3m | Brit Borneo | 230 | -13 | 17.4 | 7.5 | 14.4 |
| 5,045.3m | B.P. | 278 | +24 | 28.9b | 10.4 | 3.2 |
| 143.9m | Burmah Oil | 100 | +2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 6.0 |
| 56.2m | Carless Capel | 114 | +11 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 14.9 |
| 14.9m | Century Oils | 65 | +3 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| 18.5m | *Charterhall* | 53 | +3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 58.2 |
| 52.8m | Charterhse Pet | 66 | -1 | 1.1b | 1.6 | 17.4 |
| 266.0m | CF Petroles | £10⅛ | -1⅛ | 233 | 21.7 | 3.3 |
| — | Collins K. | 14½ | +2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Damson Oil | £5 25/32 | +½ | .. | .. | .. |
| — | Gas & Oil Acre. | 318 | -60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 144.1m | Global Nat Res | £6 27/32 | +1 11/32 | .. | .. | .. |
| 38.8m | KCA Int | 109 | • +11 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 18.3 |
| 333.3m | Lasmo | 454 | • +50 | 174 | 38.3 | 15.2 |
| 66.7m | Do Ops | £8 25/32 | -1 9/32 | 90.5 | 10.2 | 29.7 |
| 70.8m | Do 14% Ln | £94½ | .. | 1400 | 14.8 | .. |
| 1,091.0m | Pennzoil | £20½ | -½ | 94.2 | 4.6 | 7.4 |
| 58.1m | Premier Cons | 55 | +8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 304.2m | Ranger Oil | 510 | +91 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4,461.2m | Royal Dutch | £16 25/32 | -3/16 | 123 | 7.4 | 2.9 |
| 3,583.9m | Shell Trans | 330 | • +4 | 27.3 | 8.3 | 4.2 |
| 130.2m | Tricentrol | 214 | +10 | 12.0 | 5.6 | 8.6 |
| 445.8m | Ultramar | 415 | +15 | 17.1 | 4.1 | 6.4 |
| 152.8m | Weeks Petrol | 290 | -15 | .. | .. | 24.9 |

## PROPERTY

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.9m | Allied Ldn | 66 | +4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 21.2 |
| 74.0m | Allnatt Ldn | 185 | -3 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 20.6 |
| 3,982,000 | Ang Met Hldgs | 70 | h -3 | 1.4b | 2.0 | .. |
| 12.3m | Apex Props | 115 | -2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 26.3 |
| 6,155,000 | Aquis Secs | 24½ | .. | 1.3 | 5.3 | 25.3 |
| 15.7m | Beaumont Prop | 100 | +7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 16.4 |
| 38.7m | Berkeley Hmbro | 228 | +13 | 10.1 | 4.4 | 14.4 |
| 40.6m | Bradford Prop | 175 | -8 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 12.3 |
| 77.9m | British Land | 75 | +6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 11.2 |
| 83.8m | Brixton Estate | 108 | • +3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 24.8 |
| 73.6m | Cap & Counties | 96 | +1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 13.3 |
| 62.1m | Chesterfield | 313 | -15 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 38.9 |
| 47.3m | Churchbury Est | 630 | .. | 15.0 | 2.4 | 35.2 |
| 21.4m | City Offices | 80 | -2 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 29.5 |
| 5,492,000 | Control Secs | 50 | +4 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 20.7 |
| 30.4m | Country & New T | 45 | .. | 1.2b | 2.7 | .. |
| 19.5m | Daejan Hldgs | 120 | -5 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 8.2 |
| 7,036,000 | Espley-Tyas | 75 | +8 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 1.4 |
| 7,629,000 | Estates & Gen | 42 | -3½ | 2.0 | 4.8 | .. |
| 20.3m | Evans of Leeds | 62 | -2 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 13.4 |
| 14.3m | Fed Land | 132 | • +9 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 21.3 |
| 178.0m | Gt Portland | 173 | +14 | 7.2b | 4.2 | 32.1 |
| 9,456,000 | Guildhall | 155 | -5 | 6.6b | 4.3 | 20.9 |
| 206.0m | Hammerson 'A' | 550 | +30 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 63.0 |
| 107.2m | Haslemere Ests | 370 | +5 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 25.2 |
| 27.8m | Kent M. P. | 130 | +22 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 9.6 |
| 101.3m | Laing Props | 182 | +7 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 26.0 |
| 960.8m | Land Securities | 281 | +13 | 10.9 | 3.9 | 29.6 |
| 40.5m | Law Land | 106 | h +1 | 2.9b | 2.7 | 90.6 |
| 38.6m | Ldn & Prov Sh | 358 | -2 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 95.6 |
| 13.1m | Ldn Shop | 105 | +15 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 16.0 |
| 21.8m | Lynton Hldgs | 220 | .. | 4.9 | 2.2 | 42.9 |
| 339.1m | MEPC | 300 | +6 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 26.2 |
| 15.2m | McKay Secs | 110 | -5 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 27.6 |
| 7,943,000 | Marlborough | 37 | +3 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 90.2 |
| 2,660,000 | Marler Estates | 68 | +8 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 11.7 |
| 3,260,000 | Mountleigh | 82 | • .. | 5.0 | 6.1 | 14.4 |
| 44.6m | Mucklow A & J | 86 | -4 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 11.2 |
| 4,016,000 | Municipal | 830 | +30 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 27.3 |
| 19.1m | North British | 148 | .. | 4.1 | 2.8 | 29.7 |
| 35.5m | Peachey Prop | 122 | -2 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 18.4 |
| 31.4m | Prop & Rever | 145 | .. | 4.3 | 3.0 | 31.0 |
| 47.3m | Prop Hldgs | 125 | +5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 32.5 |
| 49.9m | Prop Sec | 112 | s +6½ | 2.1b | 1.8 | 52.3 |
| 2,861,000 | Raglan Prop | 11 | -½ | .. | .. | 50.0 |
| 3,276,000 | Regional | 130 | -3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 24.6 |
| 21.0m | Do A | 130 | +5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 24.6 |
| 17.0m | Rosehaugh | 240 | +10 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 10.3 |
| 22.3m | Rush & Tomkins | 203 | +5 | 5.4 | 2.6 | .. |
| 62.0m | Scot Met Props | 101 | +4 | 4.6b | 4.6 | 28.1 |
| 160.4m | Slough Ests | 113 | .. | 4.2 | 3.7 | 17.3 |
| 170.6m | Stock Conv | 326 | +11 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 31.6 |
| 51.2m | Town & City | 19¾ | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 13.6m | Trafford Park | 128 | • -8 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 12.1 |
| 3,990,000 | Trust Secs | 249 | +5 | .. | .. | 5.9 |
| 5,917,000 | Webb J. | 23 | s +3½ | 0.7 | 3.2 | 13.4 |
| 76.9m | Wereldhave | 121 | .. | 135 | 6.4 | 12.1 |
| 2,155,000 | W'mster & C'ty | 65 | -3 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 3.9 |

## RUBBER

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36.2m | Barlow Hldgs | 75 | -7 | 4.3 | 5.7 | .. |
| 10.2m | Castlefield | 340 | +10 | 9.0 | 2.6 | .. |
| 197.0m | Cons Plant | 42½ | -3½ | 3.3g | 7.7 | .. |
| 1,053,000 | Doranakande | 140 | -5 | 4.3 | 3.1 | .. |
| 266.2m | Guthrie Corp | 850 | h -12 | 42.9 | 5.0 | .. |
| 300.5m | Harrisons Malay | 180 | -3 | 11.4 | 6.4 | .. |
| 151.6m | Highlds & Low | 51 | -2 | 3.0 | 5.9 | .. |
| 3,825,000 | Hongkong | 425 | -25 | 27.1 | 6.4 | .. |
| 3,937,000 | Killinghall | 500 | .. | 20.0 | 4.0 | .. |
| *47.7m* | *Ldn Sumatra* | *300* | .. | *11.4* | *3.8* | .. |
| 11.3m | Majedie | 73 | .. | 3.2 | 4.4 | .. |

## TEA

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,892,000 | Assam Frontier | 180 | -8 | 14.3 | 7.9 | .. |
| 10.6m | Camellia Inv | 420 | • -33 | 7.1 | 1.7 | .. |
| 10.8m | McLeod Russel | 270 | -32 | 10.7 | 4.0 | .. |
| 969,000 | Moran | 260 | +5 | 7.1 | 2.7 | .. |
| 744,000 | Surmah Valley | 93 | .. | 3.2 | 3.5 | .. |
| 23.1m | Warren Plant | 220 | +50 | 14.3 | 6.5 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,374,000 | Calcutta Elec | 33 | .. | 9.1 | 27.6 | .. |
| 1,038,000 | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £29 | -1 | 500 | 17.2 | .. |
| 19.1m | Gr Nthn Tele | £26 | +1 | 159 | 5.8 | 9.8 |
| 210.2m | Imp Cont Gas | 163 | +10 | 11.4 | 7.0 | 10.3 |
| 897,000 | Milford Docks | 115 | -8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | .. |
| 3,121,000 | Nesco Inv | 150 | -10 | 10.0 | 6.7 | .. |
| — | Sunderland Wtr | £29½ | -1 | 500 | 17.5 | .. |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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Business News

THE TIMES Monday October 5 1981

Enterprise zones under way, page 21

# Warning on new cuts in public spending

By Frances Williams

The latest rise in interest rates has so weakened prospects for economic recovery next year that any fresh public spending cuts could precipitate renewed recession, the City stockbroking firm of Phillips and Drew warns.

In their latest monthly economic forecast report, the brokers argue that the Government must make no new cuts in the scheduled public spending review, over and above the £2,000m already announced for 1982-83, if it wants the economic upturn to materialize.

Any more than this would "seriously jeopardize" already fragile recovery prospects and could well push Britain back into recession, worsening still further the outlook for unemployment. "Joining the European Monetary System to protect the pound would be better than that", the brokers add.

Phillips and Drew predict only 1 per cent growth of gross domestic product in 1982 after a fall of 3 per cent this year. This compares with last month's forecast, made before the 4 per cent increase in bank base rates over the past three weeks, of nearly 2 per cent growth next year.

Higher interest rates will deter investment and hit stockbuilding on which Government hopes for recovery largely depend. The brokers also expect the 4 per cent cash limit on public services pay, and low wage settlements in the private sector, to depress real (inflation-adjusted) after-tax incomes, leading to a further fall in living standards of 1 per cent next year after a decline of 2 to 2½ per cent in 1981. As a result, consumer spending is predicted to rise by only ½ per cent in 1982.

Phillips and Drew expect inflation to edge into single figures by next summer. But in another review published today stockbrokers Laing and Cruikshank predict that the fall in the value of sterling will push up inflation to 14 per cent a year by the end of 1982, putting the Government's inflation objectives wholly out of reach.

# Buy British in self-interest, CBI tells firms

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain's business leaders are being urged to adopt a more positive attitude towards buying British goods.

Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry, has called on companies to act with enlightened self-interest and buy British wherever price and quality allow.

His letter to the presidents of all trade associations which are members of the CBI is clearly seen as part of a coordinated attempt by the Government to move its public purchasing policy into a higher gear. The Prime Minister has said that enlightened public purchasing is one of the principal aims of the Government.

Significantly the CBI president's call comes at a time when Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry, is completing a series of meetings with nationalized industry chairmen where he has urged the state industries to adopt a more positive approach on purchasing by favouring British suppliers where possible.

In his letter, Sir Raymond said that, faced with the recession and the current state of British industry's international competitiveness, it was important for British industry to increase its share of the home market whenever possible to stimulate domestic output and employment.

"More demand for British goods and services means more jobs in British industry, and that demand should start here in Britain. If we cannot beat the foreign competition in our own market, we shall not beat it in overseas markets either", he said.



Sir Raymond: More jobs

Bu Sir Raymond emphasized that the CBI was not identifying itself with any campaign which urged companies to buy home-produced goods and services regardless of quality and price

Meanwhile, later today at the regular monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council, to be chaired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, CBI and TUC representatives, will consider a detailed paper drawn up by the National Economic Development Office on industrial policies adopted in other EEC countries.

The time seemed ripe for a reappraisal of how spare capacity could be used and employment increased by stimulating more orders from domestic customers, Sir Raymond said.

# Japanese mission to calm EEC trade fears

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Oct 4

A top-level Japanese Government mission has arrived in Europe in an attempt to ward off protectionist reaction to Japan's large and growing trade surplus with the EEC.

The delegation, which is being headed by Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, the president of Keidanren, the powerful Japanese federation of economic organizations, will not be volunteering to restrain Japanese exports in sensitive areas such as cars, machine tools or consumer electronics.

Instead Mr Inayama and the large delegation of industrialists and government officials travelling with him will advocate greater industrial cooperation between the European Community and Japan.

Shortly before leaving Tokyo, Mr Inayama said that he would be arriving in Europe with concrete proposals for industrial cooperation. It is understood that the Japanese want to increase mutual direct investment, joint research and development of new technologies and cooperation between Japanese and EEC companies in third country and particularly third world markets.

The mission, which arrived in Amsterdam today, will visit seven EEC countries and the EEC Commission in Brussels. It will travel to London on Thursday afternoon for talks with the Confederation of British Industry; Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry; Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Peter Rees, the Minister For Trade.

Neither Keidanren nor the Japanese believe that the mission will by itself create a better balance in trade with the EEC. But they hope that the offer of increased cooperation will help to reduce the friction that is being created by a visible trade surplus that could run to $15,000m (£824,175m) in Japan's favour this year.

Mr Kiyoaki Kikuchi, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, has warned that the surplus cannot be eliminated quickly and Europe could do more to improve matters.

The Japanese believe that there is scope for cooperation between the two sides in such areas as computers, robots, communications and aircraft.

He said that the EEC should not be "defearist" in its trade relationship with Japan but should think of the areas like pharmaceuticals, chemicals and aircraft where it had a competitive edge over the Japanese.



## Everything goes at Whiteley's last sale

Whiteley's, the first London department store, closed down on Saturday after a commercial existence which spanned 118 years. The final day's trading saw a rush of more than 200,000 people, and "a complete clean out" of stock.

Every section of the Bayswater store was flooded with bargain-hunters, and the lampshade department had finished business by lunchtime. Customers were wooed with promotional cards marked "Make us an offer", and by sales staff, like the "barker" pictured above, making their "pitch" on the public address system.

# Dow makes takeover bid for Arbuthnot

By Rosemary Unsworth

Arbuthnot Latham, the merchant bankers whose shares were suspended on Friday after months of takeover rumours, will reveal today at noon that the Dow Chemical group of America, will make an offer through its European banking associates.

The decision to make the announcement today was to stop further speculation, which was not helping either side, according to an Arbuthnot Latham spokesman yesterday. The Friday suspension price was 305p, which gives Arbuthnot Latham a stock market price tag of £22.7m.

Dow's offer is expected to expand its London operations through Dow Scandia Banking Corporation, whose major shareholder is the publically quoted Dow Banking Corporation of Switzerland.

Arbuthnot's four major shareholders, London Trust, the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, Cook Industries and the Securities Groups, hold in total at least 46 per cent of the group. Late last week they were believed to have agreed to sell their stakes at 320p a share.

Arbuthnot has been the subject of takeover rumour for three months.

But speculation diminished when, in July, Arbuthnot suspended Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barrett from running its unit trust offshoot. This was pending an examination of their connection with Halliday Simpson, the stock broker, whose business conduct is under an investigation by the Stock Exchange.

Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett resigned from the bank in August.

# Unions win talks on oil cuts

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders are to press the major oil companies to reverse the policy of retrench ment which could cause the loss of almost 3,000 jobs.

The Petroleum Industries' Association will meet union leaders to discuss the oil companies' strategy in the wake of refinery cutbacks and closures.

The talks arranged with the help of Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State at the Department of Energy follows pressure from union leaders after the decision by Burmah Oil to close its refinery at Ellesmere Port and BP to shut its plant on the Isle of Grain, Kent.

They were announced by Mr Roger Lyons, national oil and chemicals officer of the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, at a weekend conference of white collar oil refinery employees

Delegates from all unions in the industry are expected to discuss possible resistance to threatened refinery closures at a another meeting called for October 15.

In a policy document issued yesterday ASTMS accused the Government of failing to devise a strategy for defending the refining industry, even though Britain is now a major oil producer.

It adds: "It is the height of absurdity that North Sea oil should be exported to the USA, or refined on the Continent (in some cases only to be imported back into the United Kingdom) while refineries in Britain close, jobs are lost and the money gained via petroleum revenue tax from overseas sales is used to fund unemployment and social security payments."

# TV imports may be held

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A new voluntary restraint arrangement aimed at reducing British imports of monochrome television sets from Singapore and Taiwan may be secured this week. Negotiations in the two exporting countries by a delegation from the British Radio and Electronic Equipment Manufacturers' Association (Brema) should be completed by the middle of this week.

The British manufacturers fear that imports have increased their market share since the recent closure of two monochrome television factories in Britain although the loss of production capacity has to an extent been offset by Fidelity Radio moving into television production.

Total deliveries to the retail trade of monochrome televisions in the last quarter of 1980 were up 19 per cent but the deliveries of imported sets leaped 64 per cent. British makers' share of the sector went down from 52 per cent in 1979 to 35 per cent in 1980.

Brema believes that since then imports have grown causing further decline in Britain's market share.

# Direct sell holiday bookings up

By David Hewson

After two years of consolidation, Britain's direct sell holiday companies are looking for modest expansion next year which could take them close to the crucial 15 per cent share of the total United Kingdom foreign package market.

At the moment, the direct sell companies are thought to account for around 10 per cent of all foreign package holiday sales. While this may seem small, it has only been four years since direct sell was launched in the United Kingdom.

Travel agents, who would lose business to direct sell, regard 15 per cent as the critical market share.

The greatest expansion is likely to come from Portland Holidays, a subsidiary of the country's largest tour operator, Thomson.

# 375,000 textile jobs 'at risk'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A drive to protect depressed textiles and clothing industries has been called for by the European Commission in a bid to prevent devastating potential job losses in the next five years.

In its latest report on textiles, the Commission says that cheap imports, stagnant or falling production, factory closures and increasing productivity have combined to force down employment in the EEC by 115,000 in the seven years to 1980.

Over the next five years, a rise in productivity of 3 per cent a year at a constant production level will lead to a loss of an estimated 375,000 jobs.

The report comes as negotiations are continuing on a renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), which governs world trade in textiles and clothing and expires in its present form at the end of the year.

In Britain, Mr Peter Rees, the new Minister for Trade, has taken a strong line in advocating a firm and effective MFA that would continue to give British industry more time to restructure.

The Commission, warning of the social aspects of widespread redundancies, says that even in areas where alternative jobs are available, many textile workers would be unqualified for them. But it also expresses concern about the danger of increased financial aid by individual member states, which would create lasting distortions of competition within the Community and blunt the stimulus for adjustment.

Instead, the report want a joint effort by the industry, governments and the Commission to implement a new policy including abolition of intra-Community trade barriers, creation of dynamic and offensive industrial strategies and harmonization of aid policies.

# General welcome for EMS shift

A flurry of swift, and diverse, reaction greeted the European Monetary System's realignment of currencies yesterday.

Mr Jacques Delors, the French Finance Minister, said in Brussels that the revaluation showed the community had decided to go from words to action.

Thee decision to revalue had been taken at a time when things were calm and not when there was "a full gale blowing". This was the proper moment to relaunch the monetary system.

From a French point of view industry would now benefit in its dealings with the German market and he hoped it would be possible to reduce interest rates.

In Paris, M Rene Monory, former President Giscard d'Estaing's finance minister said: "This devaluation is the condemnation of the Socialst government's budget", which was announced last week and which foresees a very substantial deficit.

Herr Hans Mattöfer, West German finance minister said he expected the mark would gain on the dollar.

He told West German reporters in Brussels that the mark is likely to move up "strongly" against thhe dollar once thhe markets open.

In Frankfurt West German foreign exchange bankers welcomed the EMS realignment but were concerned that the Belgian fran had not followed the Frencch franc and Italian lira downward.

A factor of monetary instability and uncertainty remains because the Belgian franc did not move, the senior dealer of one of West German's leading banks said.

Most bankers agreed with the Bonn financê minister and thought the upvaluation of the mark would strengthen the mark against the dollar when markets reopen. They claimed that the mark had been held down against the dollar by the weak French franc.

They are almost unanimous in arguing that the Belgian france should have been devalued, stressing that due to Belgium's weak economic and financial situation, currency had been at the weakest in the EMS for almost a year now.

In Rome, the Italian Government held France responsible for the changes and observers expected negative effects to outweigh positive ones for the Italian economy.

This weekend's meeting was called after a surge of speculation about impending changes in the EMS at the end of last week.

# Wall Street's judgment called into question

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Oct 4

The initial Wall Street response to President Reagan's new economic policies has been cool. The markets are not buying the President's pledge to control public spending. But this could be one of those times when their judgment should be called into question.

The rate of inflation in the United States is declining. Moreover, it is perfectly reasonable to suggest that another significant drop will be seen next year and it would not be surprising if the rate is down to 7 per cent by next June.

Also, substantial business tax incentives, combined with income tax cuts and new incentive schemes to boost savings, are imminent and will start to have a real effect in late 1982. It seems realistic to believe that these, coming with lower inflation, will cause a wave of business investment spending which may well encourage productivity and set the groundwork for a more prosperous era in American economic history.

These longer-term trends are being ignored. The markets have been focusing solely on the very short-term and seeing high government borrowing ahead, conclude that interest rates are going to stay very high. However, it appears increasingly probable that the United States slump will deepen in the next six months as a result of the increased public spending austerity and credit tightness. This decline in aggregate demand will bring about a significant decline in interest rates.

It seems likely that by next summer there will be a much closer relationship between interest rates and inflation rates in the United States.

Recent administrations in Washington have made so many promises to fight inflation and then backed away, it is not surprising that Wall Street should be nervous, indeed sceptical about the new one. But Reagan, when all is said and done, does not really care about the hardship that results to millions of Americans in the the short-term from his budget-slashing moves.

The President believes that the long-term good of all Americans is best served by reducing the inflation rate and any hardship caused is unfortunate, but probably unavoidable. So there is leadership in the United States so adamantly convinced of its wisdom that it will not alter its strategy. Wall Street is wrong to speculate that the Reagan Administration might turn soft, worry about rising unemployment, or the cries of the poor.

If the budget deficit looks like growing, the President will simply order more social welfare programme cuts. He believes the defence budget is tight and cannot be cut further. He is not going to tell the Federal Reserve Board to ease its policies either.

So far, the President has been polite, flattering and gentle with the Congress, and he has got his way. If he finds this approach is not working, then he will use the enormous power of his office. Next year is an election year for many members of Congress who will want Mr Reagan's help.

So the Reagan policies will not change. In time the strategy will work and by 1983 or 1984 there may be some justification for talking about new prosperity in the United States. In view of this and in view of the multitude of highly complicated political, social and economic problems confronting so many European nations, it seems reasonable now to make a strong pitch for investing in the United States.

**Stock Markets**
FT Index 476.3
FT Gilts 60.60

**Sterling**
$1.8190
Index 87.3
New York: $1.8260

**Dollar**
Index 108.4
DM 2.2920

**Gold**
$435.75
New York: $436.80

**Money**
3 mth sterling 17⅞-18⅛
3 mth Euro $ 17⅝-17⅞
6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-18⅛
Friday's close

# Report angers engineers

Employers are pressing the Government for another review of the Engineering Industry Training Board after three years if it approves the Manpower Services Commission "unsatisfactory" proposals

In a submission to Mr Norman Tebbit, the new Secretary of State for Employment, the Engineering Employers Federation strongly criticizes the MSC.

In particular the EEF has been angered by the failure of the MSC to propose amalgamation of related boards such as those on foundry and shipbuilding with engineering.



# Chrysler's Tokyo link

Mitsubishi Motors and Chrysler have agreed to conduct feasibility studies on a joint car production venture in the United States, according to Japanese news reports.

The reports said Mr. Tomio Kubo, chairman of the Japanese company, told a press conference on his return from the United States that Mitsubishi would also consider capital participation in Chrysler.

An important condition for joint production was an improvement in Chrysler's productivity and financial situation, Mr Kubo was quoted as saying. He added that his company had agreed to extend technological cooperation to the American manufacturer in such fields as productivity and quality control.

Mitsubishi is to set up its own dealer network in the United States. Until now its products have been distributed on the American market by Chrysler.

# Building groups win contracts

Whatlings, the Scottish-based construction group, has been awarded contracts worth more than £5m to build health centres in Glasgow, advance factory units in East Kilbride and council houses at Eastriggs, near Gretna.

R. M. Douglas Construction has been awarded contracts totalling more than £9m. The biggest is for a superstore and multi-storey car park at Bishop Auckland, co Durham, for Fine Fare valued at £4.2m.

□ North American dealers for Mercedes-Benz reported sales of 3,643 cars in September, 29.6 per cent few rthan in the same month last year.

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

# Regan calls on Fed to ease tight money policy

Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary (pictured) has said in an interview that the Federal Reserve should change its tight money policies to avert a possible recession. But he emphasized that he was not advocating an "easy money" policy.

Mr Regan and other government officials earlier this year were urging the Federal Reserve to follow a tight money course to slow inflation. But in an interview with the Washington Post, he said: "We are coming to a time here when a change has to be made .... In this flat period, or indeed if it is later determined that this is a recession ... the Fed has to go counter-cyclical rather than pro-cyclical."

Mr Regan explained that he meant that the Federal Reserve in past recessionary periods had "held on too tightly to the monetary reins."





He added: "What we are trying to do, and I know the Fed is as sensitive to this as I am, is to anticipate that and not stay in a low supply made any longer than is necessary on the downturn."

## THIS WEEK

The National Economic Development Council meets today. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, who will chair the meeting, is expected to face tough questioning about the impact of the latest round of interest rate increases on industry and employment.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, addresses the Coal Industry Society at the Hyde Park Hotel, London. Professor Alan Walters, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, addresses the Institute of Directors.

Today the Department of Trade issues figures on hire purchase and other instalment credit business during August, and on retail sales for August. The Department of Industry publishes the wholesale price index numbers for September (provisional); and the Department of the Environment issues statistics on housing starts and completions for August.

Tomorrow provisional vehicle production figures for September will be published, the London clearing banks' monthly statement for mid-September, and the banks' eligible liabilities, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-September).

On Wednesday, figures will be released on the personal sector account and industrial and commercial companies' appropriation account.

The building societies' figures for September appear on Friday; also, central government transactions, including borrowing requirement for September.

Companies reporting their results this week include: Sears, Rugby Portland Cement, Minet Holdings, Christie's.

# Citicorp to compete with American Express

Citicorp, one of the two largest banking institutions in the United States, is creating a new business group to compete directly with American Express, the magazine Retail Banker International reports.

The move is part of a reorganization of Citicorp's loss-making consumer financial services division. The restructuring has already resulted in the resignation of two senior executives, including Mr Pete Talbott, who has headed European consumer operations, the magazine says.

Mr John Reed, Citicorp's consumer chief, is quoted as saying: "We are lining up to go after our friends at American Express. We want to service customers all over the world in the travel and entertainment segment."

Mr Reed says Citicorp is merging its travellers cheques business with the newly-acquired Diners Club and the old Carte Blanche card businesses. Other aspects of the restructuring involve an amalgamation of bank branches and bank cards, and an aggregation of all non-bank activities in the United States.

# Zimbabwe loan

A $50m (£22m) multi-currency loan to the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Commission, has been arranged by Standard Chartered Bank.

□ Accountants want to restrict the term accountant to qualified persons, according to a survey by the magazine Accountants Weekly.

# Soviet banker on gold sales

The chairman of the Soviet state bank, Gosbank, said yesterday that Moscow gave high priority to increasing its gold reserves but was always prepared to sell to correct imbalances in trade with the West.

The rare statement of Soviet gold trading policy came only two days after the head of a United States grain delegation to Moscow said he expected the Soviet Union to buy 10 million tonnes of grain over the next 12 months, in addition to eight million tonnes allowed under an existing agreement.

Moscow is expected to make record purchases on the world grain market this year, to meet a shortfall in its own harvest which American estimates put at 70 million tonnes.

Mr Vladimir Alkhimov, the Gosbank chairman, said fluctuations of the capitalist market sometimes led to unexpected declines in Soviet export revenue.

# Sears pushes cautiously forward

Sears Holdings, the footwear and betting to property and engineering conglomerate built up by the late Sir Charles Clore, has been one of the most circumspect of big British companies. Now, in the first in-depth interview given at Sears, Derek Harris examines the direction the company is now taking, particularly in its bid for international status in the United States and elsewhere.



Photograph Conrad Helenschler

Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, chief executive and deputy chairman of Sears Holdings, and Mr Leonard Sainer, chairman, before a portrait of Sears' founder, Sir Charles Clore.

In a discreet suite of offices at the back of Selfridges in Oxford Street, London, 30 people — five make tea and type — control the huge empire which the late Sir Charles Clore, takeover king of the Fifties, built up out of his early property deals.

It is nearly four years since the founder chairman stepped down at Sears Holdings, one of Britain's top 40 companies with a turnover of £1,500m a year and the country's biggest retail property owner. It has about 4,000 units in its £557m property portfolio (calculated at current cost), of which they make up the bulk. Among the many Sears subsideries are the British Shoe Corporation, Britain's biggest footwear retailer as well as a manufacturer. The William Hill betting shops, and store chains that include Selfridges, The Miss Selfridge shops, The regional Lewis's department stores and the recently acquired Wallis fashion chain. Garrard, the Crown jewellers, and Mappin & Webb, now expanding abroad, are only two of its jewelry outlets: there is also the 50-branch Arthur Conley chain in the North of England. In engineering (still a loss-making division) Sears is envolved not only in textile machinery manufacture, but in heavy engineering fabrication for power stations and oil rigs.

Sears also sells cars and commercial vehicles — and in Europe ferries them to dealers. And it has some stakes in North Sea oil blocks.

Presiding over all this is the man, now 72, who was the modest other other half of the Clore enterprise for 35 years — Mr Leonard Sainer, who took over the Sears chairmanship at the end of 1977 when Sir Charles retired abroad. His only flamboyance is his four racehorses; he always outpaced Sir Charles's flat-racing string on wins. In the building of Sears the dynamo was Sir Charles but it was Mr Sainer, the solicitor, who did the deals and fixed the price. It was he who struck the note of caution. That is now an important thread in the Sears story post-Clore, as Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, chief executive and deputy chairman, admits.

Mr Maitland Smith, who is 48, joined Sears in 1971. He is an accountant who moved to the sharp end of business at about the same time as another Thornton Baker and Company contemporary, Mr Keith Wickenden, now chairman of European Ferries.

Mr Maitland Smith says that he still misses picking up the red office telephone early in the day to hear the brusque voice of Sir Charles putting up ideas for company takeovers or property deals. "Out of every ten ideas one was always good", Mr Maitland Smith says.

That leads him into saying that Sears is as opportunistic as ever it was under Sir Charles. But he sees the company as mature enough now not to need a first-generation entrepreneur. At least six new propositions a week come to the Sears offices.

In its typically circumspect way the Sears giant has swept on since 1977 with more retail takeovers, especially in the United States, and fresh property developments abroad, as Britain has become too small an arena and the attractions of hard currency areas have grown.

About 15 per cent of the Sears property portfolio is now abroad, particularly in Holland and West Germany. But the United States is fast becoming the key target for Sears expansion: five separate schemes are being looked at there at present, mainly involving shopping mall developments in which Sears may take a part stake.

"Mall developments are slow there at present, so it is the time to move in," says Mr Maitland Smith, who regards the American prospects for Sears as exciting.

But accompanying the urge to be opportunistic in the Clore fashion is still the touch of caution. Mr Maitland Smith says: "In 1978 Leonard and I made up our minds that we must point the group in one positive direction spread over three activities — retailing, services and distribution. That has led us into turning down certain opportunities.

"We are cautious. The secret of success in the future will be determined by what we say no to rather than yes. On the other hand, if you exercise too much caution you do not buy anything."

Mr Sainer and he said yes to the Wallis fashion chain, lost an expected £2m and then, after closing down a number of units, especially overseas, turned the chain to profit with the likelihood of some expansion to come. Earlier this year, after what Mr Maitland Smith regards as an embarrassingly long time in finding the right United States quarry, Sears acquired the 500-branch Butler Shoe Corporation.

It cost $100m, half of which Sears covered by buying dollars at the advatageous average sterling exchange rate of $2.30. The rest was borrowed.

Butler, which is already making a contribution to group profits, is seen as a basis for extensive expansion in the United States. Many of its present outlets are in the new-style shopping malls, but it could go more down market in the cities.

Mr Maitland Smith says: "When the management is right, expansion happens. The entrepreneurial effect is at that level now. For us it is a matter of the management being right in a company that is ripe for the injection of money for growth.

"We apply constraints and, of course, financial control. But they don't want big brother watching their every move. That didn't happen under the Clore regime either."

This approach can sometimes bring its alarms. When the Miss Selfridge fashion chain — which Mr Maitland Smith describes with some care as very profitable if you get it right — decided to go into own-label cosmetics Mr Maitland Smith argued against it. "I nearly died: the cosmetics business is littered with gravestones. Now the venture is making a lot of money," he says.

Butler offers Sears the chance to grow much further in the foorwear retailing sector, entered virtually by accident in the early Clore property dealing days, but which it now knows well. British Shoe Corporation still accounts for two thirds of Sears' profits and now has 21 per cent of the British retail market through outlets like Lilley & Skinner, Dolcis, Manfield, True Form and Freeman Hardy & Willis.

British Shoe's dominance has attracted criticism — from complaints about high profit margins to allegations of sucking in imports to the detriment of British manufacturers. Mr Maitland Smith points out that competitors, too, import and that makers like the Italians are more geared to fashion markets than British makers with their modest exports.

"If the British consumer is to get the right goods at the right price there have to be some imports", Mr Maitland Smith says.

Sears is thus shaping up to become a footwear multinational (with the invariable backbone of property deals), because apart from Butler in the United States there is already a presence in Holland through Manfield and Hoogenbosch. But growth is likely to come in other ways as well. The Conley jewelry chain might be pushed south and doubled in size.

Sears' newest retail venture, the Olympus sports goods chain, with 54 outlets and growing, has capitalized on British Shoe's distribution system. It took three years, but Olympus has gone into profit in what is a fast-growing retail sector.

That still leaves the question of the management succession at Sears. When he took over, Mr Sainer said that he might be around for another five years or so. That could well be extended in this phase of maturation at Sears — especially given the close association between himself and Mr Maitland Smith — and in another three to five years he could assume the life presidency, as Sir Charles did before him.

Mr Maitland Smith says: "We have now strengthened our central management core with the appointment of Colin Marshall earlier this year." Mr Marshall, a 47-year-old Englishman who adeptly climbed the management tree in the United States at Avis and then its parent Norton Simon, is as deputy chief executive at present going the rounds of all the Sears enterprises, starting with the tough nut of engineering.

But when — rather than if — Mr Maitland Smith takes on the chairmanship it remains to be seen whether the tendency will be to caution rather than the full-blooded opportunism which Mr Maitland Smith so obviously admired in Sears' founder. Yet a touch of the old Clore flair could well prove Sears' greatest need.

Meanwhile, Sears's interim results, due tomorrow, look likely to bring no unpleasant surprises, even though retailing margins must still have been under pressure. Trading profits in the last full year were £90.3m after charging interest, a shade above those of the previous year.

# How Eleanor Macdonald opens windows for women

**Sally Watts describes the varied career of the woman who now heads a training consultancy used by 40 top British companies and who is a firm believer in women's role in management**

Eleanor Macdonald's philosophy has brought positive results in two careers: first it took her from junior administrator to women's adviser with Unilever's United Africa Company, and today it forms the guiding principle of her own training consultancy.

As well as assisting business staff to fulfil their potential, she helps to guide the new attitudes needed for companies to benefit from new technology. She has organized three major conferences in London to enable staff at all levels to learn about the problems and possibilities of micro-electronics.

Her own attitude is predictably positive: the computer is essential for advance, but it must be introduced with sensitivity. If staff are involved from the start and given adequate training, there will be harmony and enthusiasm to learn new skills.

"People are sometimes afraid because they think in terms of robots, redundancy, being cut off from colleagues. Yet technology can release men and women from drudgery and routine, leaving them free to develop and expand in other ways."

Eleanor Macdonald's working life started before the chip ever crossed a manager's mind. She left school in a prewar recession that stopped her going to university. But with a good basic education and the need to earn, she did freelance journalism, copywriting, modelling, advertising, and ran a fencing school that produced an Olympic champion.

By 1945 she had achieved a degree in sociology, from war-time evening classes, and full management status from having charge of some 70 people at the Department of Censorship. Her next job was women staff controller at Selfridges, then she was director of Atkinsons of Old Bond Street, followed by 10 years with Unilever in West Africa.

During her career she has seen women fall back because their initiative, self-appraisal and expectations were too low. Women, she says, are a bit blinkered. "They are often in support roles with limited targets, their scope restricted by their type of work. But we are not all self-starters. Some of us need to have the windows opened."

In 1969 Mrs Macdonald started opening windows. She retired early from Unilever to set up her training consultancy in Croydon, on a slender budget. Today 40 top British companies use her services; she holds courses in Europe too, and spends an annual working month in America.

While training men and women in equal numbers she is specially interested in the devopment of female staff who tend to be caught between over-anxiety and under-determination, afraid to take risks, and allowing traditional attitudes to obstruct ability and negative qualities to override positive ones.

"Most young women don't think early enough about career planning, or developing senior management skills," she says. "They need more of the Suffragettes' qualities: a wish to be heard, greater determination, more get-up-and-go.

But women are not solely to blame for falling behind. "Because men are often unwilling to accept them, some have to fight so hard to prove themselves that aggression takes root. Men must recognize that women can be as much a resource as themselves. The country is short of good managers. Yet half the brains sit in women's heads, so why not use them?

Instead of seeing girls in a support role, with the choice of having children or staying on as a clerk, managers should be more perceptive and supportive.

When Mrs MacDonald set up her consultancy, EM Courses, she also founded Women in Management, the support group that works towards better use of the country's woman power and helps to prepare women for more responsible roles.

# IBM makes the computer world sit up

In the computer business the smallest moves of International Business Machines Corporation excite intense interest. So, when the company revealed last week that it was embarking on a major reorganization, the world's telephone wires hummed, as competitors strove to ring every nuance of meaning from the announcement.

The IBM statement was simple enough: the company is combining all its American marketing and servicing divisions into one group and restructuring its development and manufacturing into two other groups.

In fact, the move represents a sweeping change. Until now IBM has sold its products to three distinct groups, each of which has its own sales force. The Data Processing Division sold large computers, the General Systems division handled smaller machines and the Office Products division sold equipment ranging from typewriters to word-processing systems.

Under the newly formed Information Systems Group the whole of IBM's sales force will market the company's entire product line.

The only distinction will be within that group. IBM said that there would be two divisions within the marketing group and analysts believe that one will sell to larger, national accounts, while the other will concentrate on smaller ones.

IBM has separated development and manufacturing into two groups on much the same basis. The Information Systems and Technology group will be responsible for larger systems and semi-conductor components. The Information Systems and Communications group will handle development and manufacture of smaller systems, office products and systems, and communications products.

Clearly, IBM did not undertake such drastic change without good reason. The company's results do not reflect any problems. Turnover for 1980 was $26,200m (about £14,500m), making IBM the eighth largest industrial company in the United States, and profits came to $3,520m.

But there are undoubtedly troubles at the giant computer concern. As the market has shifted away from large computers, IBM has missed a number of opportunities, leaving the door open for competitors, such as Digital Equipment Corporation, a minicomputer firm, and Wang Laboratories Inc a word processing supplier.

As a result the company has lost ground steadily over the years. Today it is estimated that IBM holds about 32 per cent of the information processing market, down from 60 per cent of the equivlent market in 1970.

Part of the problem was its sales strategy. IBM decided some years ago that the best way to deal with competition and to make its marketing staff more effective was to pit its sales forces against one another. So it set up the three marketing groups and sent them out with their various products.

This plan backfired, however, as those products began to overlap and more and more IBM customers found that they had three salesmen from the company trying to sell them different computers for the same purpose.

Not only was this policy unproductive because it duplicated the efforts of expensive sales people, but it created another problem. Since there was little communication between the divisions, customer support often suffered. The system created situations in which a customer who had bought five machines from one division could not get a machine that he had bought from another division serviced, because the second division did not regard him as a sufficiently valuable customer.

"The net result was that the customer was not getting the service he deserved", says Mr Sanford Garret, a vice-president at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins Inc In New York, a stock market analyst with a special interest in the computer industry "Since IBM built its reputation on support, the company has a problem".

IBM believes that the reorganisation provides the answer to such difficulties. "This new marketing structure will simplify the distribution of our products and better serve our customers needs", says Mr John Oppel, president of the company. At the same time the company expects that its new structure will enable it to react more quickly to technological change by putting similar products under common management. "This reorganisation has the same goal as the extensive capital investment IBM has been making over the past several years — to put IBM in a position to take advantage of tremendous growth opportunities in our business". Mr Oppel says.

By and large IBM watchers agree: "This is the necessary first step to put the company in a position to grow by 16 or 17 per cent a year over the next ten years", says Mr Gideon Gartner, president of the Gartner Group, a securities reserch firm.

Industry experts believe that the plan also has the potential to solve some of IBM's more immediate difficulties. "The company's productivity problems are severe and this should go a long way to improve that", says Mr Garret of Paine Webber. It is also expected to make customers happier: "The customer will appreciate having a unified voice from IBM", says Mr Harry Edelson, a vice president at First Boston corporation in Manhattan and a technology analyst.

But observers say that until IBM releases specific information about the new organisation, it will be difficult to determine how well the plan will really work.

IBM has yet to reveal how it will allocate resources and customers, or how it will compensate sales staff under its new structure. "It is not clear in my mind that IBM can effect a smooth transition from where it is now to where it wants to be in six to 12 months time", Mr Garrett says.

Some of IBM's American employees are said to share that concern. The reorganization does not effect all of the company equally.

Some, like the salesmen in the data processing division, could find themselves better off.

Analysts expect that they will sell more products to the large accounts that have been their raditional province under the new scheme. The sales people in General Systems should also fare well, because they are already selling to smaller customers. Bu those know in the office products division who have been selling non-computer products, such as typewriters and copiers, could dind themselves out in the cold, according to some observers.

"The office products people are very unhappy", says Mr Gartner.

There is some scepticism over whether IBM will be able to retain its full employment policy in the face of rising costs. But most agree that the changes just announced are the first of many designed to make the company a greater competitive force than it is today.

**Margaret Coffey**

# A few glimmers of hope

**Industry in the regions**

Ulster

For all the debate about whether the recession has "bottomed out" or not, the harsh reality in Northern Ireland is that the dole queues are still lengthening remorselessly and a further fall of 3 per cent in manufacturing employment is predicted for the next 12 months.

No one seriously disputes forecasts that unemployment will soon pass 125,000 — a rate of more than 25 per cent. Only half of the province's manufacturing companies expect to be any more busy 12 months hence, 36 per cent expect little change and 14 per cent predict having even less work.

Nonetheless, amid the gloom there are a few chinks of light. Chief among them must be the fall in the value of the pound against the dollar. This will bring welcome relief to Ulster's export based industries and particularly its now ravaged textile sector.

Indeed, there is renewed hope for what little remains of the province's once huge man-made fibres industry with the seven-month stay of execution granted to the Enkalon plant at Antrim which was to close at the end of August with the loss of its last 1,100 jobs. A decision on its future has now been deferred until next spring, although some 250 jobs will disappear before then.

At worst, the respite may prove to be no more than a compassionate gesture from British Enkalon's Dutch and German owners to a workforce which has served them well over the past decade. At its best, however, changing conditions could mean the survival of the plant in a curtailed form and the saving of 800 to 900 jobs.

The Reagan Administration's deregulation of oil prices in the United States has combined with the change in the sterling-dollar exchange rate to change things completely for Northern Ireland's three remaining fibre producers, and users such as its big clothing and carpet industries, from what it was only a few months ago. These users are now paying less than their American competitors for their fibre supplies and are no longer feeling such a chilling draught of competition from across the Atlantic.

One local manufacturer says that he is now paying up to 20 per cent less for nylon carpet fibres (one of the Antrim plant's two products) than are his United States rivals, though he does not believe that the disparity will continue to be as large as this for very long.

Nonetheless the shift gives his company and many others a firmer grip on a domestic market depressed and diminished by the recession.

In other fields the effect of the devalued pound can only improve the outlook, not least for that controversial, if sometimes unjustly criticized, gesture of hope for south and west Belfast, the government-backed De Lorean sports car plant. Tailored specifically for the United States market, the De Lorean car's prospects worsened with every point the pound rose in recent years. But now launched into the American market with a stronger dollar, it seems destined for success and its many detractors for some egg on their faces.

Also relieved by the fall in the pound are the Government's own Short Brothers, the Belfast plane makers, whose fortunes are tied so heavily to collaborative programmes with Boeing and Lockheed and to the sales of their own family of commuter airliners in the North American market. Nonetheless, the recession in the world's airline industry is causing some short-time working in what is now Ulster's largest manufacturer and the redundancy of 200 mainly white collar workers over the next few months.

Experienced aero-space people, however, have a useful fall-back with the steady growth of Learfan Ltd, which like De Lorean is a partnership between the British Government and American private enterprise. Set up to manufacture in Belfast a radical business aircraft being developed in Nevada, Learfan has won Civil Aviation Authority approval and has now taken on about 400 staff. It will ship its first locally made airframe assemblies in December.

Another area of activity, although not yet measurable in terms of jobs, is the search for oil and gas reserves along and off Ulster's north coast and its far south-west corner in Fermanagh. Previously doomed to eventual shutdown with the Government's adamant refusal to back a pipeline from Scotland to bring in North Sea gas, the Province's gas industry could be reprieved by local finds of natural gas if they come soon enough or, alternatively, by a pipe supply from the Republic's proven Kinsale field.

The United Kingdom Government hopes to conclude its assessment of this possibility shortly. If favourable, it would be followed by intensive negotiations with Dublin, with 1984 the earliest date at which Kinsale gas could be supplied to Northern Ireland.

**Robert Rodwell**

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Private investors run scared

That all-but-forgotten stock market creature, the private investor has surfaced over the past fortnight as the villain of the recent collapse. While full statistics of market sales and purchases are unavailable, even a cursory examination of the published bargain figures show that the small investor panicked and sold out, while the institutions merely stopped buying.

Given the weight of institutional money in United Kingdom equities, their inaction was sufficient to knock the *FT* 30-Share index by 100 points before last week's modest and nervous rally. That the small man should sell in the face of rising interest rates and deepening world-wide recession should cause no surprise.

What is surprising is that 36 per cent of the United Kingdom equity market is controlled by the individual investor, according to recent Stock Exchange statistics. Although this figure was nearer 66 per cent 20 years ago, the



Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, London.

overwhelming dominance of the institutions like pension funds and insurance companies is taking longer to assert itself than forecasts dating back only five years.

As Disraeli said, there are lies, damn lies and statistics. But in the absence of any credible explanation of how the private investor can be a net seller of equities to the tune of £2 billion a year and yet maintain his share of the market, there is at least some evidence of how equities generally have performed.

Between 1963 and the end of 1980, gross equity funds have yielded an average of 11.7 per cent, against an inflation rate of 10 per cent averaged over the period, according to a survey by stockbrokers Phillips and Drew. This compares with a 9.2 per cent return on cash and 5.7 per cent for gilt-edged stock. Over the period, wages rose by an average 12.1 per cent.

Although the cult of the equity developed pace during the 1960s, share prices for gross fund investors still rose by 13.7 per cent between 1971 to the end of last year against a 13.8 per cent increase in the Retail Price Index.

The message is that, given the combination of dividend rises and capital appreciation, institutional investors have done reasonably well out of shares. But the small man has had to bear the burden of a tax system which favours the big battalions. Adjust the 13.7 per cent gain for gross funds between 1971 and 1980 for tax and the fact that the private investor buys and sells at less advantageous prices and it is a fair assumption that he has been unable to keep pace with price inflation.

Hence the rise to stock market dominance of the institutions who place our savings and the calls by the chairman of the Stock Exchange for fiscal neutrality between the person who is prepared to save directly in the market and the large investors.

However, a climate in which equities are returning about 5½ per cent on average against a gross yield of 16 per cent on gilts, together with the prospect of an indexed-linked stock open to all, is hardly one in which these calls will be echoed by the small saver.

Before the small investor is fully restored to his former position, not only radical tax changes are required, but changes in company size (de-mergers?) and the manner in which Government "crowds out" private investment.

Until the direct investor has friends in high places, he will remain the tenderfoot of the investment herd.

By early last week the stock market had decided that this was not a case of the apocalypse and that the slide in share prices had gone too far — at least for the time being. Even so, markets remain in a nervous state, uncertain as to which way things will go next.

The path of dollar interest rates obviously remains crucial, albeit that this now sounds like a record painfully stuck in a groove. The bears see US rates back to the 20 per cent level or higher, during the course of the autumn. The point at the moment, however, is that nobody is prepared to bet that strongly either way.

Domestically, the market is highly uncertain as to how the Government's economic strategy will work out. Is economic recovery on the way, or is it not? Can recovery, in fact, happen within the constraints of the Government's monetary policy, particularly now that the hardline approach appears to have been reaffirmed by the Prime Minister's Cabinet reshuffle?

The best that domestic markets can hope for is, perhaps, that dollar rates will, in fact, start to fall when we least expect it and that the Government will be able to hold the line on pay — and without too much trouble — during the coming pay round.

In the short term, there may yet be a bumpy ride as markets digest new money supply figures and the first set of trade figures that we have had since early this year.

Additionally, they may well start speculating soon on the possibility of a November mini-Budget.

As far as the gilt-edged market goes, the timing and method of a resumption of Government funding remains a key question. The market has been alive with speculation over the past fortnight as to when and how this will happen — and it will be interesting to see what the authorities eventually pull out of the hat. The money supply may well start to contract after a September/October bulge, but there is a long way to go to bring it back on course to meet the full-year target.

Jobbers

## Reasons behind the rumours

Jobbers, the wholesalers of shares bought and sold by brokers, had their problems during the recent share slump and these problems may be connected with rumours of big New York brokers like E. F. Hutton and Merryll Lynch taking stakes in jobbers such as Smith Bros and Akroyd & Smithers. Jobbers do not sniff at new sources of capital: institutionalized one-way markets often involve them in holding costly stocks and taking a view and if profits become problematical they must consider contracting the number of stocks in which they deal.

New capital has gone into jobbing but to ensure the jobbers' impartiality and independence no one non-member institution can hold more than 10 per cent of the capital, nor can outsiders control a jobber. Sometimes the links between outside money and jobbers do not work to the benefit of either party. RIT, the old Rothschild Investment Trust, once had, in return for a £1.2m subscription, an entitlement to 15 per cent of Wedd, Durlacher's profits. But Wedd was happy to end the arrangement because its partners wanted to share all the profits, while RIT did not want to lock money into an investment in which it had no say. Recently, however, the need for new and powerful friends has taken a new form.

Jobbers are now allowed direct access to overseas stockmarket firms, a concession that means something since the abolition of exchange controls. Only last August, Bisgood, Bishop had £1m injected by institutions to enable it to trade in North American shares where the cost of carrying stock at today's interest rates is high. Wedd has only recently sent an ex-Cazenove partner, Mr David Rochester, to set up an office in New York.

But not all foreign links are fruitful: Akroyd decided to sell a United States group, Balfour Securities, to Singer & Friedlander. What is not in doubt is that jobbers must explore every avenue of potential profit even if it does take the Restrictive Practices Court three years to investigate the jobbers' cherished but vulnerable monopoly of "wholesaling" shares back in Britain.

# Enterprise zones: is the experiment beginning to work?

ENTERPRISE ZONES
CLYDEBANK
BELFAST
NEWCASTLE/GATESHEAD
HARTLEPOOL
LIVERPOOL
WAKEFIELD
SALFORD/TRAFFORD
DUDLEY
CORBY
SWANSEA
ISLE OF DOGS

In the Budget of March, 1980, which launched the ill-fated medium-term financial strategy — designed to put Britain on the road to prosperity by curbing public spending and the money supply — Sir Geoffrey Howe indulged a personal hobby-horse.

Apparently against the wishes of his advisers, he tagged on at the end a proposal which he had been nursing since his days in Opposition — to set up a number of "enterprise zones" in rundown urban areas.

The notion was to attract industry into these areas by freeing business from bureaucratic red tape and giving them substantial financial incentives.

The medium-term financial strategy is in tatters. The economy is in the depths of recession. Nearly three million people are out of work. But enterprise zones — although it is too early to make anything more than a preliminary judgment — look, as though they may provide Sir Geoffrey with some small solace.

With three of the eleven zones yet to be formally designated and the first to start up, in the Lower Swansea Valley, in operation for only three months the interest generated has been enormous and companies have already started moving in.

The "central" purpose of enterprise zones is to regenerate economically derelict areas where public authorities have failed.

The zones include Dudley in Worcestershire, in an area pitted by disused mineshafts and difficult and expensive to develop, where local unemployment is running at 15 per cent; Speke in Liverpool, containing the redundant British Leyland factory where 2,500 jobs were lost when production of the TR7 was switched to the Midlands; and Clydebank, which has seen the loss of more than 40,000 jobs over the past 20 years, including 4,000 from last year's closure of the giant Singer factory. This in its mid-fifties heyday was the biggest employer in Scotland with nearly 18,000 workers.

To persuade businesses to move into some of these industrial "no-go" areas the incentives have to be pretty attractive. By far the most important, and costly, are the ten-year exemption from rates and the 100 per cent capital allowances. (The others include simplified planning controls, exemption from development land tax, and fewer Government requests for statistical information.)

The rates concession alone could cost the Government, which is reimbursing the local authorities, more than £50m a year at today's prices, though the Department of the Environment is reluctant to put any firm figure on it until it is clearer how many companies are moving in. The capital allowances concession — especially valuable to offices and hotels which cannot claim it elsewhere — could cost even more.

For example, a developer putting up a 100,000 square foot office block at a cost of £4m could set the whole of the cost against corporation tax at 52 per cent, cutting the final cost to £2m. In Clydebank he might save between £250,000 and £300,000 a year in rates, bringing total savings to £4½m over 10 years.

It is the prospect of this kind of saving that has brought the inquiries flooding into enterprise zone offices at a rate that has startled and delighted their initiators.

The inquiries are turning into contracts. Swansea reckons to be signing up companies at the rate of two a week. In Clydebank some 60 companies have already moved in, bringing about 800 jobs to the area. The Isle of Dogs, though not yet formally designated, has let developments on 40 acres, equivalent to more than 10 per cent of the zone's 350 acres, which will bring in about 4,500 jobs.

Though these are still early days, experience so far has temporarily silenced those who criticized the incentives as inadequate to attract industry into areas often further burdened with poor transport, bad housing and a shortage of skilled labour. Their silence has been broken by the vociferous objections of those who fear that enterprise zones will be too successful.

They complain that the zones simply shift businesses and jobs to a new location rather than create fresh ones; that development in enterprise zones is taking place only at the expense of neighbouring areas, which may be equally deprived, by attracting existing industry away or by undercutting competitor firms outside the zones which face much higher costs.

Opponents of the Trafford/Salford enterprise zone, for instance, claim that more than 80 per cent of the businesses moving into the zone have come from the immediate area, on average from less than five miles away, just to cash in on the financial advantages.

These advantages are so great, the locally formed Enterprise Zone Action Group says, that rents within the zone are nearly 50 per cent higher than those just outside, creating a bonanza for developers at the Government's expense and depressing property values for those on the periphery.

Against this, Swansea says that one third of its inquiries are coming from within the city (including new small businesses), one third from elsewhere in South Wales and one third from the rest of the United Kingdom.

The second main criticism is that enterprise zones attract the wrong kinds of development because the incentives are especially attractive to land-hungry businesses such as hypermarkets or warehouses, rather than job-intensive activity such as manufacturing. So the area is likely to be stuck with ugly, low rise sprawling development, creating few jobs.

Experience so far suggests that there have been straightforward moves by existing companies into enterprise zones, from the local area and from further afield. But this does not of itself mean there is no net gain to the area or to the economy as a whole. The firm may be moving in order to expand and will almost certainly be investing in new premises, which means extra jobs in construction.

The 33 projects underway in Swansea, for example, will provide about 200 jobs at the building stage, nearly as many as will be eventually employed by the companies concerned.

But there have also been many inquiries from people thinking of setting up in business for the first time, on their own or on only a small scale, for whom the cost and other advantages of enterprise zones could in principle make the crucial difference. Swansea and Speke both report much interest in their very small units of 500 square feet, for instance (though "nursery" units in areas outside enterprise zones are also in great demand).

Nor is there much sign that the businesses moving into enterprise zones are land rather than labour-intensive. The Isle of Dogs, which is aiming for technically based, clean and quiet industries and services, is deliberately guiding warehousing and the like to other sites.

Other zones, such as Hartlepool and Clydebank, have found most interest coming from manufacturing and services, while Swansea says that inquiries are roughly in proportion to activity in the economy as a whole, with a quarter coming from manufacturing and about a tenth from distribution.

Enterprise zone development officers are quick to point out that manufacturing industries are no longer the best job providers. Some years ago they would be looking for between four and six jobs for every 1,000 square feet of factory space. But modern industry is likely to employ only half that number — no better than distribution and almost certainly worse than offices.

If the criticisms levelled at what goes on inside enterprise zones seem on the face of it to be misplaced, there is much more uncertainty about their wider impact. For what matters is not simply that economically derelict land is developed. Supporters of the enterprise zone concept must demonstrate that they continue to create extra activity and jobs which would not have happened otherwise, and at reasonable cost.

If they simply result in the reshuffling of existing jobs then the zones are likely to prove merely an expensive version of the old and spurned regional policy.

The Department of the Environment is itself sponsoring an independent three-year study to monitor the zones' achievements more than 12 years since Professor Peter Hall and his colleagues, in a famous article in *New Society* called "Non-plan: an experiment in freedom", proposed "a precise and carefully controlled experiment in non-planning" to see what would happen. Now they, and we, must wait patiently for the outcome.

**Frances Williams**

# The village shop that sold only buckets . . .

Moscow,

One reason why the Russians have just slapped big increases on the prices of furs, jewelry, cut-glass and carpets is that the average Soviet consumer, with more money than things to buy, will happily pay twice as much for them.

Luxury goods have become a fashionable hedge against inflation — officially nonexistent in the Soviet Union, though in fact a growing phenomenom — and also a good way of saving money. Indeed, Russians have been investing so heavily in gold, silver, antiques, icons, rare books, carpets and other such marks of wealth that the authorities have started a vigorous campaign against what they see as an unhealthy acquistiveness, a bourgeois materialism.

The problem is that there is little else worth buying with roubles. Wages have risen steadily over the past 20 years, but the output of consumer goods has not kept pace. The result is too much money chasing too few goods, a roaring black market and endless shortages of consumer products ranging from kitchen units to soap powder and cars to toasters.

There have been calls by the party for more and better consumer goods, but they always seem to fall on stony ground. Too often consumer products have been pushed further and further down the list of priorities by the demands of defence, agricultural investment, heavy industry and crash programmes such as the new Siberian Railway line.

This year, however, it did seem as though the party had at last decided to put its cash where its propaganda lay: President Brezhnev told the party congress in February that consumer goods have now been given priority over heavy industry and are to have a higher growth target during the present five-year plan.

But it is more than just investment and priority rating that have held back the production of Soviet refrigerators and household implements. The main problems identified by Soviet planners and economists are the very low quality of most goods, indifference in the wholesale trade, lack of any consumer research, poor distribution and retailing, sloppy handling of finished products and a sluggish response to changes in fashion and demand.

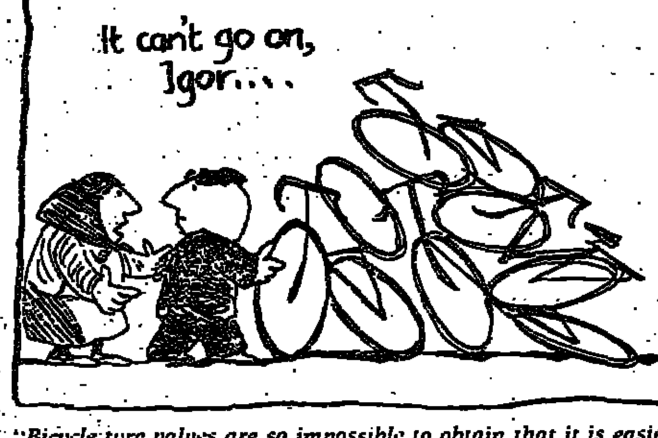
The symptoms are frequently highlighted by bizarre stories in the press of gluts and shortages, waste and frustration.

There was a case in one town, where shops stocked nothing but 40 watt lightbulbs, while in a neighbouring town they had only 100 watt bulbs. Bicycle tyre valves are so impossible to obtain that it is easier to throw away the whole bicycle and buy a new one rather replace the defective valve.

Summer dresses and beachwear cannot be found in the shops in summer months, whereas skis and sledges are on sale in June but not in December. Every single refrigerator arriving in one large store was unusable because the door was bent; factory workmen, not having a proper hoist, had simply dropped the refrigerators into lorries from the assembly line.

*Pravda* in a memorable article some years ago, investigated the complaints of villagers in a remote district who said that the only local store did not stock kettles, teapots, cutlery, nails and a whole range of other everyday items. The paper sent a reporter to investigate and found the shop full of nothing but large zinc buckets. The shop manager complained that this was all he was able to get from the factory.

And the factory director, readily admitting that his plant produced little else, said




*"Bicycle tyre valves are so impossible to obtain that it is easier to throw away the whole bicycle and buy a new one . . ."*

that buckets were the only way he could fulfil his plan: other items were costly and time-consuming to produce and did not use up the required amount of metal.

Attempts to remedy these Alice-in-Wonderland situations have concentrated on two main failings: the narrow range of goods on offer and the lack of quality control.

Raising the quality of output was the key slogan of the last five-year plan. But little has changed.

Departments of quality control are financially and administratively dependent on individual factories and as one Soviet economist recently pointed out, this is the main reason for their ineffectiveness.

Factories cannot afford to lose their bonuses or fall behind the plan, so they put pressure on the inspectors to approve goods that are substandard. The fines and penalties for poor quality are also too low: warehouses which can theoretically sue factories have no financial incentive to do so, and shops get virtually no compensation.

Efforts to improve the range of consumer goods have had equally sporadic success.

Regular "raids" by newspapers on shops reveal an almost total absence of small items and spare parts: plugs, valves, nibs, nail brushes.

One fairly successful experiment has been to link shops directly with their suppliers, so that they carry the full range of a factory's output.

The network of such specialized stores is slowly growing. But for most Russians it is still a time-consuming and frustrating process scouring the town for consumer goods, and gluts and shortages are still the usual pattern.

**Michael Binyon**

# Business Diary profile: Sam Wainwright and Girobank

Not only does Sam Wainwright's move to the deputy chairman's seat on the new Post Office's board mark a step upwards, it also enhances the status of the National Girobank of which he remains the managing director.

Having separated from one of its offspring, British Telecom, the Post Office is clearly preparing to take its younger banking subsidiary into fully fledged partnership.

Wainwright joined the National Girobank in 1977 from Rea Brothers nine years after the bank's launch and therefore missed doubts and traumas which accompanied its birth pangs.

A reserved and cautiously spoken man hiding behind an extrovert exterior Wainwright finds it difficult to conceal his pride in having expanded National Giro from a money transmission system into a fully fledged banking service inside four years.

With over 900,000 accounts. National Giro is now regarded as a serious rival by the private clearing banks. It is also, next to the Government, the Post Office's biggest customer, accounting for about 15 per cent of all the business carried out over post office counters. In addition, it paid £78m to the Post Office last year for postal facilities.

Wainwright is impatient for further growth. But, being a banker, he also recognizes the necessity to build on what he describes as "sure foundations". One of these is the network of over 20,000 sub and crown post offices through which Girobank operates.

For pragmatic as well as social reasons he is just as keen as Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office's newly reconstituted board, to prevent sub post office closures which are threatened by changes in state benefit payments.

On an operational level, the present relationship between Girobank and the Post Office is strictly that of customer and supplier. But as part of the restructuring which is part of the separation from British Telecom — the formal break took place on October 1 — the Post Office has set up a department to seek new business for its office counters.

One of the first aims of this department as well as the expansion of such facilities as passport photographs and duplicating machines is to seek what Dearing describes as a "closer relationship" with National Giro.

Farther up the management chain the two organizations are clearly much closer in structure if not always in spirit.

Wainwright, for instance, has represented National Giro's interests as a member of the old corporation board from the start of his association with the bank.

He permits a rare glimpse of his true feelings about the old differences in attitude between parent and offspring with the remark: "We don't have to have the same guilt complex about being a monopoly as posts — our customers are free to vote with their feet".



**The customer is always right: National Girobank managing director Sam Wainwright (right) and Post Office chairman Ron Dearing.**

Wainwright's background is financial journalism and the City. He was deputy City editor of the *Glasgow Herald* in 1952, later becoming managing director of merchant bankers Rea Brothers. His background therefore is very different from that of the traditional Post Office hierarchy which at the time he joined was heavily inbred.

Although he has never openly criticized it, the unwieldy structure and cumbersome formalities of the old corporation board must have been as sore a trial to him as to Sir William Barlow the former chairman.

The new board should be much easier. Not only is it slimmer but Wainwright has an established close working relationship of long standing with the new chairman. This dates from the days when Dearing was the civil servant at the Department of Industry responsible for posts and telecommunications.

"I met Sam Wainwright at a buffet lunch at the time when we were looking for someone to take on National Giro" says Dearing. "As a result of that meeting, his was one of the names I put up to the Secretary of State of the day for the appointment."

Years earlier both attended the London School of Economics. The two men — Dearing is 51 and Wainwright is five years senior — see eye to eye on a number of matters — not least in welcoming the separation of British Telecom from the Post Office.

Wainwright is already preparing to add his weight to Dearing's efforts to inject new vigour into the postal service. Improved service and a reduction in costs are the two areas being given top priority by the new board. Employees and customers will both be made aware by the new board of the "new opportunities, new identity and new challenges" which result from separation, Wainwright says.

"The Country Bank" publicity campaign which involves the promotion by Girobank of rural post office services which Wainwright launched in Shropshire a few months ago, is only one of several joint exercises in the pipeline.

But while Girobank signs may become more prominent in post offices there is no question of separate counters.

Equally, Wainwright and Dearing will not take cooperation between the two organizations to the point of sharing headquarters. "I will continue to be based in Milk Street", says Wainwright. However he adds that the Post Office's St Martins-le-Grand headquarters are only a stone's throw away and the two men meet also every day.

**Patricia Tisdall**

## Freight

# Some good news and some bad news

For the dry-cargo market, last week was one of good news and bad news. The latter came in the form of the report from London shipbrokers, Lambert Brothers, which suggested that freight rates might not recover from their present depressed levels until well into 1982.

On the plus side was the expectation of the U.S. Under-Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Ceeley Lodwick, that Russia might import as much as 18m tonnes of grain from October 1981 to September, 1982, the sixth year of the long-term deal between the two countries.

Following a meeting in Moscow to discuss further grain purchases over and above 8m tonnes allowed under the deal, the American delegation made an offer to sell a further 15m tonnes.

However, Mr Lodwick's opinion was that the Soviet union would only buy up to an extra 10m tonnes, making the total trade for 1981-2 of 18m tonnes, which itself would be a record for any agricultural year.

Russia is now facing its third consecutive bad harvest and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture forecasts that their imports could reach a staggering 45m tonnes. So far, Russia has contracted for 7.63m tonnes of the 8m tonnes limit. The Soviet crop for this year is estimated to be between 170m and 175m tonnes, representing a shortfall of some 70m tonnes on target.

In another move last week, Russia bought 1m tonnes of wheat from Australia for delivery between January and April, 1982. Further sales from this source are expected once the full extent of their export availability is known.

These grain bills give some hope for the dry-cargo sector, in the short and medium-term, to weigh against some real fears shared by owners, brokers and charterers alike. Lambert Brothers identified one such fear as being the large volume of new and more efficient bulk carriers which will be in advance of any improvement in world trade.

The report states that between now and well into 1982 the growth in trade is only likely to be 2½ per cent against earlier predictions of 6-9 per cent.

**David Robinson**

# Small downturn likely at Rugby Portland

Companies reporting this week are expected to benefit from a steadier stock market since even those groups with cheering profits last week had to contend with the general panic by investors.

**Rugby Portland Cement** reports today and analysts are agreed that pretax profits for the first half should show a decline to about £8m, compared with £9.3m last year. This is broadly in line with the company's own forecast made last year, when the group reported pretax profits £1.8m up to £16.9m. Then the group said it was optimistic about recovery in the second half against a background of falling cement deliveries.

Last year's first half was a bumper period, helped by good winter weather and a drop in deliveries was not felt until July. So this half, although worse than last, will still show an increase over last year's second half. Estimates of the fall in demand for cement are for a 15.6 per cent drop in the first half, with some improvement in the second giving a 12 per cent fall over the year.

The half-year dividend is expected to see a modest increase, and forecasts for the full year are in the £16m region. Benefits are now showing through from Rugby's Rochester plant, which came on stream last year, but which did not contribute last year due to running and high depreciation costs. Its Australian subsidiary, Cockburn, rumoured to have taken some work from Australian entrepreneur Mr Robert Holmes a Court, who holds a 5 per cent stake in Rugby, was hit by a three-week strike in the period and profits fell to £765,000 against £1.16m.

Overall, however, Rugby has held on to its 17 per cent market share, and is thought to have taken some work from its principal competitor, Blue Circle Industries.

A varying picture emerges over estimates for half-year figures from Sears Holdings tomorrow. At the bottom end analysts are going for £31m, but there is a strong prediction that last year's £35m profit will at least be matched. One analyst is looking for between £35m and £36m and expects Sears to show a relatively strong performance from its non-shoe retailing interests.

## This week

The Selfridges, Miss Selfridge and Lewis's chain of shops have provide flexible and are expected to show benefits from the vigorous cost savings, manning reductions and other changes, and from the recent modernization within the Selfridges store. Losses at the Wallis chain, which last year totalled £2.4m, should be far less and profits from the Butler Shoe division should be reasonable. Write-downs and closures within the engineering businesses should also help to reduce losses which last year amounted to £6.7m. In the full year these divisions should show an improvement, despite continued depressed consumer demand.

Estimates for the full year are for pretax profits of £98m compared with the £90m made last time, after stripping out property sales and a rent rebate. No increase in the half-year dividend is expected, but analysts are going for a 10 per cent rise in the final payment.

Forecasts for **Harris Queensway**, reporting half-year figures on Wednesday, differ between £7m and £3m, but expectations are still much better than last time when Harris made £1.2m. Some of the improvement should come from loss elimination—last year the DIY stores lost nearly £2m—together with financing costs. The division is not expected to be in profit for the full year. Analysts are suggesting a slight increase in the half-year dividend.

Trading has continued to be tough, with price cutting in all retailing areas, but further benefits should come from merging Hardy—bought in 1979—with the group. But the group's own forecast made for 1981 last year was for pretax profits between £10m and £11m, but this has since been downgraded by the City. Observers believe the £9m to £10m range is nearer the mark.

Last year the group saw profits 27 per cent lower at £6.4m.

Also on Wednesday come results from Christies International, the auction house, where trading is, perhaps surprisingly, strong in these recessionary times. Half-year estimates are for £3.1m pretax against £3.5m last time, and




Mr John Floyd, chairman of Christies International, is expected to report slightly lower first-half profits on Wednesday.

analysts are pointing to £6.3m profits for the full year. This compares with the 16.4 per cent rise in the year to £7.04m. The half year dividend is likely to be unchanged, but a small increase is not ruled out but looks ambitious.

Cape Industries reports its six monthly figures to June 30. Analysts are looking for a fall in first-half pretax profits from £5.05m to anything between £3m and £4.5m. But the dividend is generally expected to be maintained, and some analysts think full-year profits may even rise.

With overcapacity and tough competition in the glass-fibre insulation field, now Cape's major business, margins and profits are thought to have weakened there, while the automotive side will have been caught firmly in the recession in the vehicle industry. Cape makes brake discs and clutch plates for cars and lorries.

However, the recession coincides with Cape's emergence from asbestos mining into an industrial holding company, and the group is expected to surge forward again in the future. Meanwhile, profits for this year are put at between £7m and an optimistic £10m—against £6.7m pretax in 1980.

On the economic front the week starts today with hire purchase and other instalment credit business figures for August from the Department of Trade. Also today is the final retail sales figures for August from the DoT. The Department of Industry is to release provisional estimates of the wholesale price index numbers for September. Housing starts and completions for August come from the Department of the Environment.

These are followed tomorrow with provisional September figures of vehicle production from the Department of Industry. The London clearing banks' monthly statement for mid-September is released, as are the United Kingdom banks' eleigible liabilities, reserve ratios and special deposits, also for mid-September.

To close the week on Friday the Building Societies Association publishes its monthly figures for September. The Treasury reveals central government transactions (including borrowing requirements) for September.

**TODAY:** Interims: Anchor Chemicals, Footwear Industry Inv, Freemans, Lamont, Old Court Int Reserves, Wm Pickles, Rugby Portland Cement, Silkolene Lubricants, Suter Electrical, and Waterford Glass. Finals: Bristol Channel Ship Repairers, Capseals, Cope Allman, M. P. Kent, E. J. Riley, and TSB Gilt Fund.
**Tomorrow:** Interims: Cape Inds, R. Cartwright, Jove INV Trust, Sears Holdings, Silentnight, Stag Furniture, and Francis Sumner. Finals: Amstrad Consumer Electronics, A. Beckman, Bejam Grp, James Halstead, Lawrie Plantation.
**Wednesday:** Interims: Barlow (amended) Christies Intl, Foster Bros, Fothergill and Harvey, Hambro Life Ass, Harris Queensway, Higgs and Hill, Holt Lloyd, House of Lerose, Insurance Corp of Ireland, JB Holdings, Laing Props, and Utd Carriers. Finals: Floyd Oil Participations, Home Farm Products, Lawtex, and Scottish Met Prop.
**THURSDAY:** Interims: Altifund Anglo American Inv Trust, Bruntons (Musselburgh), Bronx Holdings, B Farnell Electronics, James Finlay, Grampian, Green's Economiser Group, Hamilton Oil Great Britain, Minet, Nesco Inv, Reed Executive, Ruberoid, John C. Small and Tidmas, and C and W Walker. Finals: Hunt and Moscrop (Middleton) and Sanderson, Murray and Elder.
**FRIDAY:** Interims: J. E. England (Wellington) Firman, Minster Assets, Molins, and Scottish Television. Finals: Armour Trust, and Trans National Trust.

**Margareta Pagano**

# Outlook appears brighter for insurance sector

The better-than-expected half-year results from Legal and General have prompted two brokers to recommend the shares this week.

Capel-Cure Myers are forecasting a 26 per cent rise in the full year's profits to £27m with a smaller advance of around 15 per cent to £31m in 1982.

They point out that although the shares have performed exceptionally well in the last quarter, beating the market by 11.7 per cent, they have still underperformed the market during the last 12 months and consequently remain attractive.

The brokers say that the intended purchase of the American life insurance group, GELICO, is essentially a long-term development and should not impose any great financing strain, thereby ruling out the possibility of any imminent rights issue.

Commenting on this deal, brokers Rowe and Pitman point out that although the price, £76m, may appear high, it is no more than the level established by a series of similar offers. They believe that Legal and General can contribute a lot to the American company in terms of product development. Overall, the brokers say that the shares, which are languishing towards the bottom of their trading range against the sector, appear attractive. For the full year, they are going for profits of £28.5m.

Looking elsewhere at the sector, Rowe and Pitman say that shares in Willis Faber are also worth holding.

"The interim results were most satisfactory even if they did not live up to the wilder expectations. In particular, the group had considerable success in reducing the rate of expenses growth. However, the shares have been performing strongly against the market over the past two years and now stand on a large premium to the sector. None the less, the technical position remains favourable."

Another insurance company to come under the scrutiny of Rowe and Pitman is Stewart Wrightson whose shares are also considered worth holding onto. The weakness of sterling is expected to assist the insurance-broking division and overall an increase of 16 per cent to £8.6m is forecast for the full year.

Elsewhere in insurance, brokers Carr Sebag favour switching out of Stewart Wrightson which has a number of problem areas to contend with, especially in the area of ship-operating losses.

Alexander Howden is considered cheap within the context of the sector, however.

Sheppard and Chase believe that the shares of the huge UDS group are now standing at an all-time "low" and offer attractive possibilities for income and recovery. First-half profits were up from £2m to £5.1m, but the brokers are convinced that UDS is capable of making £20m for the full year.

"Looking further ahead we

## Brokers' views

believe there is more growth potential within UDS than the market will generally admit. John Collier has certainly become weakest of the menswear chains, slow to adapt its merchandise range to changing demand patterns and weak on presentation. These problems are now being tackled offering major long-term recovery potential.

"Richard Shops has had a particularly difficult time over the last two years and has been subject to the criticism of being somewhat of a one-man operation. The chain, though, has maintained a secure niche in the young ladies' fashion market while the management has been broadened and strengthened."

Shares in John Menzies are rated a "buy" by Capel-Cure Myers who maintain their forecast of a year's total of £8.5m. The shares have outperformed the market by 65 per cent in the last twelve months and the brokers comment: "The limited growth potential in the newspaper/magazine wholesaling division is more than offset by the projected development of the retail operation and the company's continuing diversification into other areas of wholesaling."

Brokers de Zoete and Bevan, reviewing the chemical giant Fisons, say that while the group is beginning to overcome some of its problems it is by no means clear that it will be able to earn adequate current cost returns on major sections of its business.

As a result, the brokers conclude the shares represent a highly speculative investment.

First-half figures were encouraging with Fisons moving back into profit of £1.6m after a second-half loss in 1980 of £1.5m and further recovery is expected in the second six months to give a pretax profit for the year of £7m compared with £3.6m.

The difficulty is that long-term prospects for both the fertilizer and agrochemicals businesses are uncertain and demand particularly for compound fertilizers and also commodity agrochemicals has been very flat and shows no sign of getting better.

Charlton Seal Dimmock come down firmly in favour of an investment in Horizon Travel which is looking to a new peak in pretax profits this year of £11.2m.

Its accumulated cash resources of more than £15m stand to gain from the recent hike in interest rates.

"Since half of Horizon's holidays take place in Spain, the strength of sterling against the peseta is crucial to the future demand for holidays. The management feel confident that as long as sterling remains above 165 pesetas the demand for Spanish holidays will remain strong", say the brokers.

# The costs and risk of developing oil-shale

*From Michael Prest*
*Grand Junction, Colorado*

Colorado legend has it that a pioneer proudly built a stone hearth in his log cabin. But when he lit the first fire the hearth burst into flames and the cabin was burnt to the ground. The unfortunate old-timer had discovered oil shale.

He could scarcely be blamed for the mishap, for it is only in recent years that Colorado has been recognized as the home of the world's biggest oil shale deposit.

A great swathe of the Rocky Mountains, centred on the Piceance Creek Basin, is now estimated to contain sufficient shale to produce 1.5 million barrels of oil a day, or almost 10 per cent of America's oil needs at the end of the century.

The size of the deposit is matched only by the scale of operation needed to exploit it. Exxon, the world's biggest oil company, is pushing ahead with the Colony Project, 45 miles from Grand Junction, transforming a mountain into what may become the biggest underground mine in the world—and the third biggest mine of any kind in the United States.

By diggingg out 66,000 tonnes of shale a day, at an elevation of between 6,100 and 8,100 feet, Exxon hope to produce 47,000 barrels of oil a day.

That is a sizable oilfield by any standards. The cost, however, is commensurate. The latest estimates put the full capital expenditure—which includes constructing the new town of Battlement Mesa for 25,000 people—at between $3,000m and $3,500m. After a brief delay in the mid-1970s to assess the impact of higher oil prices after 1973-74, which ironically raised the cost of Colony from $450m to $800m, oil companies are starting to exploit shale with a vengeance.

There are now five other proposed oil-shale finds within a few miles of the Colony Project. Union Oil, a Californian company which was an early investor in shale and owns the most extensive rights to shale in the region, is well advanced with a plan to produce up to 50,000 barrels of oil a day.

Its project could start producing oil before Colony. Mobil has received a permit to start work and two consortia, Gulf Oil and Amoco, and Occidental Oil and Chemico, are considering mines capable of producing up to 50,000 barrels a day as well.

Most spectacular, Chevron has revealed plans for an oil mine producing 100,000 barrels a day.

But, although the result is oil, the operations have little in common with conventional oil production.

Oil shale is, in fact, a misnomer: it is neither oil nor shale. Instead, the rock is maarl, a kind of limestone, which contains a high proportion of a hydrocarbon called kerogen. The basis of the process is that the rock is heated in giant retorts until the kerogen evaporates.

If condensed to a viscous fluid, it can be treated, an important stage being the addition of hydrogen, to yield a good quality oil suitable for refining.

The shale lies in an immense seam up to 1,000 feet thick. Exxon, however, will mine only the top 60 feet where the grade is thought to be best. The rock will be blasted underground in lots measuring 60 feet by 30 feet, leaving 30 feet pillars between the blocks to support the roof.

The broken rock will be scooped into 85-tonne trucks which will unload every 90 seconds to a conveyor belt. Using this room and pillar method, Exxon will extract only about 60 per cent of the possible ore.

If all goes to schedule, the mine will start producing in the middle of 1983 and oil production should start two years later, initially using the stockpiled ore. When running at maximum capacity, Colony will mine 21m tonnes of shale per year, an operation at the edge of existing mine management, not to mention the novelty of the retort process.

Exxon, moreover, is a newcomer. Although it has been interested in shale for many years—the oil industry has studied the Colorado deposits intermittently since the early 1920s—it only bought a stake in Colony last year when it paid $400m for a 60 per cent share held by Arco.

The remaining equity is held by Tosco, a refining company which developed the retort technology to be used at Colony.

Tosco has been granted a Federal loan guarantee to cover its part of the capital expenditure at Colony. Exxon has not applied for Federal assistance.

## BASE LENDING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 16% |
| Barclays | 16% |
| BCCI | 16% |
| Consolidated Crdts | 16% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *14% |
| Lloyds Bank | 16% |
| Midland Bank | 16% |
| Nat Westminster | 15% |
| TSB | 16% |
| Williams and Glyn's | 16% |

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.



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**The Over-the-Counter Market**

| Capitalisation £000's | Company | Last Price | Change on week | Gross Div(p) | Yld % | P/E Actual | P/E Fully Taxed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,084 | ABI Hldgs 10% CULS | 109 | −3 | 10.0 | 9.2 | — | — |
| 3,994 | Airsprung Group | 69 | — | 4.7 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 15.2 |
| 1,075 | Armitage & Rhodes | 43 | −1 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 8.1 |
| 11,487 | Bardon Hill | 188 | −4 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 11.1 |
| 7,385 | Deborah Services | 96xd | −4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 9.0 |
| 4,124 | Frank Horsell | 110 | — | 6.4 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 23.9 |
| 8,668 | Frederick Parker | 60 | — | 1.7 | 2.8 | 26.0 | — |
| 978 | George Blair | 53 | −3 | — | — | — | — |
| 3,980 | IPC | 98 | −2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 10.7 |
| 2,505 | Jackson Group | 99 | −3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 7.0 |
| 15,458 | James Burrough | 112 | −5 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 10.3 |
| 2,958 | Robert Jenkins | 290 | −5 | 31.3 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 10.2 |
| 2,640 | Scruttons "A" | 54 | −2 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| 2,877 | Torday Ltd | suspended | — | 15.1 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 12.4 |
| 2,351 | Twinlock Ord | 11 | −1 | — | — | — | — |
| 2,020 | Twinlock 15% ULS | 74 | −1 | 15.0 | 20.3 | — | — |
| 5,188 | Unilock Holdings | 34 | −2 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| 10,520 | Walter Alexander | 83 | −4 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 9.7 |
| 5,251 | W. S. Yeates | 225 | −5 | 13.1 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 8.7 |

# Record for US securities

Pretax income of the 2,444 United States security broker-dealers was a record $2,700m (£1,500m) in 1980, an 85 per cent increase over 1979, the Securities and Exchange Commission said in its annual industry report.

High market volume boosted commission revenues, while firms apparently dealt successfully with fluctuating interest rates, earning profits from their trading and investment accounts as interest rates rose and reaping exceptional gains when rates dropped.

Underwriting profits displayed new life as the volume of new issues showed its first significant increase since 1975.

The report said that consolidation in the industry is continuing, with the eight largest firms accounting for half of the industry's assets, compared with 45 per cent in 1975. The next eight largest firms had 18 per cent of assets, compared with 16 per cent in 1975.

## International

Mr John Shad, the SEC chairman, said the report indicates that the securities industry has significantly improved its ability to handle an increasingly large volume of transactions, and has strengthened its capital structure while diversifying its revenue mix.

### Canada Cement

Mr John D. Redfern, president of Canada Cement Lafarge (TSE-MSE), and Mr James B. Lendrum, chairman of General Portland Inc (NYSE), have announced that the two companies had entered into a definitive agreement which provides for the making of an offer to purchase all outstanding shares of General Portland by a subsidiary of Canada Cement Lafarge, at a cash price of US $47.00 per share.

The offer will be made by means of a tender for all outstanding General Portland shares which Canada Cement Lafarge agreed to commence by the end of the week. The agreement provides that the tender offer will be followed as soon as practicable by a merger which will convert all remaining shares of General Portland to cash at the tender offer price.

### Hansa Petroleum

Hansa Petroleum Corporation and Orbit Oil and Gas have indicated that the management of each of these companies is in the course of discussing a merger of the two companies.

It is expected that the details of the proposed merger will be presented to the board of directors of each of the corporations during the last two weeks of October, 1981.

## Weekly list of fixed-interest stocks

| Stock | Prev Price | Latest Price |
|---|---|---|
| Alb & Wilson 7¾ Deb '85-90 | 62½ | 62¼ |
| All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97 | 60½ | 60½ |
| All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92 | 49¼* | 49¼* |
| Do 7¾ Ln '93-98 | 48* | 48¾* |
| Assoc Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95 | 58½ | 58½ |
| AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002 | 17¾ | 17½ |
| Assoc Elec 6 '78-83 | 84* | 83* |
| Do 6¾ Deb '86-91 | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95 | 56 | 55½ |
| BLMC 6 '98-2003 | 29 | 28 |
| Do 7½ '87-92 | 38½ | 41½ |
| Do 8 Ln '98-2003 | 38 | 39½ |
| BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86 | 82¼* | 82¼* |
| Do 9 Tonnage 1988 | 85½ | 85¾ |
| Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91 | 51½* | 51* |
| Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93 | 55¾* | 56 |
| Barclays Int 7½ '86-91 | 56 | 56 |
| Bass Ltd 3¾ Ln '87-92 | 37½* | 37* |
| Do 7¾ '92-97 | 49¾* | 49¾* |
| Do 8¼ Deb '87-92 | 58½* | 59* |
| Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-83 | 85½ | 85 |
| Do 8¼ Ln '84-94 | 57* | 56½* |
| Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92 | 48½* | 47¼* |
| Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93 | 55 | 55¼ |
| Do 9 Deb '92-97 | 61 | 60 |
| Boots 6 Ln '78-85 | 85 | 85 |
| Do 7¾ '88-93 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Bridon 8 Deb '88-93 | 60 | 60 |
| Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08 | 34¾ | 32¾ |
| Burmah Oil 8½ Ln '91-96 | 54¼ | 54 |
| Do 7½ Ln '81-86 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003 | 54* | 54¼* |
| Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004 | 55 | 53 |
| Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07 | 27½ | 27½ |
| Do 7¾ '90-95 | 50 | 47¾ |
| Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09 | 38¾ | 38¾ |

| Stock | Prev. Price | Latest Price |
|---|---|---|
| Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94 | 56½ | 56½ |
| Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96 | 40½ | 39* |
| Do 7 '82-87 | 65½* | 66* |
| Do 7¾ Deb '89-94 | 56¼ | 53¾* |
| Debenhams 6¾ 2nd Deb | 52½ | 52½* |
| Do 6½ Ln '86-91 | 48* | 48* |
| Do 7¾ 2003-07 | 45¾ | 48 |
| Distillers 7¼ '88-93 | 50½ | 50¾* |
| Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90 | 64¾* | 65* |
| English Elec 6 Deb '80-85 | 78 | 79 |
| Fisons 6¼ '84-89 | 60¼* | 56¾* |
| GEC 7¾ '87-92 | 53* | 52½* |
| Do 7¾ '88-93 | 54* | 53¾* |
| Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97 | 52 | 52 |
| Glaxo 7¾ '85-95 | 24½* | 24¾* |
| Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99 | 65* | 64¾* |
| Grand Met 10 '91-96 | 61* | 61¼* |
| GUS 5¾ Ln | 31 | 31 |
| Do 7½ Ln '83-88 | 63* | 63 |
| Do 8¾ Ln '93-98 | 53¾ | 52½ |
| Hawker Sid 7¾ Deb '87-92 | 61½ | 61½ |
| ICI 5¼ '94-2004 | 35½ | 36 |
| Do 7¾ Ln '86-91 | 57 | 57½ |
| Do 8 '88-93 | 56¼ | 57 |
| Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95 | 64* | 65* |
| Do 7½ 2004-09 | 44½ | 44* |
| Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93 | 55* | 59¼* |
| Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08 | 45* | 45¼* |
| Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99 | 72* | 64¾* |
| Land Securities 8¾ '92-97 | 64½* | 63½* |
| Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90 | 55¾* | 55½* |
| Lucas 7¾ '85-88 | 63 | 67 |
| MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05 | 50* | 50* |
| Metal Box 10¼ '92-97 | 65½* | 65¾* |
| Midland Bank 10¼ Ln 93-98 | 71 | 71¼ |
| Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1995 | 62½ | 62¼ |
| Rank Hovis 8¾ Ln '91-95 | 57 | 56½ |
| Do 6¾ Ln '85-88 | 55* | 56½* |
| Reckitt & Col 6½ Deb 85-90 | 61½* | 61½* |
| Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95 | 60 | 60 |

| Stock | Prev Price | Latest Price |
|---|---|---|
| Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Sainsbury (J) 7¾ Deb '87-92 | 66 | 66 |
| Scot Newcastle 6¾ Deb | 83* | 80½* |
| Do 7¾ Deb '89-94 | 57* | 57¾* |
| Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90 | 64½ | 63 |
| Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln | 31½ | 31½* |
| Spillers 7 Deb '78-83 | 85 | 86 |
| Do 7¾ Deb '84-89 | 60½ | 62 |
| Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94 | 52¼* | 52¼* |
| Thomson Org 5 Deb '64-94 | 73* | 72 |
| Do 7¾ '87-92 | 56 | 56 |
| Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94 | 54* | 55½* |
| Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb | 30½ | 29½ |
| Do 7¾ '85-90 | 63¾ | 61½ |
| Truman Ltd 7¾ Deb '88-93 | 53¾* | 54¼* |
| Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92 | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| UDS 7½ Deb '85-90 | 59½* | 59½* |
| Do 10¾ Deb '89-94 | 70¾* | 68* |
| Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96 | 43* | 43½* |
| Do 7¾ Deb '86-91 | 64 | 64 |
| Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88 | 62¼* | 62½* |
| Watney 7¾ Ln '94-99 | 49½ | 49½ |
| Do 8 Ln '90-95 | 54 | 54 |
| Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99 | 44½* | 45* |
| Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000 | 49¾ | 50 |
| **CONVERTIBLES** | | |
| Adwest 10½ '95-2000 | 185 | 185 |
| AB Foods 7½ '94-2004 | 443* | 443* |
| BLMC 7¼ '82-87 | 41* | 41* |
| Beechams 5 '84-94 | 350 | 350 |
| Bowater 7 '92-97 | 88 | 88 |
| Guest Keen 6¾ 1988 | 71 | 71½ |
| Imperial Gp 8 '85-90 | 57* | 58* |
| Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99 | 158* | 158* |
| MEPC 6½ '95-2000 | 71* | 69* |
| Midland Bank 7½ '83-93 | 60½ | 63½ |
| Romney Tst 4¾ '75-98 | 135 | 135 |
| Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99 | 79* | 78* |
| Temple Bar 6 '87-91 | 95 | 95 |

* Ex dividend

## Business appointments

# New head at Touche, Remnant

Sir Anthony Touche has resigned as chairman of Touche, Remnant & Co., but will remain an executive director. Lord Remnant has been appointed chairman. Mr D. H. LeRoy-Lewis, a director since 1974 and formerly chairman of Ackroyd & Smithers, has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr G. W. Hague is now sole managing director.

Mr R. P. Newbigging has retired and resigned as a director of Wheway Watson Holdings.

Mr Ralph Woolf has been appointed chairman of the Co-operative Development Agency in succession to Lord Oram. Mr Woolf will head a new and smaller board whose members are: Mr Lewis Lee, chief general manager and director of the Co-operative Bank; Mr W. Farrow chief executive officer of the North Midlands Co-operative Society; Mr G. Wright, regional secretary (Wales) of the Transport and General Workers' Union; Mr D. Lawrence, director of the Co-operative Development Agency, and Mr T. Garnier, group managing director of Kalamazoo.

Mr Patrick Hodgson, an assistant director of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., has been seconded for a two-year period to the Projects and Export Policy Division at the Department of Trade, as financial adviser (assistant secretary).

Mr G. G. Money has resigned as a director of Barclays International.

Sir Ronald Ellis has been appointed to the board of Yarrow and Co as a non-executive director.

## UK RESERVES

*Figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury.*

| End of Period | $m | £m | Change in month $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | | | |
| Aug | 28,291 | 11,817 | +19 |
| Sept | 27,637 | 11,572 | −654 |
| Oct | 28,026 | 11,492 | +389 |
| Nov | 28,189 | 11,952 | +163 |
| Dec | 27,476 | 11,487 | +173 |
| 1981 | | | |
| Jan | 28,354 | 11,958 | +918 |
| Feb | 28,434 | 12,908 | +440 |
| March* | 28,212 | 12,583 | −222 |
| April | 28,086 | 13,084 | −145 |
| May | 26,487 | 12,783 | −1,579 |
| June | 25,691 | 13,223 | −858 |
| July | 24,568 | 13,294 | −1,063 |
| Aug | 24,511 | 13,281 | −57 |
| Sept | 23,696 | 13,088 | −815 |

* Reserves—revalued each year end March.

# US utilities step up borrowings abroad

United States utilities are increasing their borrowings abroad as a way of supplementing their funding arrangements at home, bankers say.

In the past three months or so, seven American utilities have floated Eurobond issues, and at least six others have negotiated syndicated bank loans outside the US.

Bankers say that in some cases the utilities are raising bank loans at a floating interest rate with the intention of issuing fixed-rate bond issues later when market conditions improve.

A case in point is a $75m (£41.6m), five-year loan facility arranged for Boston Edison Co. According to a representative of Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International, which managed the transaction, the borrower intends to float a bond issue when lower interest costs are available.

As part of the arrangements for its bank facility, Boston Edison has the option of issuing notes which are guaranteed by Societe Generale, the French state bank, and by other members of the syndicate. These notes, which take the form of letters of credit, could enable the borrower to obtain funds from other financial institutions at favourable rates.

Otherwise, the arrangements allow Boston Edison to draw and repay funds on its bank facility as its sees fit for the first three years. Thereafter, the amount outstanding becomes fixed. When the facility is used, Boston Edison pays 0.63 points above London inter-

## Euromarkets

bank offered rates, now at about 18.13 per cent, for the first three years and 0.75 points above for the remaining two years.

Meanwhile, Northern Indiana Public Service Co, another utility, is floating a $50m seven-year note issue bearing 17.25 per cent in the Eurobond bond market through a syndicate led by Merrill International. The issue price and final conditions are due to be fixed next week. Syndicate sources say that the issue is selling well.

The international dollar bond market as a whole put in a mixed performance this week. European interest rates generally moved higher. British interest rates rose to near U.S. levels while short-term German interest rates moved up a half point. As a result, the dollar came under some pressure in the foreign exchange market. The trend was reinforced by continuing talk of a European currency realignment.

Large gyrations in world stock market prices had an unsettling effect on bond investors. Japanese convertible Eurobonds suffered their biggest one-day decline on Monday with losses ranging up to 40 points.

Though prices recovered somewhat by the end of the week, most traders had few good things to say

## Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

| STRAIGHT DEBT | Price | YLM |
|---|---|---|
| Sears 9 1983 | 96¼ | 19.60 |
| Australia 8 1982 | 96 | 17.06 |
| ICI 11 1985 | 98¼ | 16.72 |
| New Zealand 9¼ 1983 | 88¾ | 17.10 |
| Canadair 8¾ 1985 | 87¾ | 17.71 |
| Sweden 15¼ 1983 | 97 | 17.12 |
| ARDB 12 1983 | 92¼ | 16.71 |
| Ford 16 1984 | 98¾ | 16.60 |
| Sweden 9¾ 1984 | 85 | 16.75 |
| GMAC 11 1984 | 86¼ | 16.61 |
| SNCF 13¾ 1985 | 87¾ | 17.28 |
| Royinsse 11¼ 1985 | 86¼ | 16.35 |
| Credit Nationale 13¾ 1986 | 89¾ | 17.25 |
| Eksportfinans 11¼ 1987 | 83½ | 16.20 |
| World Bank 10¾ 1987 | 76 | 17.14 |
| Amoco UK 13¾ 1988 | 86¼ | 16.77 |
| Repsol 11½ 1988 | 76 | 17.86 |
| EIB 13¾ 1990 | 86 | 16.89 |
| Anheuser - Busch 11¼ 1990 | 76 | 16.63 |
| United Biscuits 11 1990 | 71¼ | 17.49 |
| Quebec Hydro 13 1991 (CW) | 79¾ | 17.57 |
| Ontario Hydro 13¼ 1991 | 86¼ | 16.42 |
| Barclays 8¼ 1992 | 66 | 15.01 |
| Hudson's Bay 10 1994 | 79¾ | 15.49 |
| Dow Chemical 9¾ 1994 | 69½ | 15.26 |
| EEC 11 1995 | 71¾ | 16.26 |
| ECSC 9¾ 1997 | 59¼ | 16.77 |

| CONVERTIBLE BONDS | Price | YLM |
|---|---|---|
| Alco Standard 9¼ 1994 | 80½ | 11.34 |
| Beatrice 4½ 1992 | 69 | −0.39 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988 | 73½ | [illegible] |
| Ford 5 1988 | 58½ | [illegible] |
| Galveston-Houston 8 1991 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| INA 6 1997 | 124½ | −0.43 |
| Lear Petroleum 3 1989 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JP Morgan 4¾ 1987 | 107 | [illegible] |
| Revlon 3¾ 1987 | 81½ | [illegible] |
| Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988 | 60½ | [illegible] |
| Warner Lambert 4½ 1987 | 62¼ | [illegible] |
| Xerox 5 1988 | 61½ | 128.31 |
| **DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES** | | |
| ECSC 7¼ 1986 | 92 | [illegible] |
| OKB 9 1987 | 95 | [illegible] |
| World Bank 7¾ 1988 | 86¼ | [illegible] |
| KOBE 8 1990 | 85½ | [illegible] |
| Austria 8¼ 1992 | 86½ | [illegible] |
| **FLOATING RATE NOTES** | | |
| BNP 1983 | 100¼ | [illegible] |
| Bank of Tokyo 1984 | 101½ | [illegible] |
| IBJ 1985 | [illegible] | 17.02 |
| Offshore Mining 1986 | 100 | [illegible] |
| Midland 1987 | 100 | [illegible] |
| Credit National 1988 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CZB 1989 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barclays 1990 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BNP 1991 | 100 | [illegible] |
| Midland 1992 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chase Manhattan 1993 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat West 1994 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barclays 1995 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

# Research cuts leave Hungary's scientists uneasy

By Gabriel Ronay

*Wholesale closures* of scientific institutes and big cuts in the number of researchers planned for the next two years, have created serious unrest in Hungary's *scientific community*.

The exact scale of the cutbacks has not been made public and this has contributed to the scientists' resentment. Their restiveness is *fuelled* by the fact that, for thefirst time, the economic "rationalization" and retrenchment prompted by the world recession have been allowed to affect their privileged domain.

At present research and *product development* work is carried out at 1,442 places, including universities, factories and pure research institutes, employing a total of 85,000 specialists.

According to an authoritative source, over a quarter of Hungary's pure *research* institutes are to be closed down or "merged" with production units. About 10 per cent of the remaining work force is to be made redundant. But many more are likely to be "redirected" to factories, it is feared, if the recession and home-grown inflation continue to worsen.

*In an attempt to justify* the cut-backs and stem the discontent among the country's scientific elite, the authorities have bluntly asserted that there were too many research scientists for the size of Hungary's economy and they produced too few practical results. Instead of worrying about "a loss of status" or personal career, they *should bear in mind* that Hungary's economic survival was at stake.

In the new five-year plan period, fewer research institutes employing fewer researchers, must produce better results than before if Hungarian *products are to stay competitive*, the authorities have let it be known.

The resolutions of the Government Scientific Policy Commission, which had prepared the guidelines for the sixth five-year plan, confirm the impending *retrenchment in this field*.

According to its internal report, the number of research institutes "must be cut back to under a hundred" from the present 124 and the work force reduced by up to nine per cent in the next couple of years. Some remaining research institutes are to be merged in order "to concentrate the available *brain power* and *material resources*".

Research funds are to be slashed: in the sixth five-year *plan period there will be less* than £1.6m for research, which is less than the sum provided by the state in the last plan period, not counting the price increases and inflation.

*Magyar Nemzet*, the organ of the Patriotic Front, the *Communist-controlled* political umbrella organization, has confirmed that "there *is* some unrest" among scientific researchers because of the *impending retrenchment*.

This week, the newspaper returned to the subject of economic *survival* in a harsh world climate, chiding Hungarian factory managers for indulging in the Hungarian equivalent of Micawberism. *Something will turn up*, they say, and when pressed, they admit that they are pinning their *hopes* on an upturn of Western economic fortunes next year which would provide outlets for their products. Meanwhile, however, they propose to carry on as if there were no world recession.

"It is hard to grasp that, while *in the West the recession* has undermined even giant multi-nationals and bankruptcy *follows bankruptcy*, in Hungary not a single factory has been closed down, even though there have been practical and humane rationalizations of the work force within some big factories", the newspaper said.

It added pointedly: "Yet it *would be a good deed indeed* if well qualified people, skulking in weak factories using poor, outdated machinery and labouring amid bad and harmful circumstances, should be jolted out from their becalmed sinecures.

"It is our great fear that if such jolts should be administered that momentum could not *be arrested* and *will result in* unemployment. But the excesses can be prevented and unemployment avoided if we have a plan to close down uneconomical factories."

The newspaper went on to say that if Hungary has no *stomach for such* drastic moves, eventually the country will have to swallow the bitter pill which wil then ie *undigestibly* in its collective maw.

What East Europe's most successful, profit-orientated economy appears to be crying out for is a dose of Thatcherism but the Kadar regime does not dare to administer it for fear *of the political after-effects of* the cure.

# Engineers may vote on title authority

By Derek Harris

A referendum of all chartered professional engineers may be held to decide whether the power of awarding the title of Chartered Engineer (C Eng) should be transferred from the *Council of Engineering Institutions* (CEI) to the new British Engineering Council.

The *possibility* is expected to be discussed within CEI later this month when its governing council considers CEI's future following the Government decision *to* set *up* the new engineering council. The role of CEI, umbrella body for 16 leading engineering institutions *and* other affiliated bodies, will largely be taken over by the new council.

It is expected a referendum will be suggested because of problems in getting a decision on the future of the C Eng title. *The Government* wants the title to be available to the new council at the end of a transitional three-year period.

Although CEI has pledged full cooperation with the new council, a number of its institutional members are expected to take *the view that the new council* must first prove it is up to the job of overseeing the profession.

This wariness could make it difficult for the time being for the necessary two thirds majority vote to be secured within CEI so that the C Eng *title can be transferred*.

Another problem is that such a decision has also to be agreed by a *two third majority vote of* a meeting of all engineer members of CEI. There are 180,000 or more of these and none would be able to vote by proxy. Any *single meeting* is unlikely to be representative of the profession as a whole. That strengthens the argument for a *referendum*.

But there are doubts whether a referendum will find sufficient support to go



Corfield : chairman designate.

ahead. An earlier attempt by the CEI to sound out members' attitudes on the various sensitive issues involved in the profession's re-organization resulted in that part of a questionnaire being scrapped.

Much could depend on the selection by the Department of Industry of the members of the new council who will work with Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman *and chief executive* of Standard Telephones and Cables, who is the part-time *chairman designate of the new* council.

*If the profession effectively* gets a strong representation on the council a decision on the *future of C Eng is likely* to be made easier. But the likeliest outcome is that a decision on the title will be left until after two years the new council sets down by-laws which will govern its operation after the transition period. That way as the *by-laws are framed the* profession would retain C Eng as its most powerful bargaining counter.

# Italy aims for 2 pc rise in gnp after zero growth year

From John Earle, Rome, Oct 4

The Italian Government *aims* at a rise in gross national product of two *per cent in* 1982, after zero growth this year. It believes this objective to be consistent with a fall in inflation from probably 19.8 per cent *this year to about* 16 *per* cent next year, provided parliament approves the austerity package it has drawn up of cuts in social and health *services and in local* authority spending coupled with increases in charges for public services.

These figures were given by *Signor Giorgio La Malfa*, the Budget Minister, at a press conference detailing the austerity package and the 1982 budget estimates now before parliament.

This year, he forecasts, gross national product would be stationary at 397,000,000m lire (£184,650m). The public sector deficit *would* amount to about 50,000,000m lire (£23,255m).

Imports at the end of this year are in volume by seven per cent but up by 23 per cent in value. Exports should recover from their bad 1980 performance and show a rise in real terms of three per cent and of 26 per cent in monetary terms. The balance of these should be a trade deficit of over 16,000,000m lire (£7,440m).

The Government envisages *an* expansion in total domestic credit of 73,000,000m lire (£33,950m) with 44,000,00m-45,00,000m lire for the public *and 28,000,000m-29,000,000m* lire for the private sector.

For years the economy has been accustomed to growth in gross national product.

TIMES PAST — THE TIMES

# BUSINESS SERVICES GUIDE

## BUSINESS SERVICES

1-2-3 Express Typing Service
67 Chancery Lane, London WC2 01-404 5464
Abbey Promotions Ltd
(Sales Prom Merch), P.O. Box 25, Hertford 51062
Agfa-Gevaert Ltd
A complete range of plain-paper copiers and microfilm equipment 01-560 2131
Berkeley Safe Deposit Co. Ltd
13/15 Davies Street, London, W1 01-409 1122
Ronald Brookes and Elizabeth Jewett
Designers for world markets. Telex 444365
Christians (Warehousing & Distribution)
London, Kettering & Dartford 01-407 8080
Express Companies Registrations Ltd
For Ltd Companies. 25 City Rd E.C.1 588 3271
Manpower Development Overseas
Specialised consultancy. Tel. 0253 34694
Mercia Lifts Ltd
Repairs and installation of Lifts. 0384 60287
Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd
Prestige accommodation address. S.W.1 222 5483
Office Installations Ltd
01-579 6771.
Typewriter & Furniture Hire, Sale, Service
R & R Corporate Development
Capital Raising. Takeover Advice 828 2924
Wellden Quigley Printed Circuit Boards
0223-311811 Conventional. PTH. Punched
World-Wide Business Centre
Furn. offices and accom add Telex 836 8918

### AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & OIL DISTRIBUTORS

Qualitair (Air Conditioning) Limited
Manfr. Air Condition Equip. 0795 75461
Technicon Consultancy Services Ltd
Design and Faults Diagnosis 01-488 0744
White-Westinghouse (Air Conditioning)
Commercial and Domestic. Watford 29587

### ADVERTISING SERVICES, DESIGN, PRINT & GRAPHICS

Carfax Cards Ltd
Business & greeting card spec. 01-748 1122
Gale Melville Ltd
Conference Aids, Presentation Folders Promotional Gifts, Chertsey (09328) 61211
Leo Burnett Ltd.
Sales and Award winners for Perrier, Cadbury Strongbow, Mini, The Times etc 01-836 2424.
Printing Administration Ltd
Advice, Production, Storage. 01-928 1982
Team Creative (Advertising, Artwork, Design and Print) Ltd
01-836 9775. Top quality design studio

### BUSINESS GIFTS & PROMOTIONAL SERVICES

Augusta Golf Products Ltd
Printed golf tee packs 500 min 044385 2353
Bourne Publicity Limited
Free Catalogues 1,000 + gifts 048-67 80282
Elk & Co. Limited
Diaries, gifts & sales aids. 01-979 9921.
Imperial Promotions Business Gifts Ltd
Exclusive advertising pens 01-806 7187/8
Incentive Metals Limited
Badges, key rings, pens, ties, etc. 01-223 8288
EMC. The promotional pen people.
01-346 8421. Advertising pens — All prices

### CATERING — PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL

Broad Oak Vintners (Caterers) Ltd.
For quality price and service 0279 70671
Gastronomique
Delicious Food for any occasion 0124 29397
High Table Ltd. (Catering contractors)
Directors Dining rooms 01 248 1703
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### LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of USHY BAUER Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 5th day of November, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Guy Christopher Scott Baker FCA of Messrs Ernst & Whinney, 37 New Walk, Leicester LE1 6TU the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of September 1981.
G C S BAKER
P MONJACK
Liquidators

Re: EXPRESS AUTO SERVICES (KENT) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 30th October, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned George Albert Auger, F.C.C.A., at 44 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DH, the Joint Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said JOINT LIQUIDATOR are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of September, 1981.
IAN PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE ALBERT AUGER.
Joint Liquidators

### LEGAL NOTICES

Re: DUNCAN VINES PRINTERS Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 6th November, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips, F.C.A., at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 23rd day of September, 1981.
BERNARD PHILLIPS,
(Chartered Accountant).

Re: SUNSPLASH Limited and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, on Thursday, the 1st October, 1981, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 21st day of September, 1981.
VALERIE COOTE,
Director.

MANX DM LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 8th floor, Bank House, 9 Charlotte Street, Manchester M1 4EU on Wednesday, 14th October, 1981 at 10.30 in the morning for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
21st September, 1981.
J. W. COWLEY
Director

### LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of JOHNSON REPETITION Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 30th day of October, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Joseph Beaumont Atkinson of 8, Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0AL the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 22nd day of September, 1981.
J B ATKINSON FCA
Liquidator

Re: EXPRESS AUTO SERVICES (SOUTHERN) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 30th October, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned George Albert Auger, F.C.C.A., at 44 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DH, the Joint Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said JOINT LIQUIDATOR are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of September, 1981.
IAN PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE ALBERT AUGER.
Joint Liquidators.

### LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of GRADIN HILL STRUCTURES LTD. By Order of the High Court dated the 10th May, 1978 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.
Dated 25th September 1981.

### MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL 6¾% REDEEMABLE STOCK 1982/84
Barclays Bank Limited Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 9EU hereby give notice that in order to prepare the interest due on 1st December, 1981, the balances of the several accounts in the above Stock will be struck at the Close of Business on the 2nd November, 1981.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF TAMESIDE 10¼% REDEEMABLE STOCK 1984/85
Barclays Bank Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9EU hereby give notice that in order to prepare the interest due on 5th December, 1981, the balances of the several accounts in the above Stock will be struck at the close of business on 5th November, 1981.

### PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Hairdressers Childrens Welfare Fund.
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 211691-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

### PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME containing provision for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of Whenby (York diocese); and a draft redundancy scheme containing provision for the demolition of the redundant church of Saint Jude, Hanley (Lichfield diocese).
Copies of the draft schemes may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Will Charities of Sir Henry S. Wellcome
1. The Research Undertaking Charity
2. The Museum and Library Charity
The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref.: 210183-A3-L1).

### RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**ASSISTANT EDITOR**
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# Public and Educational Appointments



# Commercial property by Baron Phillips

## New lease of life for Bristol city centre

While many of Britain's cities fight the battle against recession, rising unemployment and industry's nervousness of *investment and expansion*, Bristol appears to be getting a new lease of life.

A favourite among companies relocating out of London in the *early and mid-1970s, the city* suffered from over-exposure to entrepreneurial property developers who saw Bristol as the ideal provincial office centre. *During the past quarter* of the last decade Bristol suffered from too much office space and a lack of tenants, like its Midlands neighbour, Birmingham.

The commercial market died with rents hovering just under the £3 a sq ft mark.

But the past 12 months or so has seen an about turn and once more the city appears to be thriving. Local agents have been recently predicting a shortage of good office accommodation *in Bristol during the* short-term although a number of substantial schemes have either just been completed or are under way.

Marketing is to start this month of Standard Life Assurance's £5m seven-storey office building Broad Key House. It has already been announced that joint letting agents, J P Sturge & Son and Hartnell Taylor & Cooke, are asking a record £7 a sq ft for the building.

It is understood that expansion-minded accountants Arthur Anderson has leased the second floor, covering 10,480 sq ft in Broad Keys House, but the rent has not *been disclosed. Although it is* claimed to be one of the country's most sophisticated office buildings outside London, it seems difficult to imagine a letting of close to the £7 a sq ft mark. More probably a rent of around £6.50 has been achieved, especially as there is strong competition from the St Martin's Property Trust development, Castlemead. A floor has been let in Castlemead at a little over £6 a sq ft to an insurance group.


**An unusual office building has come on to the market through De Groot Collis. St Margaret's House is tucked away in Ironmonger Lane, London EC2, about 200 yards from the Bank of England. With only a basement, ground and three upper floors there is less than 2,500 sq ft of actual accommodation. The agents are asking £30,500 a year rent for a lease which expires in 1984.**

Both buildings have an interesting past. Broad Keys House has been developed on the site of the old Co-operative Wholesale Society, which had been acquired by MEPC from the retail group. Unfortunately, the development giants acquired the site shortly before the *property bubble, in general,* and Bristol's fall from favour in particular, burst. It is believed the site was sold to Standard Life for £1m.

*Castlemead, of course,* was once owned by the now defunct Town & Commercial headed by Mr John Hines. It passed on to the Norwich Union subsidiary Anglo-Portuguese Bank and then to St Martin's, who reportedly paid £7m for the block.

Broad Keys House at 76,640 sq ft is not as big as Castlemead's 132,850 sq ft, but is regarded locally as an extremely attractive building. As the old Co-op building once sported a clock, so will the new building along with brick facias.

Another substantial block which is now under construction in Comben's Merchant House. Being built at a cost of some £2m, the block covers 57,000 sq ft on six floors on a *site within 350 yards of* Bristol's city centre.

When completed, sometime next year, Merchant House will be in two blocks with a bridge *linking the two. The bridges,* incidentally, will actually incorporate office accomodation.

Mr Mike Henry, associated partner of sole letting agents *Lalonde Bros & Pareham, said:* "The flexible design of the building means that it could be occupied by one tenant or several. It would be suitable as a *company headquarters or for* letting by floors."

So far no rent is being quoted but it is unlikely to be far short of the £6 - £7 a sq ft range which is being achieved currently in city location and there may be some short-term difficulties encountered when it comes to letting.

In a better location is Wardvalen Developments' 56,257 sq ft Bond Street House which is on Temple Way, Bristol's inner ring road. Work has been started by the Bristol based company, which is part of the Needs Group, and completion is scheduled for Christmas 1982. Again no rent is being quoted by joint letting agents, Hartnell *Taylor & Cooke and Edward T.* Parker.

One building which should attract plenty of attention is Fitzhardinge House in Taylor's Court just off Broad Street. This in the heart of Bristol's financial district, a stones throw from the old Corn Exchange. The building is on five floors and covers about 10,400 sq ft.

Certainly there is plenty of confidence in Bristol at the moment. On the outskirts of the city the massive Aztec West industrial parks being developed as Bristol stakes its claim to be a leading location for the new technology based industries. However, we still await news of a major letting in Bristol to justify this renewed faith and it is believed negotiations are underway to lease a major portion of Castlemead.

☐ Through its Californian development subsidiary Burnett & Hallamshire is to acquire a 8¼ acre site on La Cienga Boulevard, Los Angeles. The site consists of a 250,000 sq ft office building and four acres of undeveloped land now *occupied by the vendors, Dart* Industries.

Adjoining the new Beverly Centre, which provides 850,000 sq ft of shopping space, the site *has great potential especially* with offices in the vicinity commanding rents of around $24 a sq ft.

☐ Arthur Guinness Pension Fund's 14,750 sq ft office redevelopment in Esher has been pre-let at £10 a sq ft through Weatherall Green & Smith and Mann & Co. The scheme will be completed next spring when it will be occupied by locally based Teradyne Ltd, who were advised by Hillier Parker May & Rowden.

☐ Lazard Property Unit Trust has sold its 50,000 sq ft office block in Marton Road, Middlesbrough, for £1.25m to pension fund clients of Keith Cardale Groves. Pepper Angliss & Yarwood *acted for Lazard.*

☐ Planning permission has been granted for a new £2m shopping scheme in Banbury Cross. Work will start next year *by Five Oaks Investments* and involves reconstruction of retail premises behind existing facades. Edwards Bigwood & Bewlay and Lambert Smith & Partners have been appointed as letting agents for the scheme.

☐ Cambridge is close to deciding a developer for its 6.3 acre site adjacent to the Cattle Market which will provide small starter industrial units. The scheme is worth an estimated £2.5m.

# Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World



NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

". . . . It is better to trust in the LORD than to put confidence in man."—Psalm 118:8

## BIRTHS

ANDREW.—On September 30th, at Basingstoke and District Hospital, to Philippa (nee Johnstone) and Patrick—a daughter (Edwina Elizabeth).
BOUGHEY.—On October 1st, at Rookswood Hospital, Worcester, to Tina (nee Elliott) and Michael—a son.
BULWER.—On September 30, in Alkmaar, Holland, to Frances (nee Kellord) and John—a son (Thomas Daniel).
CHATAWAY.—On October 1st, to Carola, wife of Christopher, at St. Thomas's—a son.
JOFFER.—On September 28th, at Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton, to Catherine (nee Lloyd) and Clifford—a daughter (Isobel Mary).
SUTHERLAND.—To Lord and Lady Strathnaver, at The Read Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, on October 1st, 1981—a son (Alexander Robert Sutherland).
TAYLOR.—On September 30, at Whipps Cross Hospital, to Deborah (nee Kendall) and Peter, a daughter (Victoria Elizabeth Anne), a sister for Edward.

## BIRTHDAYS

HENRIETTA FACER. Best wishes for a happy 21st, and a happy future, from your father.
DONALD STUART.—Happy birthday.—Love K. XXX.

## MARRIAGES

SILVER WEDDING

BOARDMAN : RAWLINS.—On October 5, 1956, at St Philip's Church, Kensington, by the Rev Canon R R Bonner, Hedley Boardman, MB, ChB, DPH, to Evelyn Daphne Rawlins (nee Douglas-Hamilton), widow of the Rev J Rawlins, of Kingswinford. Now living at Conery House, Melbourne, near Derby.

## DEATHS

[illegible]

## IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

## CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

PINSTRIPE CLUB

[illegible]

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

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## CHRISTMAS CARDS

UNICEF. United Nations children's fund. Let your greetings help a child. Get a free colour brochure of the new 1981 Unicef Christmas card designs from Unicef, 84 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1SS. Tel: (0245) 84622.

## UK HOLIDAYS

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## SHORT LETS

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CORFU. 1/2 weeks from £149, all incl. in October. Corfu Sun Holidays. 01-743 5158. ATOL 1507B.
ISRAEL.—Kibbutz and Moshav volunteers needed throughout the year. SAE, Project 67, 36 Gt Russell St, WC1. 01-636 1261.
SKI THE FRENCH ALPS. Drive yourself from £60 per week p.p. inc. ferry and car insurance. Hotels or self-catering in luxury apartments. Ski Time. Dorking (0306) 87733.
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## ANIMALS AND BIRDS

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

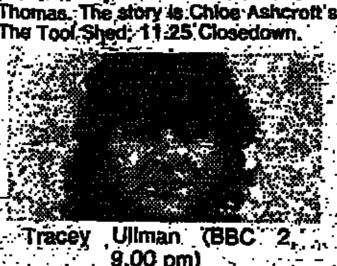
6.40 Open University: Organics by the Ton; 7.05 Black Holes; 7.30 IATA: Clinching a Deal; 7.55 Closedown; 9.08 For Schools, Colleges: Starting Work; 9.33 A Job with Prospects; 10.00 You and Me (not Schools); 10.15 Music; 10.38 British Social History; 11.00 Merry-go-Round; 11.23 Talkabout; 11.42 General Studies; 12.07 Closedown; 12.30 News After Noon; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Reading material available for Children's BookWeek; Ladies' self defence and a song from Marian Montgomery; 1.45 Chock-a-Block. For the very young (r); 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; 2.18 Read On! 2.40 The diary of an 18th-century farmer's wife; 3.00 Closedown; 3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course. Part one: Eggs (r).

3.55 *Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).*
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in The Magician.
4.25 Jackanory, Jane Asher reads part one of The Railway Children.
4.40 Jigsaw. A picture puzzle series.
5.05 Newsround. World news for young people presented by Paul McDowell.
5.10 Blue Peter. The first public view of some of the 500 million official Christmas stamps.
5.40 News with Richard Baker.
6.00 Nationwide including Watchdog.
6.55 Angels. Drama series about the nurses and patients in a general hospital.
7.20 Blake's Seven. Sci-Fi adventure series concerning the crew of a spacecraft stranded on an alien planet.
8.10 Panorama. An investigation into the case of American boxing promoter Harold Smith who is accused of embezzling $21 million from the Wells Fargo Bank.
9.00 *News read by John Humphrys.*
9.25 The 1981 Horse of the Year Show from the Wembley Arena. David Vine introduces the Butlin Championship.
10.45 Film 81 introduced by Barry Norman. A brief look and comment on Violent Streets starring James Caan; Marilyn, the Untold Story with Catherine Hicks and a report from Los Angeles on the making of Death Wish II, directed by Michael Winner.
11.18 News headlines.
11.20 Kojak in Be Careful What You Pray For. A lorry load of supplies destined for a convent is hijacked by two young thieves.
12.10 Weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES 12.57-1.00 pm News of Wales. 1.45-2.00 Dan Draed. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw 12.10 am News and weather. SCOTLAND 11.00-11.20 am For Schools: Let's See . . . High and Low (1). 12.10-12.30 pm For Schools: Office Studies (3). 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.20-11.50 Albmidh. 11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.00 pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.25-6.55 Land 'n Larder. 12.10 am News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00-6.25 pm Regional Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

## BBC 2

7.05 Open University: Vienna: Stripping the Facade; 7.30 Reporting the Findings; 7.55 Closedown; 11.0 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Leader and Ben Thomas. The story is Chloe Ashcroft's The Tool Shed; 11.25 Closedown.



Tracey Ullman (BBC 2, 9.00 pm)

4.25 Micros in the Classroom. The second of two films about the use of microcomputers in schools takes a look at one in use at Houghton County Primary School.
4.50 *Open University: Classroom Interaction.* 5.15 Conformations in Proteins: 1. 5.40 Maths: Eccentricities; 6.05 M101/25 Modelling, Pollution; 6.30 Cars.
6.55 Paint! Lesson five: Painting Outdoors.
7.20 Art Unlimited. George Melly discusses the Tennis Girl Calendar.
7.25 News with sub-titles for the hard-of-hearing.
7.30 Tales of Twelve Cities. Liverpool — The Comics' Tale. A look at the humour of the scouse introduced by Alan Bleasdale.
8.10 Des O'Connor Tonight. Among the singer's guests tonight are Tom O'Connor and Angie Gold.
9.00 *A Kick Up the Eighties. The* irreverent humourists, led by Richard Stilgoe, investigate Truth in Broadcasting.
9.30 Horizon: The Hunt for the Legion Killer. Actor Paul Vaughn narrates the story of the search into the cause and cure for the disease that struck down many people attending the 1976 American Legion Convention.
10.20 The Innes Book of Records. *Original witty lyrics from a very talented songwriter with actions* to fit the words. His guest tonight is poet John Cooper Clark.
10.45 *Newsnight including a report on* the first SDP Conference.
11.30 Heute Direkt. Corinna Schnabel *introduces the world's news as* seen through the eyes of German broadcasting. Ends 12.00

## ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Picture Box; 9.47 Weston-Super-*Mare; 10.04 Family and Social Relationships; 10.21* Poetry; 10.48 For the deaf; 11.05 The dangers of too many sweet foods; 11.22 Working in the future; 11.39 A career in the Army; 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young; 12.10 Rainbow. Educational puppets (r); 12.30 Me and My Camera. How to develop your own black and white prints; 1.00 News read by Peter Sissons; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 About Britain. Johnny Morris travels from Stourport to Upton-on-Severn (r); 2.00 The Riordans. A serial about Irish rural life; 2.30 Film: The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1935) starring Claude Rains and Valerie Hobson. Hollywood's clever solution to Charles Dickens's unfinished novel about John Jasper, a choirmaster who falls for one of his pupils. The young girl is already engaged to the handsome Edwin Drood but he suddenly disappears.

4.15 *Cartoon. Daffy Duck in Stork Naked.*
4.20 The Sooty Show.
4.45 Dangermouse. Brilliantly made series of cartoons featuring a rodent secret agent.
4.55 Stig of the Dump. Part three of the adventure story about a young boy and his primeval friend.
5.15 Botanic Man. David Bellamy visits the Arctic and Canada in his story of the evolution of the earth (r).
5.45 News, 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! with Viv Taylor Gee.
6.35 Crossroads. Miranda Pollard declares her love for Gilbert Latham.
7.00 Bullseye. Darts and general knowledge *competition hosted by Jim Bowen.*
7.30 Coronation Street. The police are searching for Gail Tilsley's husband.
8.00 *Never the Twain. Comic escapades involving* a pair of feuding neighbours. Starring Donald Sinden and Windsor Davies.
8.30 *The Eagle and the Bear. Jonathan Dimbleby* talks to Lord Carrington in his first interview since he became President of the European Foreign Affairs Ministers.
9.00 *East of Eden.* The final episode of the dramatization of John Steinbeck's novel about the conflict of two brothers. Cal, determined to regain the money lost by his father, goes into business while Aron, after America has declared war on Germany, gives up his studies and joins the Army.
10.00 News.
10.30 East of Eden continued.
11.20 The Monte Carlo Show. Patrick Wayne, hosting this variety concert, introduces Ben Vereen, Stephane Grappelli and former Bunny girl Barbi Benton (r).
12.20 Close with Rabbi Julia Neuberger reading extracts from Jewish literature.

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
8.35 *The Week on 4.*
8.45 Wodehouse (new series) "Bring on the Girls" (1).
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box (new series).
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The End of the Flight" by W. Somerset Maugham.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way.
11.50 Poetry Please! (new series).
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Joke by Joke . . . (4).†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Leave it to P. Smith" by P. G. Wodehouse.†
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News.
6.30 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker.
8.00 Play: "Housewives" by Louise Page.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man" (final Part).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at Night.
12.00 News and Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

*VHF: 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For* Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Praetorius, *Mendelssohn.*†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Auric, Handel, Cowell, Britten.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Saint-Saens.†
10.00 *Machaut and Landini Recital.*†
10.45 20th-century Harp Music Recital.†
11.10 Gabrieli String Quartet Recital.†
12.10 Handel Concert: Five of his Concerti Grossi, Op6.(Part 1).†
1.00 News.
1.05 *Handel Concert, Part 2.*†
1.40 Julian Bream Consort Recital.
2.40 Matinee Musicale Concert.†
3.40 New Records: Haydn, Schubert.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Bach and Handel Harpsichord recital.†
7.25 The Golden Cradle: Birth of the Abbey Theatre.†
8.30 Rachmaninov: Setting of the Ordinary of the Vigil of the Russian Orthodox Church (Vespers) Op.37.†
9.50 Music in our Time: "Musica Nova 1981".†
11.00 News.
11.05 Haydn on record.†
VHF 5.55-6.55 am and 11.15 pm-11.55 Open University.



Annette Crosbie: she reads the Woman's Hour serial A Childhood in Scotland (Radio 4, 2.02 pm)

## Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk on 2.† 9.00 *Humphrey Lyttelton.*† *10.00 Pop Score.* 10.30 Star Sound. 11.05 Brian Matthew† from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 2's Company (new series).†



Barry Took presents an appreciation of the wit of Beachcomber (Radio 4, 12.27 pm)

## Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. *5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Stayin' Alive.* 8.00 David 'Kid' Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am with Radio 2.

## World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 How to Write a Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Before the Rock Set In . . . 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 10.15 Bringing the Past to Life. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Musical Yearbook. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Take it or Leave it. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 P. G. Wodehouse. 2.15 Leave it to Psmith. 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wuthering Heights. 7.45 Peebles' Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network U.K. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 *Take it or Leave it.* 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U.K. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Molly Maguires: (Richard Harris, Sean Connery, Samantha *Eggar). American mining adventure in* the 1870s. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 11.15 Anglia Reports. 11.45 News. *11.50 Billie Jo Spears.* 12.20 am Reflection.

### HTV

As Thames except; 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Steam. 2.15 Film: Blue Lagoon (Jean Simmons, Donald Houston). Desert island children who grow into lovers. 4.10-4.15 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Flintstones. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 11.20 Mireille Mathieu. 12.20 am Closedown.

### HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Flalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-*9.00* Yr wythnos.

### GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 *Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News.* 2.00-4.15 Film: Madeleine*. (Ann Todd, Leslie Banks) Story of Madeleine Smith, who was tried for poisoning her lover. *5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North* Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 11.15 James Brown, Soul Brother. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

### ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: The World of Suzie Wong (William Holden, Nancy Kwan). An *American's love for a Hongkong Street* girl. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Atv Today. 11.15 News. 11.20 Left, Right and Centre. 12.00 Closedown.

### YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Bygones. 2.30-4.15 Film: Wanted: The *Sundance Woman (Katherine Ross).* Sundance Kid's woman keeps on running. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Give Us A Clue. *11.15 Rugby League.* 12.00 Closedown.

### ULSTER

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 *Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime.* 2.30 Film: Bachelor of Hearts (Hardy Kruger, Sylvia Sims) German exchange student arrives at Cambridge University. *5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Good* Evening Ulster. 11.20 Bedtime, Closedown.

### BORDER

As Thames except: *12.30 pm-1.00* Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Top Secret (George Cole). Comedy about sanitary engineer branded a traitor. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Spinners. 6.45-7.00 Pet Show. 11.15 Rugby League. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

### SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty 2.25-4.15 Film: State Secret (Douglas Fairbanks, jnr) Thriller comedy *about surgeon* 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 11.20 Sophisticated Lady: Helen Gelzer Show. 12.15 am Weather followed by Face *Behind the Camera*

### GRANADA

*As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00* Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Doll's House (Jane Fonda, Trevor Howard). A young wife breaks the law to help her sick husband. 4.00-4.15 Poetry of Landscape. 5.15-5.45 Give us a Clue. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.20 Rugby League. 12.05 am Police Surgeon. 12.35 Closedown.

### WESTWARD

As Thames except: *12.30 pm-1.00* Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Man Who Shot Liberty Valance (John Wayne, James Stewart) Western. *5.15-5.45 Happy Days.* 6.00 Westward Diary. 11.15 That's Hollywood. 11.45 Faith for Life. 11.51 Closedown.

### TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.00 The Train. 2.30-4.15 Film: Mammy (Al Jolson) Circus performer faces murder charge. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Give us a Clue. 6.30-7.00 Northern *Life. 11.15 Briefing.* 12.00 Gelsenkirchen and the Gospel. 12.05 am Closedown.

### SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: The Naked Truth (Terry Thomas, Peter Sellers). Satire of scandal-sheet journalism. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Musical Hour. 12.30 am Closedown.

### CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News 2.00-4.15 Film. Man Who Shot Liberty Valance (Lee Marvin) Western. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 School Report. 6.35-7.00 Ladies First 11.15 That's Hollywood. 11.45 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT

## CHOICE

Neil Innes sings another Book of Records tonight (BBC 2, 10.20 pm)

● TALES OF TWELVE CITIES (BBC 2 7.30 pm) is the first of a *series of documentaries about life in* some of Britain's varied communities. This evening the Comics' Tale spotlights the spontaneous scouse humour that seems to be inbred in every Liverpudlian. Filmed immediately before the Toxteth disturbances, we are regaled with scenes of dereliction interchanged with the act *of a club comedian, Jackie* Hamilton, whose accent caused me to lose the point of some of his jokes but they are not missed by his highly appreciative audience. Alan Bleasdale, a native, narrates the documentary and with him we explore the city that has known better times, where local disasters are fodder for the local comedians — *no subject being taboo* apparently. They start them young as well. Precocious 10-year-old Paul McNally is seen entertaining old age pensioners at a community centre, while the local Radio Merseyside's phone-in on humour prompts jokes from all age groups. A good, fast moving and entertaining programme that sets a high standard for the rest of the series.

● Horizon's HUNT FOR THE LEGION KILLER (BBC 2 9.30 pm) is *about the mysterious disease which* first came to light just after the American Legion Convention celebrating the 1976 Independence holiday in Philadelphia. Many members who attended the festivities died a few days later and many more were temporarily incapacitated. What was frightening was the lack of knowledge about the complaint and therefore no effective antidote. The story of the investigations is told by two men who played an immense part in tracking down the offending organism, Dr Joseph McDade, a *microbiologist who actually found* the rod-like killer and, as with all big breakthroughs, he found it by accident, and Dr David Fraser, the 32-year-old epidermologist and leader of the research team.

● *THE GOLDEN CRADLE (Radio 3* 7.25 pm), written and compiled by Ewan Hooper, is the story of how Dublin's famous Abbey Theatre came into existence and how it managed to survive in its formative years. Anna Massey plays the theatre's founder, Annie Horniman, the tea company heiress, who used part of her inheritance to assist the newly-formed Irish *National Theatre* Company. Denys Hawthorne is William Butler Yeats; Anna Cropper plays Lady Gregory and Bryan Murray is Willie Fay. This neat history is linked by the voice of Roy Spencer.

# Entertainments Guide



# Classified Guide



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# Soviet people face winter with the wolf at the door

**From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 4**

As the Soviet leadership braces itself for a grain harvest *little short of disastrous, ordinary* Russians are looking forward gloomily to what many believe will be one of the most difficult winters for years, with ordinary food in critically short supply.

With the final harvest total still to come, Soviet officials have already admitted that they are expecting a figure substantially below the average for the past five years.

In discussions last week with visiting American and Canadian agricultural delegations, the Russians indicated they were ready to import massive amounts of grain in an attempt *to overcome the short*-fall and save the newly built-up herds from slaughter.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Politburo member responsible for agriculture, told Mr Eugene Whelan, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, that this year's outlook was poor and would be substantially be*low the target* of 236 million tonnes. American negotiators announced after lengthy talks that they expected the Russians to buy an extra 10 million tonnes, bringing total purchases of American grain up to around 18 million this year.

Indeed, clogged ports and rail conditions notwithstanding, Soviet imports this year are expected to be so large — around 40m tonnes worldwide. — that the Russians will have to draw heavily on their foreign currency reserves. In a rare admission, the chairman of the State Bank said this weekend that the Soviet Union was prepared to sell some of the country's massive gold holdings to correct imbalances in trade with the West.

The announcement in a *Pravda* article celebrating the bank's 60th anniversary came soon after the Russians disclosed that this year their trade balance with the West showed an unusually large deficit of 2,610m roubles (£1,977m). Traditionally the Russians have been very secre*tive about their gold trading* policies: the State Bank's admission indicates the Soviet commitment to large-scale grain and food purchases to compensate for the third bad harvest in a row.

A shortage of grain will not mean the Russians go without bread: there is enough wheat grown here for that (although artificially low prices have led to widespread wastage, and bread is now in short supply in some areas). But grain is essential as animal feed, and the poor weather this year—scorching heat and drought during the summer with rain and floods during the harvest season—means that other sources of fodder are also affected.

The results will be felt immediately in the meat and dairy industries. Butter is scarce in Moscow, and milk products, an essential part of the Russians diet, will almost certainly be harder to find in the winter. Meat is already critically short in the provinces and rationing will spread.

The weather has affected other foodstuffs as well. Last year's potato crop was extremely poor and this year does not look much better. For months Soviet shops have been selling imported Cuban potatoes, and in the Far East, where violent typhoons and floods have caused widespread damage to agriculture, potatoes are said to be selling for up to 100 roubles a sack.

The summer drought has also affected sugarbeet. Beets this year are small, and Soviet shops are selling sugar imported from Finland — a small country which also had a disastrous harvest but which is increas*ingly supplying* the huge Soviet market with essential food and consumer products.

Shortages have led to informal rationing of many products; shops set limits on how many packets can be bought. The typhoons in the east had a particularly serious effect on the rice harvest this year, and *Moscow shops are selling Pakis*tani rice but limiting customers to one packet each.

Fruit and vegetables are perennially in short supply, but last month prices for all citrus fruit were raised—a rise that was not officially announced but which has affected family budgets.

The worsening food situation has led to widespread grumbling which the Communist Party — partly with Poland in mind — is very concerned about.

In spite of Mr Brezhnev's announcement of a crash food programme and talk of incentives to private farmers, there has been no visible change for the better. It is not even clear what the vaunted food programme is meant to do or who is responsible for it. However, the Minister heading the newly created Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables had to cancel a visit to hothouse production plants in Denmark this summer because the reports of this year's output were too grim to allow him to leave the country.

# The Indian sports hero who died as a bandit

**From Trevor Fishlock Delhi, Oct 4**

The extraordinary life of Pan Singh Tomar, an Indian sports hero who became a notorious bandit chief, has ended in a hail of bullets.

In a dusty village near the city of Gwalior, 180 miles south of here, Pan Singh and his gang were cornered by a special police squad of bandit hunters. It was a classic showdown. In the long gun battle that ensued Pan Singh who was 49, and nine of his men were killed. Their bodies were dragged out for inspection by the villagers.

Pan Singh's name was feared in the Chambal valley, a region the size of Wales in central India, whose deep and labyrithine gorges are a traditional hiding place for outlaws.

The murderers, robbers, and kidnappers who infest the valley and its neighbouring districts are the equivalent of gangs like the Jameses and Daltons who once plagued the American West. The exploits of the bandits, dacoits as they are called here, are natural subjects for newspaper and magazine features and for the "curry Westerns" made in the film studios of Bombay.

Brigandage is part of the social fabric of the Chambal *valley region. It springs from* the long history of caste and clan wars, of rivalry over land and an endless spiral of vendetta and intimidation. Dacoits are hired to settle scores and to frighten tenants, and they have made kidnapping a growth industry. Some bandits retire to become ransom-brokers between kidnappers and victims' families.

To some people the bandits are heroes, caste and clan defenders and Robin Hoods. The ambivalent attitudes to them, the outright pride in them, and the fear they instil in ordinary people make life difficult for the police.

Pan Singh's career as a dacoit was short, vicious and vivid. Like many others be turned to crime after becoming involved in a land quarrel with a relative.

Before that he had been in the Army for 22 years and was an athlete of note. He represented his country in the 1958 Asian Games in Tokyo, although *he was not a medallist. In 1960*, he set the national record in the 3,000 metres steeplechase and held it for 10 years.

Inevitably, Pan Singh's gang was tracked down and destroyed on Friday. The police said there were 50 crimes, including 11 murders, against him.

## Frank Johnson on the SDP conference at Perth

# The polite party lands on Earth



Thirteen SDP MPs at Perth yesterday. Left to right (front row): Dr Dickson Mabon, Mr Thomas and Mr Lyons. Centre: Mr Bradley, Dr Owen, Mr Sandelson, Mr Roper and Mr Brocklebank-Fowler. Back row: Mr Rodgers, Mr Horam, Mr Cartwright, Mr Crawshaw and Mr Maclennan.

Mankind yesterday saw for the first time the new rank and file in British politics. Who are they? What do they look like? Do they mean us any harm, or are they simply trying to make contact with us?

Well, they seemed to know our language. They had learnt it from radio broadcasts. They seemed also to come from a civilization far in advance of our own, for everyone among them was polite to everyone else, especially when a speaker disagreed with another. In dress and general appearance they were extremely normal. This, therefore, makes them Britain's first ever political party made up of normal-looking people. The effect was deeply eerie.

I don't know what's going on up here, but I don't like it. Of course it could turn out that, as is widely suspected, most of them are aliens from Planet Quango or other taxpayer-finance unheavenly bodies. But for the time being, we have no way of knowing.

Picture a gathering entirely bereft of all the wondrous and varied creatures that inhabit a British party conference. At the Tories there are young strangulated-sounding merchant bankers with pink noses, watch chains and either no chins or several each. There are girls from Esher, eight feet tall, named Fiona ffrench-Leave or whatever. At Labour, there are people in denim romper suits who have heads like those of the crazed cardinals in the work of Mr Francis Bacon, and the men are sometimes frightening too.

But the visitors to Perth from another world looked collectively like a firm's outing from one of the target constituencies such as Reading or Basildon, picked out by the Party's numerous psephologist members for its utter consistency with every known social norm. This does not automatically bode well for the future. Politics has never been an activity engaged in on any great scale by normal people.

Inevitably, the leaders of social democracy *will* be engaged in the disasters, betrayals and reversals that must, not always through anyone's particular fault, follow any electoral triumph they might have. And all these strange normals might start to behave even more abnormally and dangerously than the people in the other parties who are used to disaster and who are abnormal and dangerous in the first place, anyway.

For this first national conference, Perth may be thought a somewhat extreme location for the moderate party. But over the coming week, the conference will gradually move south, like the out-of-town run of a musical or a play. We will be going to Bradford before ending up in London. No doubt the peripatetic party conference seemed to someone like a good idea at the time.

The more southerly Social Democrats reached Perth on what is now the most famous train in politics since the one that Lenin was sealed into in order to start the revolution. Photographers piled on board at Euston and got British Rail catering personnel to hold aloft the claret to be consumed.

Wisely, Mr Roy Jenkins, acknowledged leader of the dominant Claret Tendency in the otherwise Pink Party, took the aeroplane up and thus denied the SDP's enemies this further proof of his Bachanalian tendencies.

Handicapped by the good will of much of the British press, then, the Social Democrats finally opened their conference in the grey-stoned City Hall in the otherwise deserted streets of a Scottish sabbath. *For one suspects* that the party *is* more threatened by its friends than its enemies. It must struggle against a massively sympathetic and fair coverage. Mr Benn has shown that to have the press against you is a tremendous advantage for a politician. It enrages and galvanizes his followers, giving them a focus for that disinterested hatred which is at the heart of so much of politics.

But for the Social Democrats the situation is still worse. Several journalists of the distinguished opinion-forming variety seem to have actually joined it. Several were in evidence yesterday. We will not mention their names. If there is one thing that these people thrive on, it is publicity. Still more will probably appear as we reach the opinion-mining areas of the south, where men and women toil away at the word-face: hacking out vast articles of the need to implement the Brandt Report or the folly of doing without an incomes policy.

Historically, journalists have on the whole made lousy politicians, as is proved by the cases of President Warren G. Harding, Mussolini, Mr Michael Foot and Mr George Gardiner, MP. Churchill and Mr Nigel Lawson are dazzling exceptions in this as in all other things.

But yesterday these were the sort of dangers which lay much concealed for the infant party. Agreement and unity swirled all around us. Mr Mike Thomas MP did, however, disagree with Professor David Marquand about the desirability of allowing the leader to be decided by the MPs rather than by the rank and file.

A delegate called Mr McCall observed appallingly of their dispute: "May I say what a pleasure it was to hear arguments put forward with such tolerance and sympathy for each other's points of view." It looks ominously as if this is going to be the Goodie-Goodie Party.

Mr Jenkins made the major speech. May *one hazard, without* wishing to deny its distinction or give any comfort to those forces which are polarizing our political system, a constructive criticism? (After a while, you see, it becomes contagious). One point is that Mr Jenkins's phrase: "We have even pricked the bloated bladders of complacency which for so long have cocooned the two big monopoly parties" was surely a bit of a cement-mixer of a metaphor. One does not know what Mr Jenkins does with a bladder, but one can be sure that he cannot cocoon anything with it.

Later, Mr Jenkins spoke of "The bitterness and internecine warfare which breeds bludgeons *in the Labour Party.*" Unless bludgeon-breeding is a speciality of Perthshire husbandry, the feat is surely biologically impossible. But may I say what a pleasure it was to hear the different parts of metaphors getting along so well together, even when mixed to utter confusion.

# Kitson opposes move to oust Benn

**By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent**

Mr Wedgwood Benn's hopes of retaining a key job on the Labour Party national executive were strengthened yesterday when Mr Alex Kitson said he would oppose moves to wrest a series of committee chairmanships from left-wing control.

Mr Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and outgoing chairman of the party, *made it clear that he would use* his influence on the NEC to oppose changes in the leadership of the main committees.

His intervention adds a new dimension to the wrangle over whether Mr Benn should remain as chairman of the Home Policy Committee after his defeat in the deputy leadership contest and the ousting of five of his supporters from the executive last week.

*Mr Kitson said:* "I would not want to see further conflict with people trying to put people off the chairmanship of committees when they have been doing the job for two or three years."

Although Mr Kitson figures in right-wing calculations as a left-winger his words will be weighed carefully. For not only does he represent the biggest union on the NEC, but he was also one of those who tried vainly to dissuade Mr Benn from standing for the deputy leadership in the first place.

But his arguments are unlikely to impress centre-right union members of the executive who are determined to see the gains of last week followed up by the removal of Mr Benn from the Home Policy job and from the TUC Labour Party *liaison committee.*

□ Left-wing supporters of Mr Benn, angry about the way many Labour MPs voted in the deputy leadership election against the wishes of their constituency parties, now intend to try to increase their influence in the constituencies where MPs have still to go through the reselection process (George Clark writes).

The object will be to ensure that those opposed to Mr Benn's argument that the Parliamentary Labour Party should follow conference decisions and that MPs should be accountable to their local party do not get reselected.

Foot interview, page 2

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

The Duke of Gloucester opens Gemmological Association of Great Britain *exhibition, Goldsmiths* Hall, London.

**Exhibitions:**

David Roberts, lithographs, Agnew Gallery, 3 Albemarle Street, 9.30 to 5.30. Richard Demarco, landscapes, Artefact Gallery, 37 Windmill Street, 10 to 6. Paul Gopal Chowdhury, paintings, Ian Birksted Gallery, 37 Great Russell Street, 10 to 5. *A Journey Through Greece* and 14 Small Paintings by Wilkie, Fine Art Gallery, 148 New Bond Street, 9.30 to 5.30. Jock McFadyen, living artist in residence, visit his studio, National Gallery, 10 to 6. *Joe Tetteh: Porcelain and stoneware*, 16 Meer Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, 10.

Kahurangi: Contemporary work by New Zealand artist-craftsmen, Holburne Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 11 to 5. The English landscape in art, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester. History of Bristol Female Penitentiary, now St John's Diocesan Home, Bristol City Museum and *Art Gallery, 10 to 5.*

**Talks, lectures:**

Films: *Queen Isabel and her Spain* and *Goya—life and works; La palette du verrier d'art*, National Gallery, 1. Georgian jewelry: gems and pastes, Judy Rudoe, British Museum, 11.30. The Pre-Raphaelite rebellion, Gill Cohen, Tate Gallery, 1.

**Poetry:**

Ian McEwan reads from his work, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

**Lunchtime music:**

Vivian Banfield, piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1. *Music in the* Lutheran tradition with the Antica Ensemble, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10. The City Singers conducted by John Ewington, St Mary Woolnoth, 1.10. David Poulter, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

## Sunday papers

A grim outlook for Britain's economy is forecast by The Sunday Telegraph which said that last week's increase in the interest rates was deeply disappointing and a big blow to Mrs Thatcher's economic strategy. "The pain goes on, the medicine gets stronger but the patient continues to get weaker", said its editorial. At the same time it said the Prime Minister's economic policies were the same as those espoused by most world leaders and the best hope now was for economic recovery next spring.

British party politics are the subject of comment in The Observer which calls on the Social Democrats to begin to spell out their policies. It says the most pressing policy issue is how the leader is elected. The Liberal-SDP alliance has now had the public relations benefits of its launch

## Church music

Southwark Cathedral: Today, Adrian Boynton (organ), 1.10; Sunday, St Marien Kantorei of Uelzen, W Germany, 7.30.
St Paul's Cathedral: Thursday, Douglas Lawrence (Melbourne) (organ), 6.
St Michael's, Cornhill: Today, Ian Clarke (organ), 1.
Chichester Cathedral: Tomorrow, Shirley Martin (soprano), Mary Bowker (piano), 1.10; Saturday, Nina Vinogradova-Biek (piano), 7.30.
Canterbury Cathedral: Tuesday, Michael Overbury (organ), 8.
Coventry Cathedral: Today, Stephen Gadd (organ), 1.05.
Holy Trinity Church, Guildford: Saturday, Guildford Chamber Choir with Anna Carewe (cello) and Peter Wright (organ), 8.
St Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb: Saturday, Choral Music by Polyphony, 8.

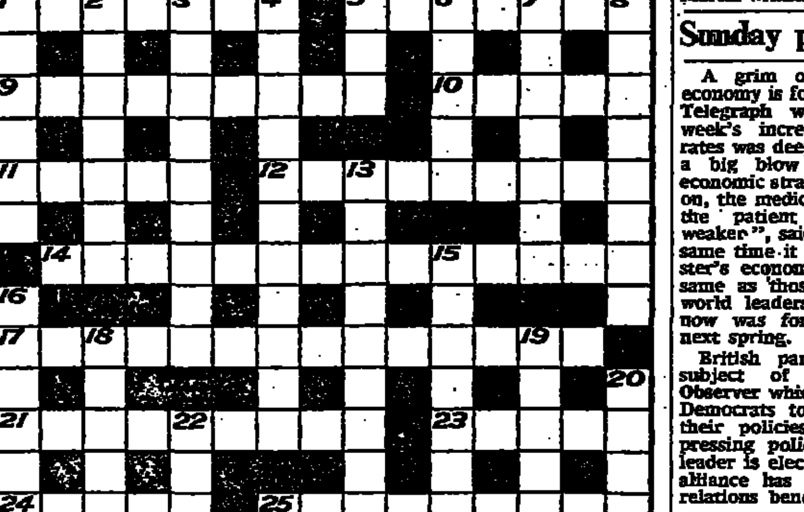
## Bond winners

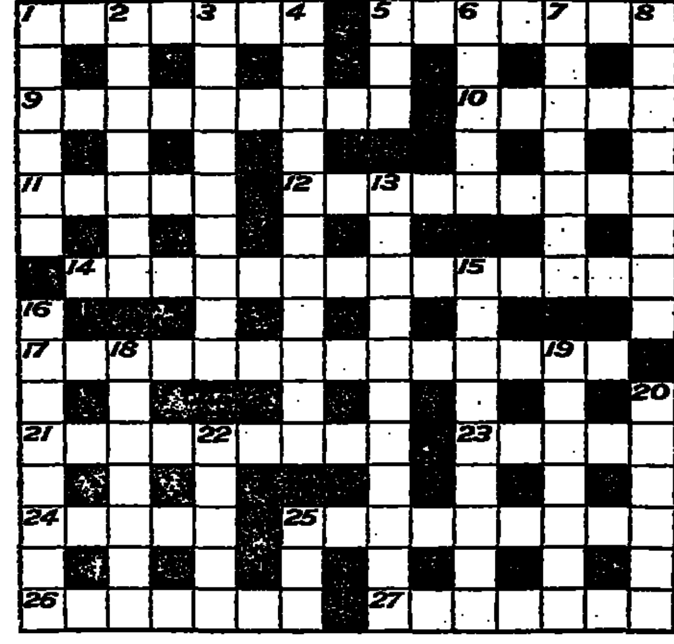
The weekly £100,000 Premium Bond prize has been won by number 16WT 270332. The winner lives in the London Borough of Camden. The £50,000 winner, number 6WF 343376, lives in Essex and the £25,000 winner, number MN 591643, lives in West Sussex.

## First nights

Roll On Four O'Clock, by Colin Welland, Lyric, Hammersmith, opens tonight; Arnold Wesker's new play Caritas, Cottesloe, opens on Wednesday; and the new musical The Mitford Girls, Globe, opens on Thursday.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,645





ACROSS

1 Share tuppence out, possibly (7)
5 Trips abroad in gorgeous *surroudings* (7)
9 Sermon died — is taking lessons (9)
10 Pry with a girl (5)
11 Try to keep up with him in one dash? (5)
12 Referring to reign of King Lear, perhaps, with one article (9)
14 New measures, with 24 beheaded in mass slaughter (14)
17 Peacock's effort — may be breathing awkwardly (9,5)
21 Course favouring future, presumably? Nothing more (9)
23 Row round river fish (5)
24 She and her father, we hear, underact in Shaw's play (5)
25 Note an acceptable place for tasting (9)
26 *Gentile's* back wound, of course, produced by bacteria (7)
27 Removed coats are discarded outside (7)

DOWN

1 Corrupt business, in a manner of speaking (6)
2 Break with ceremonial form about telepathy, maybe (7)
3 Record, with one in a position to be a defender (9)
4 Bears at rest disturbed by guttersnipes (6,5)
5 United football team has it twice (3)
6 Light engineers opportunely turning up (5)
7 Until a disaster, one gets cephalopods here (7)
8 Making sure feet are converted to metres (8)
13 Seen in sea, not bays? (5,6)
15 A doctor joins US rebel in surprise attack (9)
16 At Bishop's place — after the pub, naturally (8)
18 Mobsters about — one officer comes up with gun (7)
19 More aristocratic? No, just more forward (7)
20 Pelted hard and high (6)
22 Top-class instrument raised into Malaysian boat (5)
25 Learn by heart, for this table is not memorable (3)

**The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,644 will appear next Saturday**

## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.66 | 1.59 |
| Austria Sch | 31.40 | 29.30 |
| Belgium Fr | 78.50 | 74.50 |
| Denmark Kr | 13.85 | 13.15 |
| France Fr | 10.50 | 10.00 |
| Germany DM | 4.41 | 4.17 |
| Greece Dr | 110.00 | 104.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.50 | 10.90 |
| Italy Lira | 2210.00 | 2110.00 |
| Japan Yen | 448.00 | 422.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.88 | 4.64 |
| Norway Kr | 11.22 | 10.62 |
| Portugal Esc | 124.00 | 117.00 |
| S Africa Rd | 1.93 | 1.76 |
| Spain Pta | 180.50 | 171.50 |
| Sweden Kr | 10.62 | 10.12 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.72 | 3.50 |
| USA $ | 1.89 | 1.82 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* index closed 476.3, up 1.3 on Friday.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.47 points to 860.73 on Friday.

## Nature notes

Among the birds now steadily arriving from the Continent are three long-billed relatives: woodcock, snipe and jack snipe. Woodcock make for boggy woods where they lie at the edge of ditches: they rise reluctantly when flushed, slip through the trees and quickly drop again. Snipe settle on marshes: when disturbed they leap up with a sharp note, often in "wisps" of four or five birds, zig-zag briskly and disappear into the sky. The small jack snipe haunts similar places, but is usually solitary, and when put up does not fly far. Other waders now becoming common on the coast are purple sandpipers; and a flamingo, presumably an escaper, has recently been seen towering pink above the small birds at the water's edge, on an Essex estuary.

The rutting season begins for deer. Red deer stags bellow by night and day, their voice sometimes deep, sometimes dry and cracked; occasionally they fight to the death with their antlers. The male fallow deer give a curious coughing grunt as they move through the undergrowth. One late brood of butterflies appears: the third brood of the small coppers, which wheel their golden-brown wings over the still-flowering sorrel.

D.J.M.

## Auctions today

Christie's, King Street, London, SW1: Continental porcelain, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental ceramics, 2; watercolours and drawings, 2; old and modern silver, 2.

### Viewing today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Selected silver and plate, 9 to 4; selected furs, 10.30 to 7; European oil paintings, 9 to 5. Christie's, King Street: Barometers, fine clocks and watches, prints and maps, glass.

## Ferry services off

All Sealink ferry services between Newhaven and Dieppe have been suspended after an accident at the French terminal. For information telephone 07912-4131.

## Top TV ratings

National top ten television programmes for week ended September 27.

**BBC 1**

1 Paul Daniels Magic Show.
2 Juliet Bravo.
3 Larry Grayson's Generation Game.
4 Chisum.
5 Blankety Blank.
6 *Top of the Pops.*
7 Fanny by Gaslight.
8 Mastermind.
9 Rosie.
10 Flamingo Road.

**BBC 2**

1 Songs of Europe.
2 Secret Army.
3 Burt Lancaster in Trapeze.
4 A Kick up the Eighties.
5 Fame.
6 The World About Us.
7 One Way Ticket to Hualampong.
8 The Song of Bernadette.
9 International Darts (Sun).
10 International Darts (Thu).

**ITV**

1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada.
2 Benny Hill, Thames.
3 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada.
4 Never the Twain, Thames.
5 Only When I Laugh, Yorkshire.
6 The Krypton Factor, Granada.
7 Earthquake, ITV.
8 Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames.
9 Keep it in the Family, Thames.
10 The Professionals, LWT.

British Audience Research Board.

## Late-night trains

Southern Region is to run more late-night trains from tonight. The new services are: Charing Cross: 11.59 pm to Gillingham Sundays to Fridays. Victoria: 12.29 am to Swanley (daily). London Bridge: 12.45 am to Orpington (daily). Waterloo: 12.40 am to Strawberry Hill (Mondays to Saturdays). 12.50 am on Sundays. 11.38 pm to Guildford via Cobham (Mondays to Saturdays).

Some existing services have been retimed to depart later from *Waterloo. They are*: The 10.42 pm to Dorking (Mondays to Saturdays) will start at 11.42 pm. The 11.06 pm to Chessington South (Mondays to Saturdays) will start at 11.36 pm. The 11.09 pm to Hampton Court (Mondays to Saturdays) will start at 11.26 pm. The 11.22 pm to Guildford (Saturdays) will start at 12.02 am (Sundays).

## Sporting fixtures

Racing: Flat meetings at Bath (2.0), Wolverhampton (2.0) and Edinburgh (2.15); National Hunt at Southwell (2.15).

Football: League Cup, second round, Tranmere Rovers v Port Vale (7.30).

Equestrianism: Horse of the Year Show, at Wembley.

### Sport on TV

BBC 1: 9.25, Horse of the Year Show.

## Weather

The general situation: Pressure will be low over the United Kingdom with a showery SW airstream

### Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Cloudy with local rain, Bright intervals, also showers; wind W to NW veering N, moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

East Anglia, Midlands, E England, S Wales: Bright or sunny intervals, becoming cloudier with showers; wind N, light to moderate; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District: Early mist, bright or sunny intervals, becoming cloudier with showers; wind NW, light; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled and cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W or NW, moderate or fresh becoming variable; sea moderate. English Channel (E): Wind veering N, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N or NW, moderate or fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 7.8 am. Sun sets: 6.30 pm. Moon rises: 2.18 pm. Moon sets: 10.38 pm. First quarter: tomorrow

### Lighting up time

London 7.0 pm to 6.39 am
Bristol 7.9 pm to 6.49 am
Edinburgh 7.8 pm to 6.55 am
Manchester 7.6 pm to 6.49 am
Penzance 7.22 pm to 7.0 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | c | 12 | 54 | Inverness | r | 9 | 48 |
| Birmingham | f | 11 | 52 | Jersey | f | 13 | 55 |
| Blackpool | s | 13 | 55 | London | f | 15 | 59 |
| Bristol | r | 13 | 55 | Manchester | s | 11 | 52 |
| Cardiff | c | 13 | 55 | Newcastle | f | 11 | 52 |
| Edinburgh | f | 11 | 52 | Perth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | f | 13 | 55 | Ronaldsway | c | 12 | 54 |
| Guernsey | r | 13 | 55 | | | | |

### London

SATURDAY: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 12C (54F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 7 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .09. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.2. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 994.7 millibars, steady.

YESTERDAY: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 7 pm, 93 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .10. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.3. Bar mean sea level, 7 pm, 1000.6 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

### Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

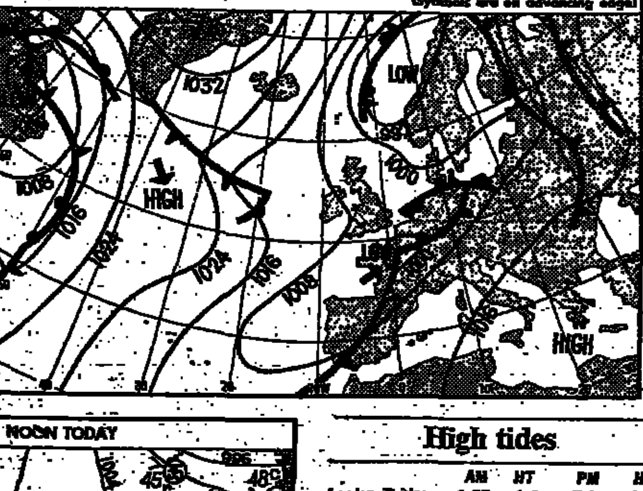
LONDON: Cosmos 1518 (Oct 6) 4.26-4.28: ENE*; 45ENE; ENE. Cosmos 394R 20.24-20.28: NW; 80WNW; SSE*. Aryabhata R: (Oct 6) 5.3-5.8: SE*; 80SE; E.

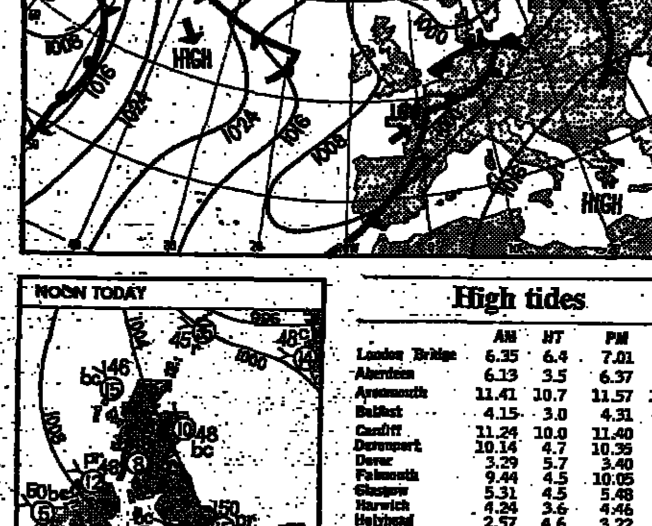
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: (Oct 6) 6.1-6.7: W*; 60NNE; ENE. Cosmos 394R 20.23-20.28: NW; 70SSE; SSE*. Cosmos 71R 20.32-20.34 WNW; 75 NW; NW*. Aryabhata R: (Oct 6) 6.24-6.31; W; 45SW; ESE.

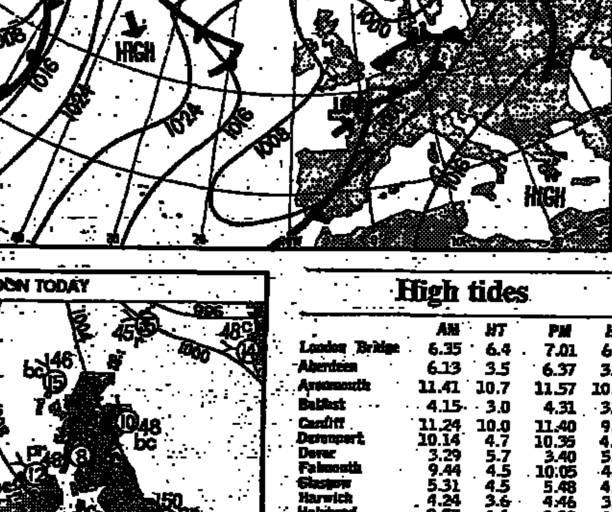
### Best and worst

Highest day temp: Manston, Gloucester, Brize Norton, 16C (61F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, 7C (45F). Highest rainfall: Bristol, 0.71in. Highest sunshine: Southport, 9.6hr.

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b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

### High tides

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 6.35 | 6.4 | 7.01 | 6.1 |
| Aberdeen | 6.13 | 3.5 | 6.37 | 3.5 |
| Avonmouth | 11.41 | 10.7 | 11.57 | 10.2 |
| Belfast | 4.15 | 3.0 | 4.31 | 3.0 |
| Cardiff | 11.24 | 10.0 | 11.40 | 9.6 |
| Devonport | 10.14 | 4.7 | 10.35 | 4.4 |
| Dover | 3.29 | 5.7 | 3.40 | 5.6 |
| Falmouth | 9.44 | 4.5 | 10.05 | 4.2 |
| Glasgow | 5.31 | 4.5 | 5.48 | 4.5 |
| Harwich | 4.24 | 3.6 | 4.46 | 3.6 |
| Holyhead | 2.57 | 4.6 | 3.22 | 4.6 |
| Hull | 11.6 | 6.0 | 11.20 | 6.0 |
| Ilfracombe | 10.34 | 7.3 | 10.52 | 7.1 |
| Leith | 7.40 | 4.6 | 8.03 | 4.5 |
| Liverpool | 3.49 | 7.7 | 4.17 | 7.6 |
| Lowestoft | 2.06 | 2.3 | 2.30 | 2.1 |
| Margate | 4.38 | 4.3 | 5.06 | 4.2 |
| Milford Haven | 10.55 | 4.3 | 5.06 | 4.2 |
| Newquay | 9.50 | 5.7 | 10.09 | 5.5 |
| Oban | 10.25 | 3.2 | 10.26 | 3.0 |
| Penzance | 9.23 | 4.7 | 9.46 | 4.4 |
| Portland | 11.03 | 1.7 | 11.05 | 1.5 |
| Portsmouth | 4.16 | 4.0 | 4.31 | 4.0 |
| Shoreham | 3.35 | 5.1 | 3.58 | 5.0 |
| Southampton | 3.38 | 3.9 | 4.00 | 3.9 |
| Swansea | 11.04 | 7.9 | 11.26 | 7.6 |
| Tees | 8.49 | 4.5 | 9.09 | 4.4 |
| Wltn-on-the-Naze | 4.19 | 3.8 | 4.46 | 3.6 |

Tide measurement in metres 1m=3.2808ft.

### Yesterday at the resorts

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **E COAST** | | | | | |
| Scarborough | 8.6 | — | 14 | 57 | Sunny |
| Bridlington | 9.2 | — | 13 | 55 | Sunny |
| Clacton | 4.9 | .43 | 12 | 54 | Sun int |
| Margate | 2.8 | .17 | 16 | 61 | Showers |
| **S COAST** | | | | | |
| Folkestone | — | .47 | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| Hastings | 0.3 | .36 | 14 | 57 | Rain |
| Eastbourne | 0.1 | .56 | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| Worthing | 0.6 | .20 | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| Bognor Regis | 0.7 | .01 | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| Sandown | — | .09 | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| Bournemouth | 0.3 | — | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| Swanage | — | — | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| Weymouth | — | — | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| Teignmouth | — | — | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| Torquay | — | — | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| Falmouth | 0.2 | .10 | 13 | 55 | Rain am |
| Penzance | — | .31 | 14 | 57 | Rain am |
| Jersey | 1.2 | .43 | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| **W COAST** | | | | | |
| Scilly Isles | 0.5 | .16 | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| Ilfracombe | — | .23 | 14 | 57 | Rain |
| Anglesey | 8.8 | .03 | 14 | 57 | Sunny |
| Colwyn Bay | 3.8 | .01 | 11 | 52 | Sun ints |
| Southport | 9.6 | .17 | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| Blackpool | 9.3 | .09 | 13 | 55 | Sunny |
| Morecambe | 8.6 | .35 | 13 | 55 | Sunny |
| **SCOTLAND** | | | | | |
| Abbotsinch | 1.3 | .01 | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| Tiree | 1.7 | .02 | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| Stornoway | 1.4 | .57 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| Lerwick | — | .16 | 7 | 45 | Rain |
| Wick | 0.1 | .35 | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Kinloss | — | .51 | 9 | 48 | Rain |

### Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | c | 23 | 73 | Cologne | f | 15 | 59 | Madrid | c | 19 | 66 | Rome | c | 24 | 75 |
| Akrotiri | s | 27 | 81 | Copenhagen | c | 11 | 52 | Majorca | s | 26 | 79 | Salzburg | f | 14 | 57 |
| Alexandria | s | 33 | 91 | Corfu | s | 26 | 79 | Malaga | s | 28 | 82 | San Francisco | | | |
| Algiers | s | 28 | 82 | Dallas | r | 32 | 90 | Malta | s | 28 | 82 | Santiago | c | 19 | 66 |
| Amsterdam | r | 11 | 52 | Dublin | f | 14 | 57 | Melbourne | | | | Seoul | c | 17 | 63 |
| Athens | s | 27 | 81 | Dubrovnik | f | 23 | 73 | Mexico City | r | 19 | 66 | Singapore | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | Faro | f | 22 | 72 | Miami | s | 31 | 88 | Stockholm | r | 14 | 57 |
| Barbados | s | 31 | 88 | Florence | f | 23 | 73 | Milan | c | 17 | 63 | Strasbourg | f | 14 | 57 |
| Barcelona | s | 24 | 75 | Frankfurt | f | 14 | 57 | Montreal | | | | Sydney | s | 17 | 63 |
| Beirut | s | 27 | 81 | Funchal | f | 23 | 73 | Moscow | c | 13 | 55 | Tangier | f | 24 | 75 |
| Belgrade | f | 25 | 77 | Geneva | c | 14 | 57 | Munich | f | 13 | 55 | Tehran | | | |
| Berlin | f | 14 | 57 | Gibraltar | f | 23 | 73 | Nairobi | | | | Tel Aviv | s | 27 | 81 |
| Bermuda | s | 25 | 77 | Helsinki | c | 13 | 55 | Naples | f | 23 | 73 | Tenerife | f | 24 | 75 |
| Biarritz | f | 24 | 75 | Hongkong | c | 27 | 81 | New York | | | | Tokyo | s | 23 | 73 |
| Boulogne | c | 14 | 57 | Innsbruck | s | 15 | 59 | Nice | s | 24 | 75 | Toronto | c | 12 | 54 |
| Bordeaux | f | 19 | 66 | Istanbul | s | 23 | 73 | Oslo | r | 11 | 52 | Tunis | s | 29 | 84 |
| Boston | s | 16 | 61 | Jeddah | s | 34 | 93 | Ottawa | | | | Valencia | | | |
| Brussels | c | 13 | 55 | Jo'burg | th | 7 | 45 | Paris | c | 13 | 55 | Vancouver | s | 27 | 81 |
| Budapest | c | 21 | 70 | Las Palmas | s | 24 | 75 | Prague | s | 14 | 57 | Venice | f | 20 | 68 |
| Cairo | s | 32 | 90 | Lisbon | c | 21 | 70 | Reykjavik | s | 3 | 37 | Vienna | c | 16 | 61 |
| Cape Town | c | 16 | 61 | Locarno | f | 16 | 61 | Rhodes | s | 25 | 77 | Warsaw | c | 18 | 64 |
| Casablanca | s | 23 | 73 | Los Angeles | s | 19 | 66 | Riyadh | s | 37 | 99 | Washington | c | 21 | 70 |
| Chicago | s | 17 | 63 | Luxembourg | c | 11 | 52 | R de Janeiro | s | 29 | 84 | Zurich | s | 14 | 57 |